BAREILLY:

A GAZETTEER,

BEING

VOLUME XIII

OF THE

DISTRICT GAZETTEERS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

BY

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GAZETTEER OF BAREILLY.

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PREFACE.

Since the first Gazetteer of Bareilly was published by Mr. H. C. Conybeare in 1879 the district has undergone many changes. The chief of these has been the separation of Pilibhit and a fresh assessment of the land revenue; but in many other respects there has been great material and moral progress, rendering most of the old matter obsolete. In preparing the present volume I have been much assisted by Mr. J. S. Campbell, I.C.S., C.S.I., C.I.E., and by Mr. S. H. Fremantle, both of whom had a long and intimate acquaintance with the district and have furnished me with many valuable suggestions and notes.

Naini Tal:
August 1909.

H. R. N.

GAZETTEER OF BAREILLY.

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ABBREVIATIONS.

J. R. A. S.—Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society.

J. A. S. B.—Journal of the Bengal Asiatic Society.

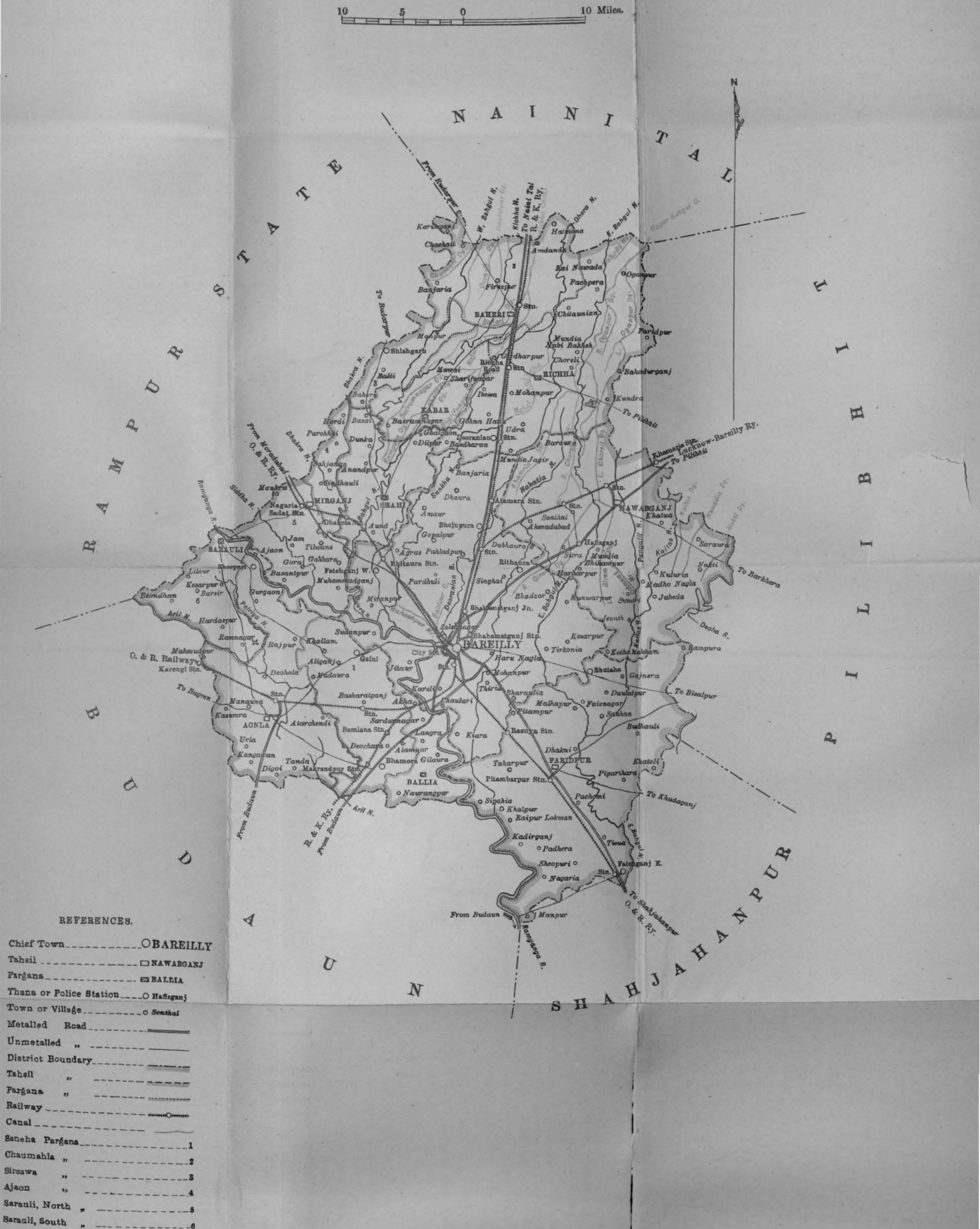
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DISTRICT

BAREILLY.

Scale—1 Inch = 8 Miles.



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CHAPTER I.

General Features.

The district of Bareilly, properly spelled Bareli, lies in the centre of Rohilkhand, between the parallels of 28°1′ and 28°54′ north latitude and those of 78°58′ and 79°47′ east longitude. It is a fairly compact tract, bounded on the north by the Naini Tal district, on the east by Pilibhit, on the south-east by Shahjahanpur, on the south and south-west by Budaun, and on the west by the Rampur state. The area is apt to vary somewhat from time to time, owing to the action of the Ramganga, which for some distance forms the boundary between this district and Budaun; the average for the five years ending with 1906-07 being 1,011,009 acres or 1,579·7 square miles. **Boundaries and area.**

In its general appearance the district is an open plain, sloping gradually from north to south, its level surface being diversified by the valleys of the numerous rivers and by gentle undulations which become more pronounced in the south and especially in the south-east. The slope from north to south is remarkably uniform and the elevation decreases regularly from 658·7 feet on the Naini Tal border to 520·3 feet at Fatehganj East in the extreme south-east. In the northern half of the district the transverse or lateral variations in the level are almost insignificant, and there is hardly any difference in the average elevation of parallel points to the east and west. Even the river valleys are shallow troughs of little width, so that their waters can readily be utilised for irrigating the rich level country on either bank. Further south the valleys become deeper and more clearly defined, while in the eastern portion they are separated by high watersheds on which the soil is light and sandy, the level surface is varied by rolling undulations and in places there appear well-marked ridges and low sandhills. On the whole, however, the extent of unculturable land is extremely small and the district is remarkably fertile; the population is **General aspect.**

dense, the cultivators exhibit a high standard of husbandry, the country is well wooded and water lies almost everywhere within a short distance of the surface, giving it a verdure which recalls the green rice-fields of Bengal.

Natural divisions.

The north of the district is a geographical continuation of the Tarai and possesses the chief characteristics of that tract; having a rich soil, a particularly high water-level and an unhealthy climate. This is particularly the case in the tract locally known as the *mar*, a name given to all the sub-Himalayan forest region. Only a minute portion of the *mar*, embracing the northern villages of the Chaumahla and Richha parganas, belongs to this district, though tradition relates that in former days the southern boundary extended as far as Kabar. There are no longer any forests in this district, but the forest belt of the Tarai in several places advances to within a few miles of the northern border and the *mar* retains its old reputation for extreme unhealthiness. This seems due to the close proximity of jungle and uncleared lands, the height of the spring-level, the heavy rainfall, the imperfect natural drainage and the exceptionally bad character of the water. In the wells of this tract a reddish oily scum may be observed on the surface of the water and no amount of boiling and filtering will entirely remove the unpleasant oily taste. It is not surprising therefore that the *mar* should be subject to periodical fluctuations of both population and tillage; so that it must be considered a precarious tract, especially as the soil is often of an inferior description. During the last twenty years of the 19th century the number of inhabitants declined greatly and the country exhibited a marked deterioration. There has since been a slight improvement, but after a relapse of this nature progress is necessarily slow.

The open country.

The old cleared country to the south of the *mar*, where the villages are of long standing and cultivation is fully established, is known as the *des*; and this merges in the upland *bangar* which comprises the greater part of the district. This *bangar* consists as a whole of a series of parallel strips between the various rivers, all of which take a more or less southerly course. There is a considerable difference between these several belts in the composition and fertility of their soils; but generally it may be said

that the soil becomes lighter in texture towards the south and south-east, the clays of the north giving place to the loams of the west and centre, which in turn are succeeded by the light sandy soils of the south-east. The varying characteristics of the several tracts will be dealt with more fully in the separate articles on the six tahsils. There is a great contrast between this upland *bangar* and the low *khadir* of the river valleys. The latter is usually of small extent save in the case of the Ramganga, which forms the dominant feature in the physical geography of the district. Here the valley has an average width of four or five miles, and within these limits the river has wandered at pleasure in different ages, enriching the land with alluvial deposits. Save at Sarauli and in a few adjacent villages, where the high bank is well defined and may be fairly regarded as permanent, there is no perceptible line of demarcation between the *khadir* and the uplands, the one merging gradually into the other in a gentle slope. The *khadirs* of the other rivers are unimportant, save in the case of the Deoha on the eastern borders, the lower course of the eastern Bahgul in the Faridpur tahsil, the Nakatia near Bareilly and a section of the western Bahgul near Shahi.

Soils.

In point of fertility there is a great difference between the various tracts. In the first rank come the parganas of Saneha, Kabar, Sirsawa and the greater part of Nawabganj and Richha. The second includes Ballia, the whole of the Mirganj tahsil, the river valleys and the *des* of Chaumahla; while the third and worst comprises the sandy uplands of Karor, Faridpur, Aonla and Sarauli South, as well as the southern parts of Nawabganj and the *mar* tract. There are of course many local exceptions to this general classification and these depend on the nature and composition of the soils.

Alluvial soils.

In the Ramganga basin, which may be taken as typical of the *khadir* tracts, the surface soil varies from the richest alluvial earth to mere sand. Successive deposits of alluvial silt, known as *kamp*, gradually raise the level till the land becomes almost or entirely free from inundation; and in such places the *khadir* is extremely productive, the fertility of the soil remaining unimpaired till the river changes its course, cutting into the raised land and repeating the process from the commencement

elsewhere. Sometimes, however, it becomes covered with drifts of sand blown up by the high winds of the dry season, and then it remains unculturable till the sand hills in their turn are cut away by the stream. At the lower levels the changes are far more rapid, the soil depending on the velocity of the flood and the nature of the resultant deposit; for a rapid stream will carry off all the lighter particles and leave nothing behind but the heavier grains of sand brought down by the river in suspension. Heavy floods also do much damage to the *khadir* lands, since they take longer to recede and the ground becomes so saturated that the spring sowings must be deferred till late in the season; and even then the produce is thin and often the crops are seriously injured or destroyed by rust. It is in years of drought that the *khadir* is seen in its glory, for then magnificent crops are raised on the lowlying flats in both harvests, contrasting strongly with the parched aspects of the uplands.

Upland soils.

The height of the latter above the former varies from 10 to 25 feet and the elevation is generally the prevailing factor in the nature of the *bangar* soils. These consist of sand, of clay and of the mixture of the two known generically as *dumat* or loam. Sandy soil, containing 75 per cent. or more of pure sand, is called *bhur* and is the poorest of all; being too porous to retain moisture and becoming so parched in the dry weather that it is incapable of affording sufficient nourishment to the better crops. The chief products of the *bhur*, which embraces the eastern half of the Bareilly tahsil and the greater part of Faridpur, as well as a considerable area in the west of Aonla, are the coarse millets and pulses of the autumn harvest, followed by barley and gram in the spring. Where the surface soil is of little depth, it is occasionally swept away by the fierce winds of the summer months, leaving exposed the barren substratum of indurated sand or clay; and in such cases four or five years' fallow is required to make the land again culturable. On the other hand, owing presumably to the impervious nature of the subsoil, the *bhur* becomes saturated after a period of excessive rain and deteriorates to such an extent that large areas go out of tillage and take long to recover. Clay varies greatly in its composition. It is a mixture of silex and alumina in varying proportions, and where

the amount of the latter exceeds 50 per cent., the clay is only fit for brick-making. In the hot weather clay dries up and splits into deep cracks, the soil being so hard as to be quite impenetrable to the plough, until softened by rain. It is very retentive of moisture, however, but owing to its natural density requires more tillage than any other soil. A greasy, sticky clay is generally called *chiknot*, a term which is substituted sometimes for *matiar*, the general name for all clay; though the latter is applied specially to the bluish or blackish kind, which is the best of all and is suitable for every crop except *bajra*, the smaller millets and cotton. Owing to the difficulty of working it into a perfect tilth, clay is not so highly prized as loam; but it is almost as good when water and manure are available and the cultivation is in the hands of skilled husbandmen. The heavy grey clay with traces of iron is called *khapat* or sometimes *chapat*, and this is a very unproductive variety, growing only the poorest kinds of rice. It is always untractable, being rendered pasty by rain and extremely hard by heat; while the rapidity with which the surface cakes and dries renders evaporation of the lower moisture impossible, so that the roots of the plant are apt to rot. A clay soil found in drainage lines and low ground, where the crops are exposed to injury from sudden floods in the rains, is called *jhada* or *jhabar*, and such clay differs in value according to its natural composition. Clay can be much improved by cultivation and by the mixture of sand, while *bhur* can similarly be improved by constant tillage and the addition of manure, clay, leaf-mould and silt from tanks or rivers. Loam occupies a position midway between the two and is by far the most important soil, occupying about 68 per cent. of the total area, as compared with 4·9 per cent. of *bhur*, 20·8 of clay and 6·3 of alluvial soil. It is far from uniform in character, and the inferior loam, which takes up 18·6 per cent., is little better than *bhur*, the distinguishing line being imperceptible. Loam is a moderately firm but porous soil, through which the rain filtrates easily, and for the same reason it throws off moisture readily by evaporation. The labour of cultivation is less than is the case with clay and it fares better in unfavourable seasons. The recognised varieties comprise first and second class *dumat*, the

latter being called *milaoni* or *bhur milaoni*, which is suited to all crops but rice; and the yellow, calcareous and friable *siwai*, which with water and manure is as productive as the best *dumat*, but otherwise is hardly better than good *bhur*, greatly resembling the latter in appearance, though it can readily be distinguished by its smooth and velvety feel, its lack of grittiness when rubbed and its far greater cohesiveness. Loam soils prevail over the larger part of the district, for clay is confined mainly to portions of the Nawabganj and Mirganj tahsils and to the south of Aonla.

River system. The main drainage line of the district is the Ramganga, which traverses the southern half of the area from west to south-east, cutting off the Aonla tahsil from the remainder. The remaining rivers are all affluents of this stream. Those which join it on the north or right bank are very numerous and generally take a southerly course, flowing almost parallel to one another; but those in the Aonla tahsil run for the most part in a south-easterly direction, showing that the general slope of the country in that subdivision is somewhat different to that of the rest of the district.

Ramganga. The Ramganga is a great river which takes its rise in the mountains of Garhwal some distance to the south of the snowy range. After traversing that district it debouches on the plains, passing through Bijnor, Moradabad and the Rampur state before entering pargana Sarauli South at Shahpur. Thence it takes a south-easterly course past the small towns of Sarauli and Sheopuri, separating the Aonla tahsil from Mirganj, Bareilly and Faridpur. Then for a considerable distance it skirts Faridpur, constituting the boundary between that tahsil and the district of Budaun. Leaving Faridpur at the village of Manpur in the extreme south, it separates Budaun from Shahjahanpur, ultimately passing through that district and the north of Farrukhabad to join the Ganges in Hardoi. The river is fed by several tributaries during its course through Bareilly, and in the rains attains very large dimensions, spreading out over the *khadir* and carving out for itself fresh channels through the soft alluvial land in the most capricious manner. Owing to the breadth of the *khadir* and the depth of the channel below

the level of the upland, the river is quite useless for irrigation. For the same reason it affects only the lowlands when it rises in flood, although at such times the volume is immense; the highest recorded level of recent years being that of the 1st of August 1890, when the river attained a velocity of nine miles an hour and a height of 17·33 feet above mean level of the dry season. Normally the banks are well defined; the cliff often appearing vertical, though in such cases it actually overhangs slightly, being undermined by the current till the crest falls through its own weight into the water. Elsewhere it descends in little vertical steps cut by the current as the floods subside. The bed of the river is shifting sand and the rapidity with which changes are effected is surprising. To the west of Bareilly are two alternative channels several miles apart, and the river is constantly shifting from one to the other and cutting into the intermediate space; while in the broad lowlands of the Aonla tahsil there are numerous backwaters and creeks which represent old channels abandoned at different periods. Though in the dry weather the Ramganga becomes fordable at several places, it is usually navigable by vessels of small draught; but the boat traffic of old days has almost wholly disappeared.

The first stream to join the Ramganga in this district is the Siddha, which takes its rise in the Shahabad pargana of Rampur and flows in a south-easterly direction through pargana Sarauli North to its confluence near Labhera. This small river has clearly defined banks, generally sloping though sometimes abrupt; but in the rains it frequently overflows its shallow bed, the floods doing much damage to the crops in the neighbouring villages. Its waters are utilised for irrigation purposes when required, but the land along its course is naturally moist. The Siddha is joined by three small rivulets which drain the lowlands of Sarauli and are known as the Pila, the Hurhuri, and the Sila. Siddha.

As its name implies, the Dojora is formed by the junction of two pairs of streams, comprising the Kichha and western Bahgul on the east and the Dhakra and Bhakra on the west. They unite just south of the road from Bareilly to Moradabad, which is carried over each branch by a pontoon bridge, and from Dojora.

the confluence the river follows the eastern boundary of Mirganj for some distance, eventually turning into Karor to join the Ramganga near Miranpur. The banks are high and of a permanent nature; but in exceptionally dry years some irrigation is occasionally done from the river direct.

Dhakra. Of its component streams the Dhakra rises in Rampur and enters pargana Ajaon at Mandanpur, joining the Bhakra at Jauner on the borders of that pargana and Shahi. During its short course in this district it receives on its right bank the Nahil, another small river of Rampur. The latter flows through highly cultivated country and owing to the numerous springs in its bed has a perennial supply of water, which is raised by *dhenklis* to irrigate the garden cultivation along its banks.

Bhakra. The Bhakra is a more important river and has its source in the outer hills. Passing through the Bhabar, the Tarai and the Rampur state, it enters Mirganj in the extreme north and thence forms the western boundary of pargana Shahi as far as its junction with the Bahgul. It carries a perennial flow of water, but is little used for irrigation; though a dam is sometimes constructed between Parchhai and Kalyanpur by the proprietors of those villages, while in years of drought water is raised from the stream direct.

Western Bahgul. The western Bahgul is a Tarai stream which for a short distance traverses the Rampur state and enters pargana Sirsawa in the extreme north-west near Dhakia. At Manpur it is joined by the Baraur, which also has its source in the Tarai and enters the district at Chachait, where it is dammed by the Canal department to provide irrigation for the lands on its west bank. The Baraur in turn is fed by several small streams, such as the Barai and Madmi, and thus reinforced is again dammed above Manpur, watering the area to the east, between the Bahgul and the Khalwa. From Manpur the Bahgul flows southwards into Shahi through Sirsawa and Kabar, being joined on the southern borders of the former by the Kichha and on those of the latter by the Kuh, a small but deep river which enters Sirsawa from Rampur near Shishgarh and is dammed at Basai, just above its confluence with the Bahgul, for the irrigation of the lands on its west bank. A few miles lower down the Bahgul receives the

Dhora river on its left bank and thence passes through the centre of pargana Shahi to unite with the Bhakra and so form the Dojora.

Kichha. The Kichha, known at first as the Gola, is an important river which has its origin in the lakes of the Naini Tal district. After traversing the Bhabar and the Tarai, it enters Chaumahla at Mundia, a short distance below the bridge on the railway and the road to Naini Tal. Passing through Chaumahla into Kabar, it is joined on its right bank near Mawai by the Khalwa, a small stream which rises in the north of the former pargana and is in turn fed by the Khalwi. The Kichha at most times is of small dimensions, but it rises ten feet or more in flood and attains a surface velocity of seven miles an hour, with a maximum discharge of 70,000 cubic feet per second. The bed is shallow, wide and sandy, so full of quicksands that crossing is difficult even at the recognised fords; but the banks are fairly deep, being usually abrupt on one side and shelving on the other. A dam is made at Kichha in the Tarai to supply the Kichha canal, but there is no irrigation from the river lower down.

Dhora. The Dhora is a river of the Tarai and before entering this district is joined by the Katna, a stream of similar origin. After traversing the east of pargana Chaumahla it passes through the west of Richha, eventually flowing in to Shahi, after separating that pargana for a short distance from Kabar, to effect its junction with the Bahgul at Baphri. The river has a bed and banks of clay and its normal discharge is small; but in the rains it is occasionally filled by a spill from the Gola, and then it rises to a height of ten feet and carries a large volume. The waters of the Dhora are considered especially beneficial to turmeric and garden cultivation, of which a considerable amount is to be seen on its banks. The river is under the control of the Canal department and throughout its course is extensively used for irrigation purposes. There is a bridge over the Dhora on the Naini Tal road, while a wooden bridge was built not long ago at Girdharpur in pargana Richha by Sheikh Nur Ahmad for the benefit of his cultivators.

Sankha. To the east of the Dojora and its component streams the next tributary of the Ramganga is the Sankha. This river rises

in the south of pargana Richha and is joined by two *nalas* called the Lila and Gora, of which the latter is reinforced by the surplus waters of the Dhora, thrown into it by the Canal department. The Sankha flows through the north-west of the Bareilly tahsil in a well defined channel and a stiff clay bed, never changing its course or overflowing its banks, and near Fatehganj West it is spanned by the main line of railway and by a masonry bridge on the Moradabad road. Just below this point the river is dammed, so as to supply small canals on either bank, and further down it is fed on the right by the Basit, a small stream which flows along the Shahi boundary and passes through Fatehganj: while the combined waters after a course of about two miles empty themselves into the Ramganga near Bahjoiya. The Sankha is a useful river, since it is regularly utilised for irrigation throughout its course.

Deoranian. The Deoranian rises in the Tarai, just north of the district border, and wanders southwards through the eastern extremity of Chaumahla and the centre of Richha. Then for some distance it forms the north-western boundary of Nawabganj and at Bhojupura it crosses the line of railway and passes into Karor. It is spanned by masonry bridges on the Naini Tal and Moradabad roads, that on the latter having been built in 1842 by Diwan Bahadur Singh, a retired official of the district courts. The river, which joins the Ramganga close to Bareilly, has a bed of alluvial silt with banks raised about four feet above the level of the surrounding country; but while in the dry weather the current is hardly perceptible and the banks are tilled down to the water's edge, producing fine crops of maize and cotton, the stream sometimes rises in flood to a height of 10 feet, overtopping its banks and pouring over the adjacent fields: while its volume is swelled by a considerable spill from the Dhora. Throughout its course the Deoranian is of great value for irrigation purposes, being easily dammed, though the water is popularly supposed to be injurious to pulses.

Nakatia. The Nakatia takes its rise in a depression near Baraur, on the northern borders of pargana Nawabganj, and, after traversing the west of that subdivision in a southerly direction, enters Karor at Dabhaura. Thence it maintains a southerly

course, passing Rithaura, the eastern outskirts of the Bareilly cantonment and the villages of Mohanpur and Thiria, till it passes into the extreme west of Faridpur, there effecting its junction with the Ramganga at Khalpur. The river is almost dry in the hot weather, but in the rains it becomes a considerable stream, receiving in its upper course the spill water from the Bahgul; with the result that it frequently floods a large extent of country in Nawabganj. The banks are in some places clearly defined but in others are gently sloping, while the bed consists of alluvial mud resting on a stratum of clay. There is an abundance of *kankar* on the banks of the Nakatia and on the upland between this river and the Deoranian, though many of the quarries have become exhausted. As far as the Karor border the river is under the control of the Canal department; but everywhere it is of great value for irrigation purposes and earthen dams are constructed annually at several places for storing the water. The river is crossed by iron bridges on the railways and the Shahjahanpur road and by a masonry structure on the Pilibhit road; but on that leading to Bisalpur there is only a ford, which is often difficult or even impracticable during the rains.

Eastern Bahgul. The eastern Bahgul is an important river which rises in pargana Kilpuri of the Tarai and enters pargana Richha at Chhitaunian Malpur. Thence it flows southwards past Mundia Nabi Bakhsh and Choreli, subsequently traversing the centre of Nawabganj, the east of Karor and the centre of Faridpur, in the last pargana taking a south-easterly direction till it enters the Shahjahanpur district at Fatehganj East, eventually falling into the Ramganga. Near Bhadsar in Karor the river receives on its right bank a small affluent called the Kandu, which rises in Nawabganj and is crossed by a girder bridge on the Pilibhit road. At Imlia, about six miles north-east of Faridpur, it is joined by the Kailas; while the Gauneya, a large watercourse which flows past Piparthara in the south-east of Faridpur and for some miles follows the district boundary, joins the river where it first touches the Shahjahanpur border. The Bahgul attains considerable dimensions during the rains, but in the dry weather shrinks to a mere trickle. Its bed is formed of sand, and in its lower reaches there is a *khadir* about a mile in width,

which is locally known as *chanda* and possesses a highly fertile soil, producing the finest wheat and sugarcane. On the uplands above the high bank the soil is particularly poor and sandy; but in Nawabganj and Richha the *khadir* disappears and the river flows between narrow limits and the land on its banks, going by the name of *dhaya*, is exceptionally good. The water of the Bahgul is extensively used for irrigation. As far south as the Pilibhit road in pargana Nawabganj it is controlled by the Canal department, which maintains a large length of channels supplied by the Choreli and Girem weirs; and below this point are numerous dams built by the landowners and their tenants. A number of villages combine for the construction and maintenance of these works, each being considered bound to supply the labour of one man for every plough in the village, or his hire for the time required to construct the dam. About 1869, in order to drain a swamp in the Tarai and to provide more water for the canals, a stream called the Sukhi was led into the Bahgul, with the result that very destructive floods occurred along its course in years of heavy rainfall. Of late years, however, the damage in this district has been slight and it is probable that the floods will gradually lose their intensity as the river widens its channel. There are railway bridges over the Bahgul near Nawabganj and at Fatehganj East, as well as masonry bridges on the Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur roads; but those from Bareilly and Faridpur to Bisalpur cross the stream by bridges of boats.

Kailas.

The Kailas is the name given to the combined waters of the Pangaili and the Absara, a stream which is variously known as the Apsara, Apsareha and Afsarha. The former rises in the Jahanabad pargana of Pilibhit and passes southwards through Nawabganj to join the Absara at Jeonth. It is a small stream with high banks and is but little used for irrigation. Occasionally it rises in flood and in 1894 swept away the masonry bridge on the Pilibhit road close to Nawabganj. The Absara rises in the Tarai and traverses pargana Jahanabad before entering Nawabganj at Jaganian. Passing southwards through the east of that pargana it is reinforced by the Pangaili and then undĕr the name of Kailas flows through the north of Faridpur to join the Bahgul. The

river has well defined banks of stiff clay and a sandy bed, which spreads out in the south to form a small *khadir*. The Absara is fed by perennial springs in its bed and is a valuable source of irrigation, the villages on its banks being among the best in the district.

The Deoha, known at first as the Nandhaur till it leaves the hills at Chorgallia in the Naini Tal district and subsequently as the Garra in Shahjahanpur as far as its confluence with the Ramganga, is a large and important river; but it only touches this district for about ten miles on the eastern borders of Nawabganj and again for some five miles on the boundary of Faridpur. At times the river, swollen by violent floods from the mountains, is very broad and deep, the discharge rising to 26,000 cubic feet per second; but in summer it becomes fordable and the flow does not exceed 200 cubic feet. It has a broad bed, much below the level of the surrounding country, and is therefore useless for irrigation; but the *khadir* is extensive and in most places of a very fertile description. Deoha.

The tributaries on the south or right bank of the Ramganga are few and generally unimportant. The chief is the Aril, which rises near Mainather in Moradabad and, after traversing the south-east of that district and the northern corner of Budaun, forms the southern boundary of pargana Sarauli in the Aonla tahsil for some 14 miles. Then it passes in a south-easterly direction through the centre of pargana Aonla, afterwards following the Saneha border till it leaves the district and again enters Budaun, there to effect its junction with the Ramganga. In its upper reaches the valley is a well defined depression about half a mile in breadth, with a rapid slope from the high ground on either bank; but near Aonla the river debouches on a wide and level plain of stiff clay, and there it is extensively used for irrigation. It is dammed near Deokola and again above Atarchendi by the landholders, channels being carried for a long distance on either side. There are also two smaller dams lower down and the water is led for many miles from the stream so as to irrigate an area of some 5,000 acres. As a rule the tenants pay a water rate of eight annas per plough; but owing to quarrels among the proprietors and the unscientific nature of the dams the supply is Aril.

somewhat uncertain and occasionally fails altogether. The Aril is spanned by masonry bridges on the roads from Aonla to Bareilly and Ramnagar, that on the former being constructed by the Rohilla leader, Fateh Khan Khansaman.

Other streams.

Just above the Deokola dam the Aril is joined by a small stream named the Pairiya, which takes its rise in a swamp in the north of pargana Sarauli. Its bed is fairly well defined, since there is a sharp rise to the sandy uplands on the west, but to the east the ground lies low and is somewhat swampy. A misnamed stream called the Nawab Nadi is a canal cut from the Aril by Nawab Ali Muhammad Khan to supply water for his elephants and cattle when Aonla was the Rohilla capital. It runs past the east of the town and thence contiunes in a south-easterly direction to rejoin the Aril; but the channel has silted up in places, so that it only carries water during the rains; a fact which probably accounts for the complaints of waterlogging along its course. There is a bridge over the Nawab Nadi on the road from Bareilly to Aonla, and this too was constructed by the Rohilla chieftain. The Bajha is a small stream which rises near Basharatganj and flows through Saneha into Budaun; while the Andharia has its source in the lowlands of the Ballia pargana and also enters Budaun, where both of them join the Aril on its right bank. These streams have perennial springs in their beds and are extensively utilised for irrigating the lowlying land along their course, a tract of almost unequalled richness.

Lakes and jhils.

The drainage system of the district is fairly complete and there are on large lakes or *jhils* formed by interrupted drainage. Along the Ramganga are several creeks or discarded channels, known as *dabris*, of considerable extent and similar pieces of water may be seen near the western Bahgul. Of the *jhils* in other parts of the dirtrict the largest perhaps is that of Lilaur in pargana Sarauli South. Others worthy of mention are those of Balua in pargana Karor and of Daulatpur and Jehar in Faridpur. The rest usually run dry during the winter and few are of any use for irrigation. All the larger *jhils* are well stocked with fish, while they are also of value for the growth of *pasai* or wild rice, *singhara* or water-nut and occasionally *bhasenda*, the edible root of the lotus. Waterfowl abound in all during the cold weather,

but in this respect Bareilly can hardly compare with Budaun or the districts to the east.

There is very little unculturable land in any part of the district. The alkaline efflorescence known as *reh* occurs only in the jungle tract near Aonla, where the soil is a stiff clay and the drainage is defective, and on the open clay plains near Fatehganj West. Elsewhere the only sterile land is that covered with pure sand, in the river beds and the worst parts of the sandhills of the Faridpur and Bareilly tahsils, or else is that composed of the clay called *khapat* which in some cases is too untractable and hard to be tilled. During the five years ending with 1906-07 the average barren area was 103,288 acres or 10·22 per cent. of the whole; but this figure requires qualification, since 42,703 acres were permanently occupied by railways, roads, village sites, buildings and the like and 41,354 acres were under water. The remainder amounts to only 19,232 acres or 1·9 per cent. of the entire district, and in many parts the proportion is quite insignificant, being but ·55 in the Baheri tahsil and ·82 per cent. in Nawabganj. Of the whole amount 6,686 acres lie in Aonla, 4,165 in Bareilly, 3,030 in Faridpur and 2,266 acres in Mirganj; and in most cases the bulk is to be found in those tracts which are traversed by the Ramganga and consequently possess large expanses of sterile sand in the bed of that river; almost all the barren area of the Mirganj tahsil, for example, being confined to pargana Sarauli North. Waste land.

On the other hand, there is a considerable area of waste, which is not returned as barren, though it is more than doubtful whether it could profitably be brought under cultivation. Most of this is either covered with jungle or else consists of stretches of coarse grass, more valuable as grazing land than for the purposes of tillage. There are no longer any forests in the district, but the northern tracts contain occasional specimens of forest trees, notably the *semal* or cotton tree, which towers far above all other species. Here and there are to be seen thick clumps of bamboos, though these are usually plantations; and on the whole, in the north of the district, the only jungles are the open grass plains which are fairly numerous and extensive in the Nawabganj and Baheri tahsils, as also in parts of Mirganj, especially along Jungles.

the Bahgul near Shahi. South of the Ramganga there was once a vast forest stretching from Aonla to Budaun and covering all the western valley of the river. This was the hunting-preserve of the Dehli Sultans and owed its origin, it is said, to Firoz Shah, who laid the country waste and forbid its cultivation, partly to gratify his own sporting instincts and partly as a punishment for the rebels of Katehr. Most of it has long disappeared; but there is still a considerable expanse of *dhak* jungle in the Aonla and Saneha parganas, interspersed with grassy plains, especially on the south bank of the Aril. Of late years reclamation has gone on apace, but the remaining jungle is of considerable value as a fuel reserve.

Groves.

Planted trees are very abundant and give the district a well-wooded appearance. They are to be seen in and around every village site, along the road sides and in the form of groves. The last consists chiefly of mango trees, but the *jaman*, the *shisham* and other species occur in the form of plantations, while round the towns and villages extensive orchards of guavas are often a conspicuous object. The mango is valuable not only for its fruit, which forms a welcome addition to the food of the people, but also for its timber, which is used for roof-beams, country carts and agricultural implements. The *shisham* provides the best timber grown in the district and is always in demand, while the *jaman* is useful in many ways. The scattered trees are of many species, such as the *nim*, the *siras*, the tamarind and the four figs, known as the *gular* (*Ficus glomerata*), the *pipal* (*F. religiosa*), the *pakar* (*F. infectoria*); and the *bargad* or banian (*F. indica*); all of which, especially the two last, are much prized for the grateful shade they provide. Groves are surrounded in many cases by a lofty hedge of bamboos, which in this district thrive luxuriantly. The finest plantation of bamboos is that at Saiyidpur close to Baheri, which covers over six acres and is of magnificent growth. Within it is the cell and graveyard of some Goshains, who after death are buried sitting in a layer of salt. Other fine groves may be seen at Aonla, Sarauli, Shahi, Fatehganj East, Kuandanda in Faridpur, Sakras and Chhitaunian in Baheri and in the northern suburbs of the city. The area under groves shows no sign of diminution, but rather the reverse; for it

is still deemed discreditable to fell a grove without planting another in its stead, while the careful exclusion of all groves from assessment to revenue has done much to encourage fresh plantation. In 1870 the area was 18,841 acres and at the last settlement it had risen to 20,524. The average for the five years ending with 1906-07 was 19,252 acres or 1·9 per cent. of the total area; but the decline is more apparent than real, owing to the exclusion of a number of groves on the ground that the land on which they stood was partially cultivated. The proportion is the same in the Nawabganj tahsil and almost the same in Faridpur; but in Aonla it drops to 1·68, in Baheri to 1·46 and in Mirganj to 1·2 per cent., this low figure being due to the relative absence of groves in Sarauli North. On the other hand, the Bareilly tahsil has no less than 2·73 per cent. of its area under groves, owing largely to the vast number of plantations in the neighbourhood of the city. The general figure is high, even for Rohilkhand, though it does not approach the proportions found in Oudh and in parts of the middle and lower Doab.

Minerals.

The district geologically forms part of the Gangetic plain and consequently exposes nothing but the ordinary alluvium. The depth of the deposit is very great everywhere, though in the north the presence of boulders in the river beds at depths of 10 feet and occasionally less shows that at no very remote epoch the Himalayan detritus made its way much farther south than is at present the case. The mineral products are consequently very few. It has been noted already that *reh* is peculiarly rare and it never occurs in sufficient quantities for commercial purposes. Even the nodular limestone known as *kankar* is scarce, being almost unknown in the north, while elsewhere the deposits are poor. The chief quarries are at Fatehganj East and at one or two places between Bareilly and Bhojupura on the Naini Tal road, though sufficient can be obtained for metal in the vicinity of the principal highways. Lime is obtained by burning *kankar*, while considerable quantities are imported from the hills. It is also manufactured from the ooze formed of lacustrine shells, which is found in parts of the Ramganga basin. Clay for making bricks is obtainable almost everywhere, and small bricks are made in the native method at Bareilly and

near all the smaller towns; while at the former sand-moulded bricks after the European pattern are produced in large quantities.

Building materials.

Other building materials are for the most part obtainable locally, at all events all those necessary for the houses of the great mass of the inhabitants. There is an abundant supply of cheap timber, bamboos, tiles, and thatching grass, which with ordinary mud suffice for the dwellings of the poor. Better timber, such as *sal* and *haldu*, is imported in large quantities from Pilibhit and Naini Tal, while stone is brought from Agra and Dehli when required.

Fauna.

Though the northern borders of the district approach the jungles of the Tarai, there is no forest within its limits and consequently the number and variety of wild animals are very much smaller than in Naini Tal or Pilibhit. The tiger is unknown in Bareilly, but leopards frequently find their way down the Kichha river and take up their abode in bamboo thickets well within the cultivated country. Sometimes too they are found in the east of the Baheri tahsil near the Deoha, but in every case they are mere visitors. Wolves are permanent residents of the grass jungle at the head of the Nakatia and of the sandy uplands of Faridpur: they do considerable damage and frequently carry off children from the neighbouring villages. Wild pig abound in the grass and tamarisk jungles in the beds of the Kichha and Deoha, while they also frequent the thick groves of bamboos and thorny trees which are found throughout the north of the district, and the *dhak* jungles of the Aonla tahsil. The Indian antelope is fairly common in some parts, and the *parha* or hog-deer is to be found in the river beds of the north. The jackal, the fox, the porcupine and the hare are all numerous. Snakes are particularly common, especially in the municipality and cantonment of Bareilly, where attempts have been made to reduce their number by giving rewards for their destruction.

Birds.

The district is rich in bird life and few of the species found elsewhere in the plains of the United Provinces are wanting here. The principal game-birds are the grey partridge, quail of different varieties, peafowl and the black partridge or francolin.

Occasionally the florican is to be found in the grassy wastes of the Baheri tahsil. Snipe are abundant in favourable seasons, while during the cold weather the rivers and *jhils* afford a resting-place to all kinds of migrant waterfowl, including geese, many kinds of duck and teal, pochards and widgeon.

Fisheries

The supply of fish is somewhat limited, and large quantities are imported from the fisheries of Budaun for the Bareilly market. The Ramganga contains mahseer, *rohu*, *bachua*, *anwari* and other species, which are also obtainable, with the exception of the first, from the smaller rivers and the permanent tanks and *jhils*. Almost every section of the population is addicted to fish as an article of diet when opportunity offers. They are caught, principally by Kahars, Julahas and Hindus of the lower castes, by means of nets and wicker baskets or traps, though the rod and line and other means are frequently employed. The returns of the 1901 census showed 4,200 persons dependent on fishing for a means of subsistence, the figure including dealers and hawkers as well as fishermen. The total is higher than in any other district excepting those of the Gorakhpur division; but it does not embrace the large number of persons who resort to fishing during the season as a subsidiary occupation.

Cattle.

The cattle used for agricultural purposes are principally bred in the district or else are imported from the Tarai and Pilibhit, the breed in the latter case being known as Panwar. Generally they are small but active, and are quite adapted to the shallow ploughing in vogue. The best cattle, however, such as those employed on the well-runs in the Aonla tahsil, are brought in small numbers from Muttra and the great breeding districts of the Punjab. Such animals are naturally more expensive than those obtained locally. The principal cattle markets in the district are Aonla, Deochara and Mau Chandpur in tahsil Aonla; Jam Girdharpur and Gohna Hattu in Baheri; Bandia, Fatehganj and Faridpur in tahsil Faridpur, and Basai in Mirganj. The average cost of a pair of plough bullocks is from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50, and of plough buffaloes from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40. Much higher rates are paid for draught animals, a good trotting bullock fetching up to Rs. 100. The price has doubled in the past thirty years, either on account of the increased demand or owing to the

prevalence of disease. Bullocks are put to work in their fourth year and a good animal will last for eleven or twelve years, but the life of a buffalo is about two years less. Cows and calves seldom get anything beyond what they pick up in the fields, but oil-cake is sometimes given to the former when in milk. At the beginning of the rains, when there is much heavy work, and again at the spring sowings in October plough cattle usually obtain a *ser* of grain daily; while later on, when cane-crushing is in full swing, they get a *ser* or so of cane juice or of the scum removed from the boiling pans. During the cold weather, however, their food consists principally of the chopped stalks of *juar* or of rice straw, while after the spring harvest the pulses which grow among the other crops are given green, together with fresh barley straw. This gives place to *bhusa* or the chopped straw of wheat or other cereals; while after the breaking of the rains the fresh grass provides good grazing during the day time and is also cut and mixed with *bhusa* at night. The lowlands supply large quantities of the weed known as *chaupatta*, a species of *oxalis*, and near the city this fetches a high price, especially in dry seasons.* Another useful weed, which is carefully collected, is *akra* (*Vicia sativa*). At the end of the rains large numbers of cattle are sent to graze in the jungles of the Tarai and Pilibhit, two or three herdsmen accompanying the animals from each village.

Cattle census.

The first regular stock census was taken in 1899 and showed a total of 215,744 bulls and bullocks and 35,301 male buffaloes. This gave an average of 2·42 animals per plough, but though there appears to be a substantial margin, it must be remembered that many bullocks are reserved for draught purposes only, carts being especially numerous in this district and forming the chief means of transport; while at the same time the figures include a certain proportion of old or infirm beasts. The average plough duty was 7·34 acres, but in reality was not more than 7 acres, since a small area is worked by hand with the

*This *chaupatta* is the general name for *oxalis* or wood sorrel. Two kinds (*Oxalis corniculata* with yellow flowers and the pink *Oxalis rosea*) are troublesome weeds, especially the latter, which appears to be a recent introduction.

kassi or large hoe. The rate varies with the nature of the soil. A pair of bullocks which can plough but five acres of stiff clay can manage eight or nine acres in the sandy soils of Faridpur. The next census, taken in 1904, showed a substantial increase, bulls and bullocks numbering 249,844 and male buffaloes 39,042, but the average per plough remained practically the same as before. The last enumeration was that of 1909, and on this occasion a marked decline was observed, as was the case everywhere, owing doubtless to the effects of scarcity and drought. The total number of bulls and bullocks was 212,292 and of male buffaloes 32,321, while the average per plough was but 2·23, showing that the cultivators had disposed of their surplus and inferior animals. There were 80,312 cows and 63,758 cow-buffaloes, figures which show in each case a decided increase during the past ten years and testify to the growing value and importance of the *ghi* trade. Young stock numbered 169,756, and here again there has been a large addition, which proves that the supply is not likely to run short despite a temporary reduction in the number of plough animals.

Other animals.

At the last enumeration the district contained 23,630 sheep and 132,372 goats. The former figure is low and shows a decline since 1899, few districts having a smaller total; but on the other hand the number of goats has risen largely. Sheep are kept for their wool, their flesh, and for penning on the land, while the value of goats lies mainly in their flesh and their milk, which are much in demand among the Musalmans and the low caste Hindus. There were only 34 camels, for these animals are seldom used in this district, and are rarely to be seen save on the road between Aonla and Budaun. Horses and ponies numbered 10,846, which is a relatively high figure, but the great majority are the small ponies used for transport purposes by the Banjaras or else employed for draught in the towns. In former days considerable attention was paid to horse-breeding, especially in the basins of the Ramganga and Aril, where wide stretches of grass and the abundance of *chaupatta* afford excellent pasturage; but of late little has been done in this direction, in spite of the encouragement lent by the Government. At the present time the district board maintains two pony

stallions at Khalpur in the Ramganga valley and at Kasumra near Aonla; but the once famous brood mares of Rohilkhand have almost disappeared. Two donkey stallions are kept on estates managed by the Court of Wards for the encouragement of mule-breeding; but the experiment has not been very successful or popular. In 1909 there were 240 mules in the district and 4,554 donkeys, but the latter are of the usual wretched type, under-sized, under-fed and over-worked by the Dhobis and Kumhars, to whom they principally belong. The domestic pig is kept in immense numbers by the Chamars and is to be seen in every village; but no enumeration of these animals has been attempted.

Cattle disease.

The returns of cattle mortality are of little use, owing to the almost universal concealment of disease and deaths. They serve, however, to show that in almost all years cattle disease is very prevalent throughout the district. At times much damage has been caused by severe epidemics of rinderpest, and as yet little progress has been made towards establishing a general belief in the efficacy of inoculation, although two veterinary assistants are entertained by the district board for the prevention of disease and for the maintenance of the hospital at Bareilly. Foot and mouth disease is always common, but is less dangerous. Anthrax is occasionally reported, but the attacks appear to be sporadic and the diagnosis is frequently incorrect. The lowlying tracts are subject to outbreaks of hœmorrhagic septicæmia and black-quarter, both of which usually have a fatal termination and admit of no speedy or simple treatment. Much disease is contracted in the pastures of the Tarai, and once an epidemic has taken a hold of the district it is very difficult to suppress, the Mewati cattle-owners being particularly troublesome in the matter of concealing disease.

Climate.

For the greater part of the year the district enjoys a climate which compares very favourably with the southern and eastern parts of the United Provinces. The meteorological phenomena may be described as sub-Himalayan in character, being largely influenced by the proximity of the hills and the Tarai to the north. The city of Bareilly and the northern parganas are directly affected by the heavier storms in the hills, with the

result that the rainy season commences a few days earlier and terminates somewhat later than in the districts to the south, while the cold weather is of longer duration. The influence of the Tarai is illustrated by the relative dampness of the climate, and other characteristics are moderate heat in summer and partial immunity from violent hot winds. The latter usually begin to blow about the end of April and continue with frequent intermissions until early in June; but they rarely blow after sunset and are never prolonged through the night. The temperature is lowered from time to time by thunderstorms in May, sometimes accompanied by rain. Before the actual arrival of the monsoon the wind shifts from the west to the south, and with the first fall of rain the temperature drops sharply. During the rains the mornings are pleasant, but the evenings are usually close and oppressive, and the climate of Bareilly at this season is far less enjoyable than that of the drier districts, while towards the end of the rains it is decidedly unhealthy. About the end of September the temperature begins to fall and from the last week of October to the end of March the weather is unsurpassable. During the winter frosts of considerable intensity occur, but the days are clear and bright save for occasional showers in December, January and February, or when heavy mists or fogs come on during the night and sometimes last till noon. These mists are very injurious to the spring crops, as they tend to produce *ratha* or rust. Actually the coldest month is February, the meteorological records showing a mean temperature of 52·5° F., as compared with 59·8° in December and 58·2° in January. After February it rises to 72·8° in March and 83·9° in April, reaching its maximum in May and June with 90·6° and 89·1° respectively. It then falls gradually to 85·3° in July, 83·6° in August and 82·9° in September, while October with 76·8° is little hotter than March and the mean of 67·6° in November marks the commencement of the cold weather.

Rainfall. Records of the rainfall appear to have been kept at Bareilly for a very long period, but the returns for the various tahsil headquarters do not go back further than 1864. Three additional rain-gauges have been maintained by the irrigation authorities

at Pandhera, Oganpur and Kundra since 1894. The average annual fall for the whole district from 1864 to 1907 inclusive was 44·09 inches, but the total varies considerably in the different subdivisions, being much greater in the north than in the south and especially the south-west. In Aonla the average is only 37·14 inches, and next in order come Faridpur with 41·99, Bareilly with 42·15, Mirganj with 42·81, Nawabganj with 48·77 and Baheri with 49·3 inches. The heavier precipitation of the northern tracts is further illustrated by the fact that the average is 45·67 for Pandhera in pargana Kabar, 49·6 for Oganpur and 52·4 for Kundra in the east of the Baheri tahsil. For the district as a whole the fall in most years is ample and the annual variations are less marked than in the drier districts to the south. During the 44 years under consideration an excess of 33 per cent. has been observed on only five and a corresponding defect on six occasions. The wettest year on record was 1879, when the average was 69·13 for the whole area, and even Aonla received 66·4 inches; the heavy rainfall being in large measure responsible for the terrible mortality from fever among a peasantry exhausted by protracted famine. Throughout the provinces 1894 was an abnormally wet year, the average fall for the district being 64·58 inches, and on this occasion the lowest amount for any recording station was 51·45 at Aonla, while Oganpur received no less than 77·4 inches. Other years of marked excess were 1871 with 58·07 and 1874 with 62·17, in both of which violent floods did considerable damage, while in more recent times a very heavy fall occurred in 1897, when the average was 59·84 inches, though in that year the northern tahsils alone received an exceptional amount. The same thing was observed in 1891, when 80·43 inches fell at Baheri. This is the highest total for any single station, though it is closely approached by the 79·6 inches registered at Nawabganj in 1871. The maximum for Aonla, the driest tahsil, was 68·4 inches in 1874. On the other hand the lowest average during the period was 24·36 inches in 1883, and it is remarkable that although only 16·8 inches fell at Aonla, no untoward results were observed. A total of 26·37 in 1876, followed by 26·02 inches in the ensuing year, had a disastrous effect on the district and caused the worst

famine of the nineteenth century, every part of the district faring alike on each occasion; the average for Baheri being but 27·6 and 31·5 inches in the two seasons. In 1880 again there was a great shortage, but the average of 27·26 was due mainly to the unusual defect in Aonla, Mirganj and Faridpur. In 1868 the district received 29·42 inches, but the fall was far more favourable than in other parts and the results were unimportant; and similarly a total of 28·46 inches in 1905 caused little damage, as that year afforded a striking illustration of the fact that a timely distribution of the rainfall is of far greater moment than the actual volume registered during the space of twelve months.

Health.

Taken as a whole the climate of the district may be considered healthy except at the close of the rains, when fever is always prevalent. In this respect the southern parganas are far superior to the north, where the influence of the Tarai makes itself felt. This is especially the case in the north of pargana Chaumahla, where the soil is very moist and the drinking water particularly bad; the unhealthy nature of the tract being fully illustrated by the high death-rate, the constant fluctuations in the population and the general appearance of the people. This tract differs little from the Tarai, the yellow skin and enlarged spleens of many of the inhabitants showing clearly that the water is at fault. In the north-east of Chaumahla and the north of Richha matters are far better, for the water is good and few complaints as to the climate are to be heard. A fair idea of the general healthiness or otherwise of the district may be obtained from an examination of the vital statistics. The figures for recent years will be found in the appendix.* The records go back to 1865, but in early days the system of registration was so defective as to render the returns valueless, and up to 1876 at all events the recorded death-rate was obviously far below the mark. Further, the figures for the district as it now exists are not obtainable till 1880-81, as they include those of Pilibhit and are therefore useless for the purpose of comparison. For the ten years ending with 1889-90 the average death-rate was 37·65 per mille, but this figure was much enhanced by the extraordinarily

* Appendix, tables III and IV.

high rates of 52·1 in 1881-82 and 57·02 in 1885-86, the mortality from fever, cholera and small-pox being quite exceptional, especially in the latter year, when the rainfall was far above the average. The mean birth-rate for the same period was 42·37 and exceeded the death-rate by a substantial margin on all occasions save the two years mentioned above. During the ensuing decade the death-rate was somewhat higher, averaging 38·93 per mille, but this again was due to the abnormal conditions prevailing in 1895-96 and the following year, when scarcity was general and the people suffered much from every kind of disease. On the other hand, the birth-rate rose to 45·71 and the net loss of population was confined to the two bad years. During the seven years ending with 1906-07 the death-rate rose once again to 40.96, owing partly to the general unhealthiness of the seasons but mainly to the ravages of plague. It is the more remarkable that the birth-rate should have risen to the high figure of 51·39, which shows that the population has fully kept pace with the unusual drain on its numbers.

Fever. The second table given in the appendix shows the number of deaths resulting from the principal causes for each year from 1890-91 onwards. As is invariably the case, fever is by far the most prominent, and though the diagnosis is usually crude and every disease in which fever is a symptom is entered under this head if it is not readily recognisable as small-pox or some other well-known complaint, still it is certain that malarial fever is extremely prevalent and in every year is the cause of much mortality. Its ravages are most extensive after a period of scarcity, when the vitality of the people is reduced by privation, or else after seasons of excessive rainfall: but at all times fever is more fatal in the northern parganas than elsewhere. During the ten years ending with 1889-90 the average recorded number of deaths from fever was 31,762 annually or 81·83 per cent. of the total mortality. The corresponding figures for the ensuing decade were 34,321 and 84·69 per cent., but the increase occurred only in 1895-96 and the two following years. For 1900-01 and the six ensuing years the average mortality from fever was 36,241 annually or 81·17 per cent. of the recorded total, the rise in the former figure being common to the whole of the United

Provinces. The proportion is of little moment, for as a rule a high ratio actually betokens a healthy year, since it means that the loss from epidemics and other diseases is relatively small.

Cholera.

The returns of every year show a certain number of deaths from cholera, but the disease is as a rule merely sporadic. Occasionally it assumes an epidemic form of great intensity, and on such occasions its suppression is a matter of great difficulty owing to the height of the water-level and the ease with which the drinking-supply becomes contaminated. A great outbreak in 1881-82 carried off 4,672 persons, and again in 1885-86 no fewer than 5,486 deaths were recorded under this head. A third epidemic in 1889 lasted for a considerable period, and during the decade ending with 1889-90 the annual average was 1,783 or 4·59 of the total mortality. The following ten years showed a slight improvement, the corresponding figure being 1,505 or 3·71 per cent., but the loss would have been much less but for the epidemics of 1895-96 and 1899-1900, the latter causing 5,456 deaths and raging with great violence in the city during May and June. Of late years cholera has been as prevalent as ever, the last serious outbreak being that of 1906, when the disease spread with alarming rapidity through the United Provinces.

Small-pox.

The history of small-pox has been far more satisfactory. In early days this disease wrought havoc in Rohilkhand and in almost every year accounted for thousands of deaths, in spite of the prevalence of inoculation. Within the last thirty years there have been no such epidemics as those of 1873 and 1877, which together carried off more than 15,000 persons in this district and Pilibhit. A bad outbreak occurred in 1881 and lasted into the following year, and throughout the decade ending in 1890 the death-rate was very high, the annual mortality from this cause being 1,175 or 3·03 per cent. of the recorded total. The following ten years witnessed a great improvement, and though in 1896 and 1897 there was a serious epidemic of long duration, the annual average was only 657. Minor outbreaks have occurred in recent years, but from 1901 to 1907 the annual mortality averaged only 203. The decline can only be attributed to the spread of vaccination. At first only those persons who presented themselves for the purpose at the dispensaries were vaccinated, but a more vigorous

policy was introduced in 1865, and a regular staff of vaccinators was organised. Progress in the beginning was slow, but the movement received a great impetus from the great epidemics of the seventies, and the annual average number of primary operations from 1880-81 to 1889-90 was 20,164. In the following ten years the figure rose to 30,093, while in the seven years ending with 1906-07 the average was 37,120, which means that 24 per cent. of the population had been protected, while a much larger proportion was relatively immune. Vaccination is compulsory only within municipal limits, but the operations of the vaccinating staff extend to the whole district and very little opposition is encountered. The staff consists of an assistant superintendent and 20 vaccinators, under the general control of the civil surgeon: the annual expenditure amounts to somewhat over Rs. 3,000 and is met from local, municipal and town funds.

Other diseases.

Among other diseases the most prevalent in ordinary years are dysentery, enlarged spleen and the various complaints which are usually considered resultants of malarial fever. Pneumonia and influenza are very common during the winter months, but are often recorded under the head of fever. Plague first made its appearance in the end of 1903, but in the next two years it spread throughout Rohilkhand with astonishing rapidity, carrying off more than 5,000 persons in this district. It abated during the hot weather of 1906, and the mortality of that year was comparatively low; but in 1907 there was a general recrudescence and the death-rate rose to an alarming extent. The disease almost died out, however, during the summer, and since that time the district has been relatively free from plague. On its first appearance very little was done to prevent the spread of plague beyond recommending segregation, evacuation and disinfection, owing to the obstinate spirit of resistance displayed by the people, especially the Muhammadans of the city; but latterly the inhabitants have learned the wisdom of protective measures and considerable success has been achieved in the matter of inoculation.

Infirmities.

Statistics relating to bodily infirmities were collected for the first time in 1872. There is little advantage in comparing the results of successive enumeration, since the system of record has

varied from time to time. At the last census in 1901 the number of blind persons was 2,451, and though this is still a high figure there has been a very marked decrease, attributable in the main to the partial disappearance of small-pox, which in this country is a very fruitful cause of blindness. There were 302 deaf-mutes, and here again a decrease may be observed. The affliction is much less common than in the Kumaun, Gorakhpur and Fyzabad divisions, in all of which goitre--the most frequent accompaniment of cretinism—is particularly prevalent. Lepers numbered 243 as compared with 421 in 1872, and it would appear to be the case that leprosy is on the decline throughout the United Provinces. There remain 483 insane persons, but this figure includes the inmates of the large divisional asylum at Bareilly, so that it is impossible to establish any comparison between the prevalence of insanity or idiocy in this and the neighbouring districts.

CHAPTER II.

AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Cultivated area.

The district has long attained a high standard of agricultural development. The earliest statistics of cultivation are those of 1836, compiled at the time of the first survey and regular settlement; but unfortunately these do not admit of an exact comparison with later figures owing to the transfer of a large area to Rampur from the Mirganj, Baheri and Aonla tahsils in 1860. A more or less complete adjustment, however, was made in 1865 by Mr. Moens, whose statement shows that in 1836-37 the cultivated area was 567,992 acres or 56·18 per cent. of the present total area. This does not include revenue-free lands, which then amounted to 106,218 acres, the greater part of which was under tillage. During the currency of the settlement a marked extension of cultivation took place, with the result that in 1865 the area under the plough had risen to 732,647 acres or 72·46 per cent. of the whole, this again excluding 50,411 acres of revenue-free land, the actual cultivated area being 763,652 acres. The increase was great everywhere, but was especially remarkable in the Aonla, Bareilly and Baheri tahsils, while Mirganj showed less rapid progress than the others, probably for the reason that it was more advanced. In the next thirty years there was little change, at any rate till the end of the period. On the whole the district showed a slight improvement, for whereas the annual average from 1888-89 to 1897-98 was 766,719 acres, that of the first seven years of the decade was 780,315. In the last there years cultivation fell off rapidly, owing to a succession of bad seasons which culminated in the famine of 1897: the average being only 734,995 acres, while in 1897-98 no more than 718,604 acres were tilled. The recovery was rapid, for though the total was only 727,540 in 1898-99, the figure had risen to 772,375 two years later. The deterioration was more permanent in the

northern parganas, particularly Chaumahla, where the conditions resemble those of the Naini Tal Tarai, especially the tract between the roads from Baheri to Naini Tal and Chachait which had been seriously affected by the spell of bad seasons. Matters have mended somewhat of late, and elsewhere cultivation has spread rapidly. During the five years ending with 1906-07 the average area under tillage was 787,398 acres, which gives the remarkably high proportion of 77·88 per cent. to the total area. In the last year it was no less than 798,179 acres, while even in 1907-08, a particularly bad season in other parts of the United Provinces, the area was slightly above the average of the preceding decade. The proportion for the five years in question was 69·16 in Chaumahla and 70·82 in Sarauli North, but in every other pargana it exceeded 75 per cent., usually by a handsome margin, and in Nawabganj and Sarauli South it was actually more than 80 per cent.

Double-cropping.

Few districts exhibit so consistently high a standard, mainly for the reason that the soil in Bareilly is almost always good and productive, while the barren area as already noted in the preceding chapter, is unusually small. Cultivation is almost everywhere stable and constant, though in the *bhur* tracts the area under tillage is continually subject to slight fluctuations, the rise and fall depending on the nature of the season. Although the husbandry is not as a rule of the finest character, the cultivators are not slow to avail themselves of their opportunities and to utilise their land to the fullest extent. This is exemplified by the large area bearing two crops in the year. Though the figures of former times are too imperfect to be worth reproduction, it is clear that while the practice of double-cropping has long been prevalent, it has tended to increase steadily. From 1888-89 to 1897-98 the area so treated was 229,817 acres annually or nearly 30 per cent. of the net cultivation, and on some occasions it was very much larger, the most remarkable season on record being 1894-95, when 285,815 acres or no less than 36·9 per cent. of the land under the plough bore two harvests in the year. During the five years ending with 1906-07 the average was 234,393 acres or 29·77 per cent. The figure is relatively low in the light sandy parganas of Sarauli

South and Faridpur, where the averages are 11·97 and 16·23 per cent. respectively; and in Bareilly and Nawabganj it is under 25, while that of the Aonla tahsil as a whole is 26·1 per cent. On the other hand it is no less than 43·75 in Baheri and 47·63 in Mirganj, the Kabar and Ajaon parganas in particular showing proportions exceeding 50 per cent.

Culturable waste. It is obvious that little room remains for further cultivation, and the extent to which double-cropping is carried of itself proves that it is more profitable to utilise fully the land already under tillage than to break up the small area of existing waste and thus curtail still further the none too large extent of pasture ground. Culturable waste excluding groves and also the 24,610 acres of current fallow and land under preparation for sugarcane, amounts on an average to 76,460 acres or 7·56 per cent. of the entire district. It is described either as old fallow or else as unbroken waste, but for practical purposes there is very little difference, save where the latter consists of *dhak* or grass jungle. The proportion of old fallow is much below the average in the highly developed tahsils of Mirganj and Nawabganj, and indeed the figure is relatively high only in Chaumahla, where much land has been abandoned in consequence of general agricultural depression, and in Faridpur, where a considerable area of poor sandy soil has been tried and found wanting. Unbroken waste on the other hand is most extensive in Mirganj, in the Aonla pargana, and in Kabar and Sirsawa. Save in Aonla, where a fair amount of tree jungle still remains and possesses a value of its own, it consists principally in stretches of open grass, of high utility for grazing purposes, since these expanses are practically the only pastures of any importance in the district; and consequently it is more profitable to retain such areas as waste than to convert them into arable land of an inferior quality.

Agriculture. The system of agriculture varies with the caste and capacity of the cultivator, but generally speaking possesses few peculiar features. Close cultivation is the exception, save in the highly manured fields adjoining the village site, which are usually reserved for garden crops. Other fields are but scantily manured unless intended for sugarcane; for the available supply of manure

is almost wholly utilised as fuel and only that collected during the rains is stored. Sweepings and leaves are added to the heap, but the whole is exposed to the air and remains so till it is completely decomposed; with the result that nearly all the gases and nutritive juices are lost and most of the valuable salts are washed away. Bones, hides and horns are exported, and though the advantages of green manuring are well-known, little recourse is had to the process. Indigo refuse is greatly in demand, but is now rarely obtainable; sometimes in fields under preparation for sugarcane the cultivators plough in green indigo and *lobia;* while in Nawabganj it is a frequent practice to utilise *san* hemp for the same purpose. There are, however clear indications that manure is now more largely used than was the case thirty years ago; the extension of cash rents, which secure the whole of the produce to the tenant, having made him more careful to improve his outturn. The chief item in the equipment of a cultivator is his yoke of plough cattle. As already noted, this costs him from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 and should last him from ten to fifteen years. Both bullocks and buffaloes can work for six or seven hours in the day, but the latter get through less work, being about 25 per cent. slower than bullocks. Seldom are more than two bullocks required for a plough, but occasionally three or four are employed. When reduced by want of cattle to use the hoe, a cultivator cannot keep more than four local *bighas* or two-thirds of an acre under tillage. The plough is of the ordinary type, but for sugarcane fields two mould-boards are added for widening the furrow. To gather weeds or pulverise the soil a heavy rake called *khilwai* is employed; while for a harrow the *patela* or rough beam is in universal use, the *rari* or cylindrical roller for crushing heavy clods being only seen rarely in the Mirganj tahsil. Other implements are the *kasi* or common hoe, the *phaora,* corresponding to a spade, the *khurpi* or spud, the various sickles known as *gandasa, daranti* and *hasiya,* the equipment required for irrigation, and the *parchhai* or small wooden rake, the *surhet* or broom and the basket used for winnowing and threshing.

For the *haraita* or first ploughing of the season the Hindu cultivator must ascertain the *mahurat* or auspicious day and

Ploughing and sowing.

hour from his priest, and then at the appointed time, generally before daybreak, he visits one of his fields, which must be rectangular in shape; and keeping his face on his right side towards the eastern moon, makes five scratches in the ground at the corner of the field with a hoe or a ploughshare. The ceremony must be performed secretly, and if the person engaged in the rite is questioned by anyone on his way to the field, he returns and another day is fixed. If for any reason the *mahurat* is delayed and ploughing begins in the village, the cultivator will perform the ceremony without troubling the Brahman; though this is considered inauspicious. After the *haraita* the cultivator returns homewards, carefully watching the omens. A woman with a full pitcher, a gardener with flowers, a carpenter with tools, a fish, a tortoise or the cry of a cuckoo are favourable signs; but if he meet a person with an empty pitcher, or a carpenter without his tools or a gardener without flowers, if a jackal yelp, if a hare, a fox or a snake cross his path, it is unlucky. Having reached his home, he remains idle that day, carefully abstaining from intercourse with others. Some kinswoman who is not a widow presents him with a piece of silver and some curds, the latter being the only food permitted on that day. The most favourable time for the *kharif* ploughing is between the 27th of Asarh and the 3rd of Sawan. For the *rabi* the date is of less consequence, provided it be not in the first half of Kuar, a period dedicated to the memory of deceased ancestors, in which no new work should be undertaken. The number of ploughings depends on the crop to be sown, and for sugarcane as many as twenty are necessary to produce a perfect tilth. The usual method of sowing *rabi* cereals is called *sai*, the sower treading close behind the plough and dropping the seed into the furrow by hand. Drill-sowing by means of a tube attached to the plough itself is not in frequent use, but is advantageous when there is little moisture in the ground, since by this means the seed is buried deeper than by the ordinary method. Autumn crops and *rabi* pulses are generally sown broadcast, the seed being scattered in the evening and ploughed over the next morning. In the north of the district linseed and pulses to be grown on land lately vacated by early rice are

sometimes sown broadcast without any preliminary ploughing, this process being known as *chhinta*, in contradistinction to *poinra* or the former method. For sowing sugarcane there is a special ceremony. Five or seven cuttings are planted upright in the ground and then sweetmeats, *ghi* and rice are offered to them. Red powder is applied to the foreheads of the sower and the cattle, the former also having a silver ornament on his wrist and the latter coloured threads round their horns. After sowing the plough is decked with garlands and the cultivator gives a feast of curry and rice to those employed in the field.

Harvests. Of the two main harvests the autumn or *kharif* covers by far the larger area. This is notably the case in the Baheri, Nawabganj, Faridpur and Bareilly tahsils, but in Aonla and Mirganj the area is little greater than that of the *rabi* or spring harvest, while in some years the latter is actually the more extensive. In former days the difference was vastly more marked than at present; for at the settlement of 1870 there were 529,621 acres under *kharif* as against 243,328 under *rabi* crops. The increase of the latter has been one of the most prominent features in the agricultural history of the district. During the five years preceding the last settlement the average was 435,053 acres, that of the *kharif* being 559,477, and subsequently there has been a further approach towards equality. For the five years ending with 1906-07 the averages were 465,000 and 556,996 acres respectively, and this may be ascribed chiefly to the immense expansion of wheat and gram cultivation; resulting in the main from the extended practice of double-cropping, to which reference has been made already.

Wheat. In the *rabi* wheat covers on an average 191,794 acres or 41·25 per cent. of the total area sown, the proportion varying from 57 in Faridpur and 47 in Aonla to 31 in Baheri and only 29 per cent. in Nawabganj. In 1870 the area was 169,207 acres, but this probably included much wheat mixed with barley or gram, while at the last settlement the figure had fallen to 132,047 acres; the subsequent increase being attributable in large measure to the influence of high prices. The crop can be grown in all soils except the stiffest clay and the poorest sand, but thrives best in loam. It is usually watered once

where irrigation is available, but none is required with favourable winter rains. Frost does little damage, but cloudy weather renders it liable to *ratha* or red smut, and it is subject to injury from hot winds in March; while in some years field rats have caused much loss, especially in light unirrigated lands. Weeding is not performed regularly, though in the north the crop is much overrun with thistles, which are pulled up by hand when labour is available for the purpose. Wheat is either beardless or *mundia* or else bearded, *tikarari* or *ratua*; the latter being longer but thinner in the grain than the former. Two varieties of bearded wheat are grown, red and white, of which the latter is more prized locally, while the red wheat is preferred for export.

Other rabi crops.

A considerable area, averaging 45,590 acres or 9·8 per cent. of the harvest, is sown with wheat in combination with barley or gram, the mixture being far more prevalent in the Mirganj and Baheri tahsils than elsewhere. Barley is sown by itself on all soils, sometimes even in the manured fields near the homestead, but usually in poor land considered unfit for wheat. It often appears as a *dosahi* or second crop, sown in succession to maize or early rice. The outturn varies with the circumstances, but though it does well after maize, as a rule, the produce of a *dosahi* crop is only half that obtained on *parhel* fields which have lain fallow during the preceding summer. On an average barley covers 18,584 acres or 4 per cent. of the *rabi* area; but much more frequently it is mixed with gram, the area under this combination averaging 51,292 acres or 11·03 per cent. These proportions are largely exceeded in the Aonla and Bareilly tahsils, while in Baheri the amount of barley produced is relatively small. There are two kinds of barley; the larger variety known as *jau* and a smaller species called *jai*. The latter is applied also to oats, though these are more frequently termed *siun* in this district. The crop thrives in the *khadir* of the Ramganga and is sometimes grown in the northern parganas; it altogether averages 1,587 acres, but as a rule it is cut while green as fodder for horses and cattle and is not sown for the sake of its grain. Both the black and the more esteemed yellow varieties of gram are grown in all but the lightest soils, doing best in the Aonla tahsil

and the river valleys. It is seldom sown alone as a *parhel* crop, but generally succeeds rice or maize; the increase in double-cropping having resulted in an immense expansion in the area under gram. In 1870 it was only 29,700 acres; but the present average is 97,107 acres or 20·88 per cent. of the *rabi* total. The proportion drops to 9·26 in Aonla, but rises to 28·74 in Nawabganj and to 29·59 in Baheri. The crop is rarely irrigated and requires little attention, though the young shoots are constantly nipped off to improve the growth and yield, the prunings being eaten as potherbs. The outturn under favourable circumstances is large, but gram is very susceptible to frost. So also are peas, which average 3,800 acres and are mainly confined to the Aonla tahsil; being almost invariably sown in *dosahi* land and very seldom irrigated. A much larger area averaging 24,875 acres or 5·35 per cent. of the harvest is sown with *masur* or lentils, but more than half of this is to be found in the Mirganj and Baheri tahsils where the proportion rises to 9·29 and 9·91 per cent. respectively. Poppy has become a very important crop of late years. In 1870 its cultivation was almost unknown, whereas in the five years preceding the last settlement it averaged 6,491 acres and has since increased rapidly; the average for the five years ending with 1906-07 being 13,914 acres or 2·99 per cent. of the harvest. It is grown everywhere, but three-fourths of the whole amount is to be found in the Aonla tahsil, the bulk of the remainder being produced in Faridpur and Bareilly. Another valuable but very fluctuating crop is linseed, which averages 6,619 acres, the figure varying from 14,880 in 1903-04 to 1,249 acres in 1907-08. It is grown principally in the Baheri and Nawabganj tahsils; but the crop is seldom to be seen by itself, being more often sown in narrow lines up and down gram and other *dosahi* fields. The other oilseeds, mustard, rape and castor-oil plants, cover about 1,000 acres annually; but these also are almost always mixed with cereals, while castor-oil plants generally form a hedge to *arhar* or sugarcane fields. The remaining *rabi* products include potatoes, which average 1,557 acres and are slowly making headway in every tahsil; tobacco, 2,335 acres, similarly grown everywhere, but chiefly in the neighbourhood of Bareilly and Aonla; and vegetables, spices

and garden crops, averaging 1,940 acres. The proportion is almost the same throughout the district, but is higher in the Bareilly tahsil than elsewhere, owing to the large demand in the city for garden produce.

Rice. Rice is the chief staple of the *kharif* harvest, aggregating on an average 187,968 acres or 33·74 per cent. of the area sown. The proportion drops to under 20 in Aonla and Faridpur, but in Baheri it rises to 47·76, a figure which is largely exceeded in pargana Richha, and in Nawabganj to 53·47 per cent. There are very many varieties to be found in this district, but of the finer rices the most commonly grown are those called *jhilma*, *hansraj*, *bansmati* and *usbas*, while of the coarser kinds the principal are *sathi*, *deole*, *anjana*, *seorhi* and *dhurila*. The former are usually transplanted and these late rices cover on an average 37,111 acres, of which about 30,000 lie in the Baheri tahsil, the bulk of the remainder being in Faridpur, Bareilly and Aonla. Rice is usually sown between the beginning of Asarh and the middle of Sawan, the early varieties being reaped in Kuar. From four to seven ploughings are necessary, and then, if the rains be favourable, the fields are banked up so as to retain the water, which is churned up by the plough when the sowing takes place. If this be impossible, the rice is sown broadcast in the ordinary manner. The land is rarely manured, for this would cause the rice to run to straw and encourage the growth of weeds; for weeding is performed only where *jharua* grass springs up and in no case more than once. Flush irrigation from canals is eagerly sought after, but wells are never employed and water is seldom raised from any depth. Besides the usual methods of sowing described above, which are known as *ratiha*, there are two others called *bhijua* and *kundher*. The former is prevalent only in the canal-irrigated tracts of the north, where the seed is sown in Baisakh or Jeth in previously watered fields and irrigation is maintained till the rains break. The crop is cut in Bhadon, so that the fields can be thoroughly prepared for a *rabi* crop. The *kundher* rice is also grown in the hot weather on land close to a *jhil* or pond, or in a lowlying run where water is close to the surface. The field is thoroughly dug up with the hoe and then divided into small beds; water being then admitted and the ground ploughed three or four

times. The seed is then sown, usually in Chait, and the field is kept constantly irrigated till harvest, which takes place towards the advent of the rains. Such cultivation is most laborious, but the produce is good and money rents are invariably paid for *kundher* fields. The best rice is grown in the north, but even there the crop is liable to damage or destruction from a premature cessation of the monsoon. In all years rice is exposed to the ravages of a moth called *tirha*, to get rid of which the plants are smoked with aniseed or mustard-oil carried along their tops on a lighted cake of cowdung; as well as by caterpillars called *sundri* and *bakuli*, several kinds of weed and *agiya* or rust. Large as are the profits derived from a good crop, the cultivator realises but a small proportion, since he usually has to pay all the chaff and three-eighths of the grain to the Banjaras who do the husking.

Even more important than rice is sugarcane, which at the settlement of 1870 covered 39,064 acres and has since increased greatly, the present average being 50,612 acres or 9·09 per cent. of the harvest. The distribution is very uneven, for the proportion is only 2·32 in Aonla, 5·1 in Mirganj and 7·76 in Faridpur, whereas it is 9·67 in Baheri, 11·07 in Bareilly and as much as 17·06 per cent. of the *kharif* in Nawabganj. Many varieties of cane are grown in this district, chief among them being the red *chan* or *chin* and the green *dhaur*; while others are the *rakhri*, closely resembling the latter, the *pila* of Baheri, the thin yellow *matna* and its degenerate congener the *agauri*, the pale *kaghazi*, the tall green *agaul* and the *katara*, used mainly for chewing. The methods of cultivation vary somewhat, but as a rule in the north and sometimes in the south the fields destined for cane are not allowed a full year of preparatory fallow, a crop of rice or millets being grown in the preceding autumn. Such cane is termed *kharik* and the produce is distinctly less than that of *parhel* cane, planted on lands fallowed for a whole year. In the *khadir* of the Deoha, which produces the best cane, and in other river valleys the crop is allowed to sprout afresh after the first cutting, such cane being termed *pairi*. Sowing ordinarily takes place in Chait and is conducted with much ceremonial: a consecrated plough adorned with a red stripe being followed

Sugarcane.

across the field by another. Then comes the sower, who drops the cuttings into the furrow at intervals of about a foot apart. These cuttings are the tips of the cane stalks, which are kept because they contain less juice than the rest of the cane and are stored under a covering of earth and moistened leaves till required. Frequently castor-oil plants and *arhar* are sown on the borders of the field to protect the crop from high winds. Save in moist tracts irrigation is needed once or twice before the rains and repeated hoeings are required. Rites and sacrifices are performed on the germination of the cuttings and other occasions; but the chief ceremonial is the *deothan* festival at the end of Kartik, which marks the commencement of the cane harvest. The cut cane is now almost universally crushed in iron mills, though the old wooden *kolhu* may still be seen in a few villages in the north and east. Ordinarily the *ras* or expressed juice is made over to the *khandsari* or refiner, who makes advances to the cultivators at a rate varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 per *kachcha bigha* and in return exacts a bond by which the cultivator agrees to sell the juice to the *khandsari* at a specified price and to pay a fixed rate of interest on the advance. This system has spread rapidly of late years, but is detrimental to the grower; for there is usually a balance at the end of the season and this is deducted from the advances of the next year. Sometimes Musalmans and landlords who are their own *khandsaris* forego the interest, but compensate themselves by fixing still lower rates for the juice. Once in debt the tenant's position is almost hopeless: for he obtains a lower price than the solvent cultivator and has to pay a higher rate of interest. Refusal is useless, for then he has to face a suit in the civil court. Occasionally cultivators combine to borrow enough to pay off the *khandsari;* but this only means a fresh debt, and even this expedient is impracticable when the *khandsari* is also the landlord. Prosperous tenants boil their own juice and sell it, under such conditions reaping a large profit, since good cane brings in about Rs. 110 per acre, while even *kharik* and the inferior, watery cane of Baheri yield as much as Rs. 58.

Millets.

A large area, averaging 111,951 acres or 20·1 per cent. of the *kharif*, is sown with *bajra*, either alone or in combination

with *arhar* and other pulses. This crop, of which there are two varieties, that known as *bajra* having a greenish grain, while the longer and narrower *bajri* has a grain of a reddish colour, is grown chiefly on the sandy uplands, where the yield is poor, though the plant possesses the valuable property of withstanding drought to a high degree. When, however, it is grown in river basins, it flourishes in the most remarkable manner, attaining a height of a dozen feet and more, while it has been known to yield as much 1,280 lbs. per acre or more than double the ordinary amount. In Faridpur and South Sarauli *bajra* constitutes nearly half the *kharif* harvest; but in the Mirganj and Baheri tahsils it is relatively unimportant: for usually little *bajra* is grown in soils which are suited to more profitable crops. It is sown in Sawan, never irrigated, seldom manured, but is generally weeded once and sometimes the plough is passed between the growing plants. The crop is subject to two diseases: one known as *bakuliya*, which appears as a white spot on the leaf and results in the withering of the plant; while the other, called *kandua*, is due to excessive damp and appears to be a kind of mildew, since the seed turns into black dust. Next in importance is *juar*, of which several varieties are grown, some for grain and others for *chari* or fodder. This crop, which also is mixed with *arhar*, covers on an average 61,488 acres or 11·04 per cent. of the *kharif*, is raised most extensively in the Aonla tahsil and thrives best in loam soils and the *khadir* flats; though it is also grown to some extent in the stiff clays of the north. Its cultivation resembles that of *bajra*, but it well repays irrigation in dry years and the outturn is considerably higher. When grown for fodder it is sown very closely and is cut when it has reached about two-thirds of its normal height, the young shoots being regarded as poisonous. Of the small millets the most common by far is *sanwan*, which averages 27,032 acres and is grown extensively in the light soils of Faridpur and Bareilly, as well as in Baheri and other tahsils. That known as *kodon* averages 3,665 acres and is almost wholly grown on poor sandy land, especially in the eastern tahsils; while others are *kakun* and *mandua*, their combined area being less than 1,000 acres.

Other kharif crops.

Maize is a crop which has greatly increased in popularity, though it has long been well established in this district. It

averages 76,423 acres or 13·72 per cent. of the *kharif*, the proportion rising to 22 in Baheri and 32 in Mirganj, while in Faridpur and Nawabganj the area is relatively unimportant. The crop possesses the useful attribute of early maturity, so that not only does it yield a good return in spite of a premature cessation of the rains, but it enables the ground to be prepared in good time for the *rabi* sowings. Cotton on the other hand was once far more important than at the present time, although the last few years have witnessed a marked revival. Sown by itself and with *arhar* it averages 18,836 acres or 3·36 per cent. of the *kharif*, but nearly half this amount is to be found in the Aonla tahsil and the bulk of the remainder in Mirganj. The crop requires abundant manure, careful cultivation, plenty of moisture, but a well-drained soil. Only the indigenous varieties are produced and attempts to acclimatise the American and other cottons have ended hitherto in failure. Of the pulses *arhar* is the chief and covers a very large area; but it is seldom grown by itself, being mixed with *juar*, *bajra* and cotton. It is not, strictly speaking, a *kharif* crop, since it does not reach maturity till the spring harvest and occupies the ground for nearly nine months of the year. The autumn pulses, *urd* and *moth*, cover on an average 5,168 acres and are grown mainly on the light uplands of the Bareilly and Faridpur tahsils. The bean known as *lobia* by itself occupies a very small area, but is frequently mixed with other crops. A somewhat important product is *san* hemp, which averages 6,383 acres and is steadily on the increase. It is grown in light but good soils throughout the district, but the bulk of it is raised in the Ramganga valley and in the parganas of Nawabganj and Richha, whence large quantities of the fibre, extracted by soaking the stems in water and then beating them, are exported to the Pilibhit market. Reference has already been made to its occasional use as a green manure, as also to that of indigo, a crop which has almost vanished. The present average is but 238 acres, principally in the Aonla and Bareilly tahsils, where the crop still lingers on for the supply of one or two small factories. Indigo, however, does not seem at any time to have attained much importance in this district, at all events as compared with Shahjahanpur and Budaun. The

remaining *kharif* products include a small amount of *til*, an oilseed which is seldom seen by itself, though not infrequently sown in fields of *juar*, *bajra*, *arhar* and maize; an equally insignificant amount of the fodder crops called *guar* and *khurti*; and a large area, averaging 6,000 acres, of vegetables and garden crops, which are extensively grown near Bareilly and the other towns.

The *zaid* or intermediate harvest is of little note, occupying on an average about 4,000 acres. The crops consist mainly of hot-weather rice, to which reference has been made above, of various vegetables grown for the city market, and of melons raised in the sandy beds of the Ramganga, Deoha and other rivers. Zaid crops.

Old statistics of irrigation are of little value, for the reason that they refer to land capable of being irrigated rather than to the area actually watered in any given year. At the last settlement it was estimated that the irrigable area was 302,314 acres or 40 per cent. of the area under tillage; but though this included only fields which had been irrigated in one of the four preceding years, it is impossible to suppose that so large an area could be watered in a single season, however great the requirements of the district might be. As a matter of fact Bareilly needs far less irrigation than the drier districts to the south and west, having a copious rainfall and a high spring level, which keeps the soil so moist that ordinarily wheat is grown and gives a good yield without irrigation, at all events in the northern tahsils. Irrigation is needed where cultivation is high and much manure is available or else in dry seasons so as to ensure a crop. On the other hand sugarcane is almost invariably irrigated, save in the few small tracts in the north where water is not obtainable and in the alluvial *khadirs*. As a rule two or three waterings are required, while poppy and garden crops have to be irrigated twice and wheat seldom more than once; the other *rabi* crops being rarely watered at all. In the north irrigation is generally required for the rice crop, and there it is obtained mainly from the canals. In old days these were supplied from earthen dams, but these have been replaced in most cases by masonry structures, to the immense benefit of cultivation; for the dams used frequently to be carried away by floods, leaving Irrigation.

the canals empty just at the time when water was most in demand. Details of the actual area irrigated are not obtainable prior to 1884-85. In that and the three following years the average was 124,893 acres or 16·58 per cent. of the net cultivation, and of this 51,188 acres were supplied from canals, 39,857 from wells and 33,848 from other sources. During the ensuing decade, from 1888-89 to 1897-98, the average rose to 143,377 acres or 19 per cent., canals watering 59,130, wells 38,704 and other sources 45,543 acres. The total would have been much higher but for the unusual rainfall in 1894-95 and the next year, which rendered very little irrigation necessary; for on most occasions the average was largely exceeded and in 1892-93 no less than 173,739 acres were irrigated. During the ten years ending with 1907-08 the average again rose to 164,346 acres or 21·4 per cent. of the cultivation, the total in the last year being 233,095 acres or 29·52 per cent., a figure which probably represents almost the maximum capacity of the district at a time of stress. The increase occurred mainly under the head of wells, which now supplied on an average 61,259 acres, as against 57,401 from canals and 45,686 from other sources.

Sources of supply.

The proportion, as well as the relative importance of the various sources, differs greatly in the several subdivisions of the district. During the five years ending with 1906-07 the general average was 153,148 acres or 19·45 per cent. of the area under tillage, but whereas the proportion was 28·59 in Nawabganj and 20·78 in the Aonla tahsil, exceeding 24 per cent. in the Aonla and Saneha parganas, elsewhere it was below the average, being 18·74 in Bareilly, 18·42 in Baheri, though it was no less than 26·45 in the Kabar pargana, and 16·73 in Faridpur, while in Mirganj it dropped to 10·99 per cent. A wet year will cause a great disturbance of these figures, as was the case in 1904-05, when the total area irrigated fell to 68,277 acres. But the differences are far more marked as regards the sources of supply. Canals serve on an average 30·81 per cent. of the area irrigated. They do not exist in the Faridpur and Aonla tahsils, while in Mirganj they are practically confined to pargana Shahi and altogether make up 15·49 per cent.; and even this is higher than the 13·25 per cent. of the Bareilly tahsil. On the other hand

44·76 per cent. of the irrigated area is served by canals in Nawabganj and no less than 89·61 in Baheri, where wells are almost unknown and supply only 3·08 per cent., mainly in pargana Richha. Altogether wells contribute 38·02, the proportion rising to one-half in Bareilly and Aonla and exceeding two-thirds in Faridpur, though it is less than one-third in Nawabganj and barely one-fourth in the Mirganj tahsil. Tanks are most extensively used in the last-mentioned tahsil and Bareilly; but the area watered from this source is considerable in all other parts except Baheri. The rivers and streams are utilised as far as possible in all tahsils of the district, notably Aonla, where 38 per cent. of the irrigated area is supplied from them, the figure rising to nearly 47 per cent. in the Aonla pargana.

Save in the neighbourhood of large villages, masonry wells are rarely found, those that exist having in most cases been built for drinking purposes only. For watering the fields unprotected wells are employed, and these are distinguished as *barhai* and *sotihai*, or wells which are filled by percolation and from subterranean springs. The former are by far the more common, for the localities in which a permanent spring can be found are irregularly scattered and generally of small extent. Such springs usually occur where the subsoil is a firm clay or loam, and in such cases the wells often last for many years. Occasionally they are sufficiently strong and the supply is so abundant that they can be worked by bullocks and the *charsa* or leathern bucket; such a system being possible in the Aonla pargana to the west of the Nawab Nadi, in Sarauli South and near the city of Bareilly. Often, however, strata of sand occur in alternation with clay, and then the walls have to be strengthened with coils of *arhar* and *bajra* stalks. The water is raised from such wells by the *charkhi* or wheel, over which passes a rope with an earthen pot at either end. This method is employed for the *barhai* or percolation well, which seldom lasts for more than a single season. Where the water is near the surface the *charkhi* is replaced by the *dhenkli* or balanced lever, to one end of which a pot is suspended by a rope. The water level is lowest in the west of the Aonla tahsil, where it ranges from 16 to 26 feet below the surface. The mean depth elsewhere is $13\frac{1}{3}$ feet in Faridpur, $13\frac{1}{6}$ in Mir- Wells.

ganj, $11\frac{2}{3}$ in Bareilly, $10\frac{5}{6}$ in Baheri and $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet in Nawabganj. Under such circumstances *barhai* wells cost little to construct, being mere holes dug in the ground in a few hours; and in a dry year the number of these excavations is enormous. The supply of water is small and the maximum area irrigable from such wells is about one-sixteenth of an acre daily, whereas a good *sotihai* well will water as much as three-fourths of an acre. The estimated average cost of irrigating from wells by the *charkhi* or *dhenkli* varies from Rs. 3-4-0 to Rs. 4-8-0 per acre, or nearly double that incurred when watering from canals by one lift.

Canals.

Canal irrigation is ascribed in the first instance to the Rohillas, who are said to have introduced the plan of damming all the smaller streams so as to store up the water, which is conducted by small channels to the fields. In its crude form the system was very wasteful and often highly injurious, since the country above the dam in many cases became waterlogged. Large areas were thrown out of cultivation in the Tarai, and in 1843 Lieutenant W. Jones, R. E., was deputed to report on the state of affairs and to suggest a remedy. His proposals contemplated a regular system of canals, which was partially carried into effect, modifications and extensions of the original plan having been made from time to time down to the present day. In 1844 he erected a permanent dam on the eastern Bahgul, mainly for the benefit of pargana Richha and subsequently he made other canals from the Absara, Pangaili, Kichha and several more of the Tarai rivers. As now constituted the Rohilkhand canals consist of two systems. One of these embraces the channels dug to definite sections and slopes from the various rivers and provided with bridges, syphons, regulators and other necessary works; while the other includes the natural and artificial channels taking off from the rivers directly or indirectly by means of earthen dams or assisted in maintaining their supplies by water turned into them through the agency of the regular canals. From one or another of these systems, supplemented by the private dams on the Rampur border, the whole of the north of the district, save for a few small isolated tracts, is provided with a fairly constant and adequate supply of water for irrigation. Further extension is possible only by securing

greater economy in the use of the water. It was once proposed to extend the Bahgul canals by means of high level channels reaching far into the Faridpur and Karor parganas, so as to confer a most valuable boon in the shape of easy means of irrigation for the spring crops in the sandy tract; but it was found that the supply was inadequate, though the contemplated construction of a great feeder channel from the Sarda across the Tarai to the Ganges may possibly affect this district in a remarkable manner.

The several systems.

The Kailas canal, watering the country between the Deoha and Absara, is fed from the upper Kailas river and extends into pargana Nawabganj for $7\frac{5}{8}$ miles, while the Nawadia and Nakti distributaries on the east run for $4\frac{3}{4}$ and $5\frac{3}{8}$ miles respectively in this district; the average area irrigated from the canal during the five years ending with 1906-07 being 1,049 acres in the *kharif* and 1,524 in the *rabi*. The Absara river irrigates a large area in Pilibhit. It is dammed at Adhkata, close to the point where the Pilibhit road leaves the district, and here the water is diverted into the Banarsi *nala*, which is dammed in turn at Gajraula for the supply of that village; both these *bandhs* being maintained by Government, while the latter has been provided with a masonry regulator. The Banarsi *nala*, which joins the Pangaili near Nawabganj, is dammed lower down at Bukhara, and the Absara, which is full of strong springs, has three more *bandhs* at Khatawa, Adhkata, Rubbani Begam and Biharipur. By these several means the river supplies on an average 667 acres in the *kharif* and 1,234 acres in the *rabi* harvest. There are no irrigation works on the Pangaili, which is seldom utilised, and the small amount of water raised from it by lift is not subject to any payment.

Bahgul canal.

The eastern Bahgul is a very important river, since it supplies water to a large tract of country. A canal is taken from it in the Tarai and this enters the district in the extreme north-east. At Oganpur is a masonry regulator and the canal here separates into two channels known as the right and left Oganpur, which with their minor branches irrigate the land on the east bank of the Bahgul almost as far south as the road from Richha to Pilibhit. About three miles north of this road, near the village of Choreli, the river is dammed by a masonry weir

provided with falling shutters, and here two channels take out, the right Choreli following the right bank and eventually tailing into the right Girem near Senthal; while the left Choreli is carried along the eastern watershed till it tails into the left Girem about a mile south of the railway. The Girem distributaries start at the masonry dam at Girem and irrigate a tract some ten miles in length on either side of the river: but the supply is somewhat precarious and has to be reinforced from the two Choreli distributaries. The total length of main canal and branches in this district is 109¾ miles. The distributaries and minors have lately been remodelled, with the object of securing better alignments and more economical distribution of the water. The upper Bahgul canal system, in addition to the right and left Oganpur, includes the Mohalia, Faridpur, Bahadurpur, Singothi and Parewa minors, which lie either wholly or partly in this district, and supplies on an average 2,086 acres in the *kharif* and 1,762 in the *rabi* harvest. The lower Bahgul canal belongs entirely to the Bareilly district. The system comprises the right Choreli with the Khamaria and Rasula minors, the left Choreli with the Ataria and Kalyanpur minors, the right Girem with the Sundiawan and Hafizganj minors and the left Girem, the Dobawat minor of this distributary having been abandoned. This canal irrigates on an average 7,957 acres of *kharif* and 6,937 acres of *rabi* in the Richha, Nawabganj and Karor parganas. The direct irrigation from the Bahgul in this district is quite insignificant, amounting on an average to no more than 17 acres annually.

Nakatia, Deoranian and Dhora.

A few earthen dams are maintained by the Canal department on the Nakatia and low rates are charged for the water supplied. The volume in the cold weather is extremely limited, but the *bandhs* enable an area of 223 acres in the *kharif* and 750 in the *rabi* to be irrigated annually. The Deoranian is similarly dammed at Khirni and Dhakia in the Richha pargana, while between these places a considerable amount of direct irrigation from the river takes place. Lower down, some four miles from Bareilly, is a third dam at Saidpur Math, which supplies the Saidpur canal and the Maheshpur and Salehnagar minors; their combined length being 4⅛ miles. The river during

the five years ending with 1906-07 provided water for 1,449 acres of *kharif* and 1,610 of *rabi*. The Dhora system of irrigation formerly took off from an earthen dam which supplied the Simra Bhogpur minor, the Mahal distributary and its continuation the Gora *nala*, and in addition gave additional water to the Deoranian and Sonkha, as well as contributing to the supply of the Hasanpur and Sharifnagar dams lower down. This *bandh* has been replaced recently by a masonry weir near Ainthpura, some 3½ miles east of Baheri; and from this a regular canal has been constructed so as to take up and extend the previous irrigation. The raising of the level has resulted in some loss of drainage water intercepted by the old *guls*; for whereas under the former arrangement the average area irrigated during the three years ending with 1899-1900 was 8,851 acres in the *kharif* and 4,016 in the *rabi*, that for the years 1906-07 to 1908-09, when the new system was in working order, was only 4,205 in the *karif* and 1,632 in the *rabi* harvest. This includes the area served from the main canal and its minors, the Sindhora, Hasanpur and Damkhoda, with an aggregate length of 24 miles, as well as direct irrigation from the river and the Gora *nala* and that provided by the Hasanpur, Sharifnagar and Gopalpur dams. On the Sonkha two earthen *bandhs* with small masonry escapes are maintained by Government, one being at Rasula, about ten miles from Bareilly on the Moradabad road, and the other at Nadosi some two miles lower down. The former supplies the Rukampur minor, one mile and five furlongs in length, which was completed in 1909. The average area irrigated from the dams and the river direct for the five years ending with 1906-07 was 425 acres in the *kharif* and 1,662 in the *rabi*.

Kichha canal.

The Kichha river was successfully dammed by Lieutenant Jones about 1846, but his temporary earthen *bandh*, renewed from year to year, was replaced by a masonry weir prior to 1885. This was carried away by the floods of 1891 and the following year, and for a time an earthen dam was maintained, though this was only serviceable for the *rabi* and early *kharif*. In 1904 a new masonry weir, 297 feet in length, was constructed at a cost of Rs. 2,12,977, with a bye-wash 300 feet long, to come into action in the event of heavy floods. The canal runs

through the Tarai for four miles before entering the district at Amdanda and thence runs south for 13 miles, subsequently crossing the railway a mile south of Baheri. The main line terminates in the 20th mile, but its branches command practically all the country between the Kichha and Dhora down to their confluences with the western Bahgul, though the supply is often deficient. Even during the rains it is difficult to maintain an even volume, owing to the repeated necessity of lowering the gates in order to deal with floods. The total length of main canal and branches in this district is 71⅛ miles, the latter including the Baheri, Raju Nagla, Bairamnagar, Sharifnagar and Shergarh distributaries. There are also the recently constructed Richola and Shakras minors and the Rampura, a continuation of the Shergarh. The average area irrigated in the *kharif* is 5,866 and in the *rabi* 4,706 acres.

Other canals. The Paha is a river of the Tarai, which falls into the Kichha at Nagla in the Naini Tal district. At the confluence a masonry weir has been built over the latter river, to replace an old earthen dam, and the masonry head which formerly took water from the Gola or Kichha into the Paha is now used to supply the realigned Paha canal, the Paha having been led into the Gola just above this point. In the second mile the canal crosses the Beni, another tributary of the Kichha, and intercepts its water, while five miles lower down, close to the district border, it parts into right and left branches. The latter extends for 2¼ miles into pargana Chaumahla, while the right takes up the irrigation between the Khalwa and the Baraur ; its branches, the Daulatpur distributary and the Gurbojh minor, commanding the tract between the Kichha and Khalwa down to their confluence at Keshopur. The total length in this district is 30½ miles and the average areas irrigated are 1,212 acres in the *kharif* and 866 in the *rabi*. The Baraur was formerly dammed at Chachait to feed the distributary of that name, but recently the *bandh* has been replaced by a masonry regulator, from which the Baraur canal has been constructed, so as to irrigate the country between that river and the western Bahgul. The surplus water is caught lower down by the dams at Tera, Manpur and Banaya, which are maintained by the Government, and it

is further proposed to reinferce the Paha right branch by a cut from the Chachait regulator. The canal has a total length of 9⅝ miles and was completed in 1908. The area irrigated by the Chachait distributary and the dams averaged 1,290 acres of *kharif* and 1,938 of *rabi* in the five years ending with 1906-07. The western Bahgul in old days only served to irrigate land in Rampur by means of the Balli dam; but in 1908 a masonry regulator was built near Pipra for the supply of a canal serving the land between this river and the Kuli, the surplus water being directed into the latter stream. The system has yet to be further developed, but in 1908 it was 11¼ miles in length and supplied 907 acres in the *kharif* and 1,942 in the *rabi*. The Kuli also used to be dammed by the landholders to supply Basai and the neighbourhood, but quarrels led to its abandonment till 1896, when the river was again utilised with great success. It was then taken over by the Canal department and in 1903 a masonry weir was constructed, so as to give water to the Kuli canal, which with its three minors, the Ras, Thiria and Bhitam, has a length of $23\frac{1}{16}$ miles and from 1903-04 to 1908-09 irrigated on an average 566 acres of *kharif* and 2,178 of *rabi* in the tract between the Kuli and the Bhakra.

Management.

All these canals and rivers are included in the Rohilkhand canal system and are in the charge of an executive engineer, whose headquarters are at Bareilly. They command a considerable area in the Tarai and Pilibhit as well as in this district. There is a corn-mill on the Kichha canal at Shakras, while inspection bungalows are maintained at Baheri, Baraur, Nawabganj, Oganpur, Chachait, Shahi, at Mankara on the Balli canal, at Paundhera on the Shergarh distributary, at Dunki on the Kuli, at Kundra on the left Chorali, at Sithra on the right Girem and at Saraura on the Nakti distributary. The benefits conferred on the district by these canals have been incalculable; but financially they have as yet failed to pay their way, and in a year like 1905-06, when artificial irrigation was hardly required, the loss was very heavy. The cost of maintenance is great and large additions have been made recently to the capital account; but the indirect revenue, due to the higher assessment of canal irrigated land, is considerable, so that if this be included there

is a small annual return for the money expended. The income is derived from the usual occupiers' and owners' rates, the charge varying with the nature of the crop; while half rates are imposed on lands watered from the earthen dams or directly from the rivers.

Other sources.

Other sources of irrigation comprise tanks and the rivers or streams not under the control of the Canal department. The chief instance of irrigation from rivers is provided by the Aonla tahsil, where an elaborate system of channels is taken from the river Aril. The Bajha is similarly utilised to a small extent, while elsewhere a fair amount of water is obtained from the Siddha and Nahil in Mirganj and from the eastern Bahgul in its lower reaches in the Bareilly and Faridpur tahsils, where such dams are made by the *zamindars*. The cost of construction and maintenance is met in one of two ways. Either the villages which benefit by the dam contribute the labour of one man per plough or its equivalent in cash during the time required for constructing the dam, the water being delivered free; or else the landholder builds the dam and keeps it in repair, collecting the cost from the owners of the villages benefited at a fixed rate on the land revenue or on the basis of the area watered, whichever system of calculating the amount due be adopted. The tenants in the end bear the cost, contributing as a rule eight annas per plough and occasionally double this amount. Water is obtained from canals and rivers either by flow or by lift, but irrigation from tanks is by lift alone. It is unusual for a landlord to charge his tenants for the use of tank water; but he has the first claim to the water for his home farm, and if tenants of other landholders irrigate their fields from his tank they have to pay a rate of one or two annas per local *bigha*.

Famines.

Very little is known of the many famines which ravaged Katehr or Rohilkhand in the days anterior to British rule, and the sole sources of information are casual references by the Musalman historians. It is impossible to say in what degree Bareilly suffered from the great droughts of 1298, when famine extended up to the foot of the hills, in the reign of Jalal-ud-din Firoz; of 1325 and 1345, in the days of Muhammad *bin* Tughlaq, when the whole of Hindustan was devastated by famine of

unprecedented duration; of 1398-99, when Timur's invasion served to render the distress caused by famine more terrible; and of 1424, when the country on either bank of the Ramganga appears to have escaped lightly in comparison with the Duab. Even less is known of later calamities of this nature, such as the great famines of 1631 and 1661. In 1761 again Rohilkhand suffered greatly, immense numbers dying of starvation, while thousands are said to have emigrated to other parts of the country. At the same time Bareilly was inundated with refugees from Rajputana, and to this cause is ascribed the presence of so many Mewatis in the district. Then came the celebrated *chalisa* famine of 1783, when Rohilkhand was under the Nawab Wazir of Oudh, the whole of whose dominions were affected, though less severely than the Duab. Prices rose to the highest point hitherto known, but this was of little consequence as the markets were wholly depleted and grain could not be purchased.

Hardly had the Company taken over the administration of the district, already reduced to the lowest ebb of prosperity by the exactions of the Oudh government, when great distress was caused by the failure of the monsoon in 1803. In July the collector, Mr. R. Ahmuty, reported that the crops were withering, and at the end of the month he applied for large advances so as to enable the cultivators to replace the cattle already lost. Almost the entire *kharif* perished and the tahsildars were either reduced to bankruptcy or else declared their inability to collect the autumn demand, of which only one-fourth was realised. Large balances were outstanding in October and these had doubled by the end of the following month; while a more serious contingency was the prospective loss of the *rabi*, of which the area sown was extremely small. Many of the cultivators had fled, and though the collector achieved great results by embanking the Nakatia near Bareilly, neither the money nor the means were at hand for undertaking similar works elsewhere. A tour through the district in April 1804 showed that the tahsildars' reports had not been exaggerated, and that the people were actually starving, while on the light soils the *rabi* was so poor that it was not thought worth reaping and the

1803-04.

shrivelled stalks were left as fodder for the hungry cattle. The famine came to an end with the autumn harvest of 1804, but the effects were felt for many years. A large balance was still outstanding in October, and eventually remissions were sanctioned to the amount of Rs. 2,96,030, though of this two lakhs were relinquished on the ground of over-assessment.

1819 to 1833. The next drought of any importance was that of 1819, when the rains were long delayed, though a good fall in September revived the drooping crops and enabled the cultivators to reap a very fair harvest. Prices were very high, but the absence of actual distress is proved by the fact that the collector was able to purchase large stocks of grain for export to Allahabad and Cawnpore. Nevertheless some difficulty was experienced in the collection of the revenue, for in 1819 a considerable balance accrued and the sum of Rs. 73,546 was ultimately remitted. Of a more serious nature was the widespread drought of 1825, which unfortunately synchronised with the expiry of the settlement, the result being that the landowners had reduced the area of cultivation to a large extent in the hopes of obtaining a ligther assessment. The *kharif* crop failed throughout the district and the prospects of the *rabi* on unirrigated land were extremely gloomy. A good shower of rain in January improved the situation in Pilibhit and the eastern parganas, but elsewhere the outturn was generally poor and Mr. Boulderson recommended the suspension of one-eighth of the demand. His forecast seems to have been unduly pessimistic, for the revenue was collected in full and remissions were limited to the Pilibhit subdivision. The next general famine occurred in 1837-38, a failure of the rains following on five indifferent seasons, though the results in this district were not so serious as elsewhere. The late arrival of the monsoon of 1837 and its scanty character brought agriculture to a standstill and the people to the verge of starvation. Crime became rife throughout Rohilkhand and the loss of the *kharif* caused riots in several places. Advances were made for the construction of dams on several streams and irrigation was encouraged by every means, with the result that the *rabi* harvest, though scanty, was very much better than in the districts to the south. Matters had mended with a good fall of rain in February 1838,

which had given confidence to the agriculturists, and with the gathering of the harvests prices fell appreciably. This caused a large influx of destitute persons from the Duab and elsewhere, but the needs of the case appear to have been met by private enterprise and no form of public relief was undertaken, nor were any remissions of the revenue found necessary. Naturally some difficulty was experienced in realising the demand, the balance for 1837-38 being Rs. 1,56,136 and for the ensuing year Rs. 151,003.

The drought of 1860 followed on several years of indifferent harvests, and save for a few showers in the middle of July the monsoon was an almost complete failure. Very little land was sown for the *kharif* and the outturn was insignificant, while prices were constantly rising and the prospects for the *rabi* were of the poorest. Signs of distress soon appeared among the labouring classes and relief was given in October in the shape of small doles of food and blankets. In February 1861 a regular relief work was opened on the Budaun road, and during that month 15,378 persons were relieved, at a cost of Rs. 921, either on the works or in the poorhouses. The returns for March are lacking, but in April the numbers rose to 35,899 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,600. The increase was due rather to the great influx of paupers from other districts than to the failure of the *rabi*, for the harvest proved fairly good and Bareilly was in a much better condition than Budaun. Relief operations were continued till July and the total number of persons relieved was 146,129, giving a daily average of 974 at a cost of Rs. 9,024, contributed partly by the Government and partly by local charity. This sum is exclusive of the money spent on the Budaun road relief work, Rs. 9,355 being paid in this and the adjacent district to 91,651 labourers. During the period of the famine the agricultural community never seems to have suffered much, and this contention is supported by the normal condition of crime. The revenue was collected without difficulty and no remissions were granted. 1860-61.

The deficient rainfall of 1868 again occasioned much alarm in this district, but the *kharif* was saved for the most part by rain in September, and the only disquieting feature in the situa- 1868-69.

tion was the height to which prices had risen owing to extensive exportation of grain. Distress was almost limited to the present Pilibhit district, where a relief work was started in January; but elsewhere matters were in a satisfactory state and nothing was done beyond the establishment of poorhouses in January 1869. The spring harvest had suffered somewhat from frosts and storms, but it was fully three-fourths of the normal and the demand for labour diminished the need for relief, so that in June the works were closed. At the end of July, however, a sudden rise in the price of grain, due to the constant depletion of stocks, occasioned a panic. On the 27th of that month a work had been opened on a tank in the city, and two days later thousands of applicants for employment appeared. Their presence in Bareilly was held objectionable on sanitary grounds and they were divided up into fifteen gangs and distributed among various works, such as the Biabani tank, the Jua *nala*, the city drains, the repair of the Idgah-ghat, the levelling of the police parade-ground, the improvement of several roads and the earthwork for the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. From the 28th of July the attendance rose steadily till the 13th of September, when the assured prospects of the harvest removed all ground for alarm and the scale of wages was reduced; but the works were not closed finally till the 22nd of October, the average daily number employed for the 88 days being 3,776, while the cost was Rs. 27,807. In addition 401 persons were afforded work for 84 days on the district roads, and other relief was distributed by the Bareilly municipality. The attendance at the poorhouses averaged 300 daily from the 17th of January to the 12th of December, the cost being Rs. 11,142, which was met mainly from local subscriptions; but these figures refer to Pilibhit as well as to the existing district. The famine was of unusually short duration and its most peculiar feature was the suddenness with which the crisis arose. It was entirely unexpected by the authorities, and it may be considered as purely accidental, for it ceased with the same rapidity as that which marked its inception and had no visible relation to the climatic conditions.

1877-78. The great famine of 1877-78, though it affected severely the Rohilkhand division as a whole, made little impression on this

district. The *kharif* of 1877 naturally suffered from the prolonged drought, but the young plants displayed a surprising tenacity of life and the rain in October resulted in a fair crop, though far below the average. Distress first became apparent in the number of beggars who flocked into the city from all directions, but chiefly from Aonla and Budaun. They were at once sheltered in an enclosure on the outskirts, recently erected by the municipality, and a poorhouse was organised, while in the beginning of September a relief work was started on the Bisalpur road, to be followed by several others within the course of the month. This form of relief did not, however, prove acceptable to the majority of the persons employed and the able-bodied labourers sent to the works from the poorhouse soon disappeared. Liberal advances were then given to the *zamindars* for the construction of wells and embankments, but the heavy rain in October rendered such protection unnecessary, while a further fall in December put a stop to irrigation and threw large numbers out of employment. The winter months were unusually cold and there was much suffering and sickness in consequence; but the relief works still failed to attract large numbers and the daily average from the beginning of September to the end of March 1878 was only 2,176, the highest figure being 4,467 in the last month. The numbers in the Bareilly poorhouse, situated in a grove outside the city on the Bisalpur road, steadily rose, and it was extended to accommodate 5,000 persons, the rise in the attendance being due to the fact that the cultivators refused to go to the works but remained in their villages till they became so emaciated and reduced that they were only fit for the poorhouse. In Febrnary the rush became so great that they had to be compelled to go to the works, and this accounted for the rise of the numbers in March. The works were closed towards the end of April owing to the demand for labour caused by the harvest, which proved unusually good; but they had to be reopened on the 12th of June, by the end of which month the attendance had risen to 11,386. The poorhouse was now almost deserted, and it soon came to light that many of the labourers did not really stand in need of relief. In all parts of the district the *zamindars* were short of hands for the fields, and consequently

in July a work was started at Deoranian on the task-work system for the able-bodied only: the other works being reserved for the weak and infirm. Prices, however, were still rising and the numbers continued to increase despite a momentary check, the attendance reaching 17,000 by the end of July and 25,000 by the middle of August. But the *kharif* harvest was now assured and a reduction of the wages paid brought the numbers down to 4,600 in a week, so that operations were promptly contracted, though the works remained open till the 12th of October and the poorhouse was maintained for some time longer. It is impossible to separate the figures of this and the Pilibhit district, as both were at that time united, but altogether 1,527,631 men, women and children, counted by daily units, were employed on the works at a cost of Rs. 1,38,337, while the corresponding total for the poorhouses at Bareilly and Pilibhit was 565,251, the expenditure amounting to Rs. 44,739, of which the bulk was provided from provincial funds. The famine had little effect on the landowning classes, and though a considerable balance accrued in 1877-78, the revenue was ultimately collected in full.

1896-97. No further distress was caused by drought till 1896, when the comparative failure of the harvests and the abnormally high price of food-grains affected the poorer classes, especially in the Bareilly and Aonla tahsils. This result was due mainly to the unsatisfactory nature of the seasons in the two preceding years, in both of which the *kharif* had almost failed, and the *rabi* harvests had been but moderate. In 1896-97 both crops were poor on account of the deficient rainfall and the pinch of scarcity was first felt in September 1896, matters growing worse as the cold weather advanced. A widespread epidemic of fever aggravated the situation and relief measures were speedily undertaken. The local branch of the charitable relief fund expended Rs. 55,363, principally in doles to *parda-nashin* women and the respectable poor and in grants to cultivators for the purchase of cattle and seed-grain. The latter class also received special advances for the construction of wells amounting to Rs. 43,089, while the landowners benefited by suspensions of the revenue to the amount of Rs. 2,23,278, of which Rs. 22,776 were ultimately remitted. For the relief of the indigent test

works under the civil agency were started in October 1896, and these were replaced in January by ordinary works under the Public Works department. The attendance rose to 5,765 in February, but then declined, the works being closed on account of harvest operations in April. They were reopened in May, but the number of labourers remained small till the works were finally closed at the end of July: the total expenditure up to that date being Rs. 45,671. Poorhouses were established in November and remained open till the end of the following September, while during the same period gratuitous relief was distributed among the deserving poor at their homes; but the numbers assisted were never large, the expenditure on the poorhouses being Rs. 7,073 and on other forms of relief Rs. 4,978.

Subsequent years.

Since that date Bareilly has never suffered from famine, though a certain amount of distress was caused by high prices in 1899 and 1908 among the labouring classes and those in receipt of a low fixed wage. From its geographical situation it is never likely to be visited by such severe famines as may be caused by unfavourable seasons in other less fortunate districts of the United Provinces. A considerable area is efficiently protected by irrigation, the cattle can be despatched without difficulty to the ample pastures of Pilibhit and the Tarai, and the excellent system of railways enables any local deficiency of food supplies to be dealt with in the most rapid manner.

Prices.

A fairly complete record of the prices of food-grains is available from the introduction of British rule, or rather from 1805 onwards. The early figures are those for Bareilly city only and consequently are considerably higher than the rates prevailing in the rural tracts; but since 1861 they are justly representative of the market rates, being obtained from the averages of the various tahsils. The former period may conveniently be divided into two parts each of 28 years, for it was about 1833 that prices began to rise distinctly, the process being hastened by the great famine of 1838. The averages are vitiated to some extent by the inclusion of famine years; but this is unavoidable, since it is impossible to exclude all unfavourable seasons without extending similar treatment to all years of exceptional plenty. It should be noted, however, that in old days the fluctuations were far more

violent than at present, for the reason that means of communication were extremely defective, so that little correspondence existed between the prices prevailing in different markets at no great distance a part. The development of railways has resulted in the general equalisation of prices throughout India and the old condition of affairs, under which it was possible in 1803 for famine to be raging at Dehli, for example, when plenty reigned in Meerut, is now inconceivable. During the first period, from 1805 to 1832 inclusive, in spite of several years of dearth, such as 1818, 1819 and 1825, prices were extraordinarily cheap as compared with the rates now prevailing. Wheat sold on an average at 46·05 standard *sers* to the rupee, the maximum being 78·5 in 1814-15 and the minimun 19·95 *sers* in 1819-20. Similarly barley averaged 76·1 and *bajra* 58·72 *sers* during the period, the former dropping to 128·5 in 1828-29, while of the latter 101·4 *sers* could be purchased for a rupee in 1810-11. During the next 28 years the averages were much lower. The only famine of importance was that of 1837-38, when wheat and *bajra* rose to 19 *sers*; and though there were several subsequent seasons of plenty, such as 1851-52, when 56 *sers* of wheat could be purchased for a rupee, the general upward tendency is shown by the mean prices, which averaged 39·99 *sers* for wheat, 63·95 for barley and 53·4 for *bajra*. Since 1860 the rise has been much more marked and has been maintained with far greater rapidity than was formerly the case. This was attributed by Mr. Moens to the increased expenditure in the district on account of public works and the cantonment of British troops at Bareilly; the great improvement of communications, facilitating the export of grain; the increase in the population, swelled as it was by immigration from famine-stricken territories, which took vast quantities of grain from these parts; and to the extended area under cotton and sugarcane, with the resultant diminution of the area devoted to food-grains. These causes have still to be taken into account, but there are others such as the fall in the price of silver, the sensitiveness of the market to the enhanced demand for grain in other parts and the greater organisation of the grain trade, which has enabled the dealers to control prices and to appropriate a larger share of the profits. During the ten years ending with

1870 there were at least three famines in various parts of the United Provinces, the influence of which was strongly felt in Bareilly; so that the average rates were higher than ever before, being 18·65 *sers* for wheat, 23·2 for barley, 22·98 for *juar*, 21·55 for *bajra* and 20·22 for gram. These rates, abnormal as they may perhaps be considered, represented a mean rise of some 65 per cent. on those which prevailed during the first thirty years of the century. The next decade, from 1871 to 1880, was marred by a famine towards its close, but prices were generally much easier, wheat averaging 19·11, barley 27·09, *juar* 22·28, *bajra* 20·66 and gram 22·38 *sers* to the rupee. Then came a period of great plenty, followed in 1886 by a general rise, which has been attributed in part to the great depreciation in the value of securities caused by the Russian war scare; though the fact remains that never since that year have prices returned to the old levels. The averages from 1881 to 1890 were 17·27 *sers* for wheat, 24·4 for barley, 22·92 for *juar*, 20·38 for *bajra* and 21·31 gram; while the effect of the rise is illustrated by the rates of the next decade, when wheat averaged but 13·13, barley 18·54, *juar* 17·54, *bajra* 15·06 and gram 16·62 *sers* to the rupee. Some allowance must be made doubtless for the famine of 1896-97 and the scarcity two years later; but apart from these calamities prices were higher than ever before. The rates, which showed a mean rise of about 25 per cent. above those ruling from 1861 to 1870, are the market rates. These differ greatly from the prices realised by the cultivators, since the averages obtained for grain paid as rent in villages under the Court of Wards for the second half of the decade were only 17·25 for wheat, 31·75 for barley and 20·5 *sers* for gram; figures which to some extent illustrate the profits of dealers. From 1901 to 1905 the harvests were uniformly good and prices were relatively low, the averages being 15·02 for wheat, 22·77 for barley, 21·98 for *juar*, 20·42 for *bajra* and 19·2 *sers* for gram; but since 1906 prices have reached an unprecedented height and it yet remains to be seen whether there will be any decided reversion to former rates with the return of favourable seasons.

The effects of prices on rents will be discussed later. Their effects on wages are very difficult to determine, for the reason Wages.

that little reliable information exists as to the amount paid as cash wages in former days. In 1826 Mr. Glyn stated that field labourers earned from Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 per mensem, carpenters from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 and blacksmiths from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20.* If these figures are accurate it would certainly appear that wages have not risen, but rather have fallen considerably. This, however, is incredible in face of the returns of 1858, in which ordinary labourers are said to earn one anna and blacksmiths or carpenters six pice daily. By 1878 the rates had risen to six pice for the former and four annas for the latter class, and at all events it is certain that subsequent years have witnessed a very substantial rise. In 1906 a regular wage census was taken throughout the United Provinces and it was then ascertained that the average cash wage for ordinary labourers in the rural tracts was from nine to eleven pice daily, a rate which approximates that of Budaun, is higher than that of Shahjahanpur and Pilibhit, but is lower than that prevailing in the districts to the west. As much as three annas is paid in Baheri, where labourers are hard to obtain, the conditions there resembling those of the Tarai, where wages are considerably higher. Blacksmiths and carpenters in the villages earn from 4½ to 6 annas daily. In Bareilly itself wages are generally higher and in the case of artizans less depends on custom than on the skill of the workman, an expert joiner earning a large sum in the furniture factories.

Weights and measures.

The great diversity of local standards of weight is largely due to the fact that at the cession many kinds of rupees were current. Naturally the most common was the Bareilly rupee of 171·9 grains, but matters were complicated by the existence of the Chandausi rupee of 171·1 grains issued by Zabita Khan, three Najibabad rupees of 173, 171 and 169·3 grains, the Lucknow rupee of 172·3, Asaf-ud-daula's *Sher Shahi* rupee of 172·1 and the Farrukhabad rupee of 169·2 grains. To these were subsequently added the Lucknow *machhlidar* rupee of 173 and the British standard coin of 180 grains. The copper coins, which have but recently gone out of circulation, included the Lucknow *mansuri* pice of Safdar Jang, current in the Bareilly, Aonla and Faridpur

* J. A. S. B., I, p. 467.

tahsils; Ali Muhammad's *katardar* pice of 255 grains, distinguished by the device of a double-handled dagger and current in Nawabganj; the Jaipur or *jharsahi* pice of 270 grains, used all over the district; the *madhusahi* pice of 157·5 grains; as well as the various coins minted by the East India Company. The local subdivisions of the pice are the *adhela* or half-pice, which contains two *chhadams*, and the *damri*, equivalent to half a *chhadam* or one-fourth of a pice. In Bareilly the commonest weight is the *pakka ser* of 104 Bareilly rupees, now generally considered equivalent to 100 standard rupees, which gives a maund of 102 lbs. In all agricultural transactions the *kachcha ser* is almost invariably employed and this is either two-fifths of the *pakka* weight or else one-half, the former ratio prevailing in the Bareilly, Nawabganj, Baheri and Mirganj tahsils, while the latter is the more usual in Aonla and Faridpur. For other articles besides grain the local standards differ widely. In pargana Richha the *kachcha ser* consists of 36 Bareilly or 33·82 standard rupees; in Nawabganj and Chaumahla it is 38 of the former and 36·46 of the latter; in Kabar, Sirsawa, Shahi and Ajaon it is 42 Bareilly rupees; in Sarauli South it is 48, in Faridpur it is 50; and in Aonla, Saneha, Ballia, Karor and Sarauli North it is 52 such rupees or exactly half the *pakka* weight.

In old days land was measured by a rope of 20 *ganthas* or knots, the space between each two knots being three *ilahi* yards of 33 inches. Theoretically the *pakka bigha* was a square of 20 knots or 3,025 square yards; but there was a long-established custom whereby the side of the *bigha* was only 19 knots, save for *nakshi* or *zabti* crops, which paid a special cash rent and were measured by a *bigha* of 18 knots square, these containing 2,730 and 2,450·25 square yards respectively. In 1828 Mr. Boulderson ordered the universal adoption of the the 19-knot *bigha*, which was employed for settlement purposes under Regulation VII of 1822; though in actual practice the people never used the *pakka* measure, but a *kachcha* or local *bigha* of 780 square yards, save in Aonla, Saneha and Ajaon, where it amounted to 910 square yards or one-third of the authorised standard. At the survey of 1865 confusion was worse confounded; for in

Ajaon and Sarauli South the *bigha* employed was that of 3,025 square yards, while in Aonla and Saneha it was 2,450 and elsewhere one of 2,730 square yards was adopted. The *kachcha bigha*, on which the village rent-rolls were prepared, was assumed in all cases to bear the same proportion to the new *bigha* as it had borne to the old measure of 2,730 square yards ; but all the while the *kachcha bigha* in actual use from time immemorial was a totally distinct measure, being a square of 20 paces or *qadams* each of which was 1½ *ilahi* yard in length, so as to give a *kachcha bigha* of 756·25 square yards or exactly one-fourth of the standard *bigha* of 3,025 square yards. Matters were to a large extent rectified at the last settlement, when the standard *bigha* was adopted. In 1874 out of 2,115 villages the old *kachcha bigha*, equivalent to one-fourth of this measure, is in vogue ; but there are twelve other local *bighas* of different sizes. These originated generally in the arbitrary dispositions of landlords, who either remeasured the land with their own ropes and reckoned the rents accordingly or else added two *biswas* to the *bigha* in the area in the village rent-roll, which practically meant an addition of one-tenth to the rental. In 69 villages of Aonla and Saneha, as also in one of Nawabganj, 3½ *kachcha bighas* go to the *pakka* measure, each having an area of about 864·3 square yards. In 58 villages of Faridpur, 12 of Bareilly, eight of Nawabganj and one of Richha 4⅖ *kachcha* go to the *pakka bigha*, the former being 687·5 square yards in extent. In 39 villages of the Aonla tahsil and in two of pargana Sirsawa the *pakka* contains 3¾ *kachcha bighas* each of 806·6 square yards; while ten villages of Aonla have a *bigha* of 930·77, and eight in the same tahsil have an even larger one of 1,008·3 square yards. On the other hand abnormally small *bighas* occur in some of the Rajput estates of Faridpur, eleven villages in that tahsil, as well as two in Bareilly and two in Nawabganj, retaining a *kachcha bigha* of 605 square yards or only one-fifth of the standard measure. The remaining variations are rare and in three instances are confined to single villages, while the others are also limited to the Faridpur and Nawabganj tahsils.

Interest. The prevailing rates of interest present no peculiar features. The most common loans are those given in kind to agriculturists for seed or food and these bear interest at the rate known as *sawaia*,

which means the addition of 25 per cent. to the principal on repayment. Sometimes the higher rate of *deorha* or 50 per cent. is charged, but this is now confined to the Aonla, Baheri and Faridpur parganas and is considered highly usurious. Occasionally, however, the former rate is enhanced by the addition of *up*, whereby the lender takes advantage of the fall in prices at harvest. A loan of grain is converted to cash terms and the interest is added to this amount; while on repayment the debt is converted back to kind, so that the borrower has to pay very much more in the shape of principal than he ever received. Similarly Musalmans, whose religion forbids usury, stipulate for repayment not only at the money value, but also at a specially low rate. Cash loans carry interest depending on the credit of the borrower and the nature of the security. Where articles are pledged the rate varies from 9 to 24 per cent. per annum, but the term is usually shorter than a year: where none but personal security is offered, the rate is seldom less than 24 and often rises to 38 per cent., owing to the risk involved. In large transactions the interest is much lower, ranging from 6 to 18 per cent., and the latter is seldom exacted; while similar rates prevail in the case of simple mortgage, the most common being from 9 to 12 per cent.

Banks.

The Allahabad Bank, Ld., and the Bank of Upper India, Ld., have branches at Bareilly and their operations have a considerable influence on the money market. In the rural tracts attempts were first made to start village banks on the co-operative credit system in 1901 in estates under the Court of Wards. Four societies were in existence in 1905, but one of these was wound up in that year, the others being at Salehnagar, Dalelnagar and Kuandanda. The two first were converted in 1906 into central banks with affiliated societies, while in 1907 two new societies were formed, one at Ondla, some five miles from Bareilly, and the other at Salehnagar, under the name of the *Kichri* bank. Recently in 1909 a second *Kichri* bank was started at Dalelnagar. In every case the bulk of the capital has been advanced by the Court of Wards or from external sources and the deposits are small, though steadily on the increase. The Dalelnagar central bank is in a very satisfactory condition, but the others experience great difficulty in obtaining qualified secretaries who are not officials;

while appreciation of the co-operative idea gains ground but slowly, although there is every reason to expect more rapid progress in the future.

Native firms.

There are not many banking firms of much importance in the city or other places in the district. Lala Banke Lal of Bareilly, the district treasurer, has a large business, as also have his brothers, Sahu Banarsi Das and Ganesh Prasad. He will be mentioned later in dealing with the chief landholders, as also will Rai Damodar Das Bahadur, one of the leading Hindus of the city, and Lala Debi Das of Dunka in the Mirganj tahsil. Pandit Het Ram, C.I.E., of Bareilly, who for a long time was Diwan in the Rewah state, has an extensive banking business and has acquired a considerable property in land and houses. Seth Chandar Sen and Seth Banke Lal are bankers, sugar manufacturers and landholders, as also are Kanhaiya Lal and Jagan Nath of Bareilly; while Gobardhan Das of Aonla owns a number of houses and a bazar in that town and also manages a flourishing banking and grain-dealing business.

Manufactures.

The principal manufactures of the district outside the city of Bareilly are those of sugar and cotton cloth. Sugar is made in the same manner as in Moradabad and other parts of Rohilkhand. The cultivators either boil their own *ras* or juice into *gur* and take the product to Bareilly and other markets; or more usually they sell it to the *khandsari* or refiner, who boils it into *rab* in the *bels* established in the villages and thence carries it to the refineries in the towns to be converted into *khand* or coarse white sugar.

Textile fabrics.

The manufacture of cotton cloth is carried on by Musalman Julahas and Hindu Koris throughout the district, both at Bareilly and other towns, such as Aonla, Sarauli and Faridpur, and also in a large number of villages. Most of the stuff woven is the ordinary *garha* and *gazi* cloth, but in Bareilly itself and a few other places, such as Sarauli, the weavers produce more elaborate fabrics in the form of checks and stripes, floor-cloths and the like. A large amount of the country cloth is printed at Bareilly and the smaller towns, the best work being that done on a buff ground for punkah frills and floor-cloths. The products are inferior to those of Farrukhabad and Lucknow, but are reckoned more durable and are exported in considerable bulk by dealers of

Moradabad and elsewhere to the Punjab. At Bareilly cotton ropes and *newar* webbing are made to some extent, as also are tents; but a much more important industry is the manufacture of cotton *daris* or carpets, which is also to be found at Aonla, Sarauli and Faridpur. It is estimated that about 96,000 *daris* are produced in a year, and these are for the most part sold by three large firms of dealers in the city, by whom they are sent to Calcutta, Bombay and the Punjab, though numbers are purchased at the fairs of Soron in Etah and Kakora in Budaun. These carpets are made from hand-spun yarn, which is brought by rail and road from Moradabad, Rampur, Sambhal and elsewhere, to be sold at the Friday bazar in the Qila market. The weavers are all Musalmans of various denominations who earn about three annas a day, and are usually in poor circumstances and are generally in the hands of the dealers owing to the prevalent system of advances. The Bareilly *daris* are noted for their cheapness and durability rather than for their design, since they consist as a rule of plain stripes in various colours with few ornaments, and the best quality does not cost more than one rupee per square yard. Cotton pile carpets, generally of small size for beds and prayer-mats, are made in some numbers, but the quality is inferior. The same may be said of the woollen carpets which are sometimes made in the city, though at the central jail articles of a much superior description are produced. Blankets are woven of sheep's wool in some numbers, while there is a considerable outturn at Bareilly of coarse woollen bags used for straining *rab* in the manufacture of *khand* sugar. Work in silk is practically unknown, save that silk forms the foundation of silver and gold thread, which is made at Bareilly to a considerable extent, though the industry is in a stagnant condition. There are some 300 wire-drawers and about the same number of lace weavers in the city, who usually work at their homes and are employed by Bania and Khattri dealers on piece-wages. Generally silver thread is made and gold thread is rarely produced; though there is some manufacture of imitation gold wire which is not gilt but is dyed yellow by the application of turmeric.

Wood-work. There is a large industry connected with work in wood at Bareilly. Quantities of timber are imported from Pilibhit and

the Tarai, but most of this is intended for export, since the Bareilly carpenters hardly ever employ *sal* but work in *shisham*, *tun* and inferior woods, as well as bamboo. The sawyers are Musalmans, but the carpenters are all Hindus, generally Barhais by caste. There are about 1,500 persons employed in the manufacture of furniture, as a rule in workshops owned by dealers, the number of operatives varying from ten to 150. The furniture is as a general rule of inferior design and though of a substantial nature is of poor workmanship, the varnishing being crude and the joinery rough, while staining and polishing are seldom practised. A school of carpentry has recently been established with the object of training carpenters and improving both design and execution. The industry in its present form is of fairly recent origin, but in old days Bareilly was celebrated for its lacquered and gilt furniture, the distinctive feature being a decorative varnish laid on so as to represent metallic foliage or tracery on a black or white ground: but the painted wood-work of Bareilly has either disappeared or else degenerated so as to be unworthy of notice. Very little wood-carving is done in the city and the only other industry connected with timber is the manufacture of country carts.

Other industries.

The leather-work of the district is unimportant, though shoes are turned out in fair numbers at Bareilly. It is worthy of note, however, that a family of Mughals in the city makes shagreen leather from ponies' and asses' skins, an industry which is apparently unique so far as the United Provinces are concerned. Work in metals is confined almost exclusively to the production of ordinary brass and iron vessels. In old days Bareilly shared with other towns in Rohilkhand a reputation for its matchlocks, but the trade of the armourer has long disappeared. An industry which is practically confined to Bareilly and the town of Tilhar in Shahjahanpur is that of painting metal vessels; it is still carried on to some extent and though European colours are generally employed the designs are ancient and distinctly artistic. An abortive attempt was made in 1868 to start a glass factory, and the only glass now made in the district is the crude *kanch*, used for the manufacture of bangles and small bottles of blown glass. The pottery of the district is for the

most part of the ordinary type, being made generally of the dark clay obtained from the bottom of tanks, which becomes a dull red when baked, or else of the more brittle and porous *dhandhora*, a light red or dark yellow clay, employed for small articles. For glazed ware a whitish clay, called *pateri mitti*, is used and in every case river sand is commonly added to enable it to stand the heat of the kiln without cracking. Sometimes vessels are coloured black by a mixture of lamp-black and gum, while a vitreous glaze, occasionally coloured yellow with ochre or red with borax and red lead, is frequently adopted. Such additions are reserved as a rule for ornamental articles in the form of *huqqas*, dishes, ink-pots and the like, which are made at Bareilly and are exported to other districts. The only factories worked on European lines are the construction shops of the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway and the hitherto unused premises of the Naini Tal Brewery Co. Ld., which was erected near the railway station in 1900 to serve as a subsidiary brewery in case of emergencies.

Trade. The export trade of the district consists almost wholly of agricultural produce; for the furniture and other manufactures of Bareilly forms but an insignificant proportion of the total volume. The details of the goods traffic carried by the railways, which embraces the great bulk of the entire trade, show that in 1900 the exports amounted in all to 1,620,603 maunds, of which 779,970 maunds consisted of grain and pulses, 270,063 of sugar and 149,200 of oilseeds. The remainder was made up chiefly of timber and wood, hides and skins, oils, salt and metals, several of which are not produeed in the district but should properly come under the head of through trade. The imports are subject to the same qualification, for Bareilly handles much of the trade with Nepal and the hills. They amounted in all during the same year to 1,294,445 maunds, including 555,839 of grain and pulses, 118,241 of wood, and large quantities of metals, salt, stone and lime, oils and piecegoods. There is still a very considerable amount of road traffic, though much of the trade which was formerly borne by roads has been gradually absorbed by the railways as the two systems have extended.

Markets. Bareilly is a large city but not a great commercial emporium, and at all events unable to compare with Cawnpore,

Hathras or even Chandausi, to which much of the surplus grain finds its way; though the opening of the direct railway to Hathras has made a considerable difference. The place is, however, a collecting and distributing centre of some importance, especially for the grain, sugar and cotton trade of the neighbouring country. The only other market of any note is Aonla, but this is relatively insignificant and the town has a far from busy appearance. There is a number of smaller markets, at which *penths* or local gatherings are held once or twice a week, and to these the villagers bring their produce, taking back the few cloths, metal vessels and other small articles that their imperfect notions of comfort require. A list of all these bazars will be found in the appendix. Among the more important are those of Sarauli and Sheopuri in the Aonla tahsil, which afford facilities for the disposal of the surplus produce of the neighbouring parganas. That of Faridpur, Nawabganj and Mirganj either finds its way direct to Bareilly or else is bought up by itinerant Banjara dealers known as *beoparis*. The Banjaras control almost the whole of the grain trade in the Baheri tahsil, where Baheri and Richha are the chief markets; carrying the grain on their ponies for sale to Richha, Bareilly and Haldwani. The exports of the Kabar and Sirsawa parganas, however, go either through Baheri or else through Shahi to Bareilly and Moradabad. The village markets are often a source of considerable profit to the landlords, who generally exact *chungi* or dues from all grain sellers, whether residents or otherwise. Of a similar nature is the income derived at the *nikhasas* or cattle-fairs from the registration fees taken in the shape of a small percentage on the price from each purchaser; a system which is of great use in preventing the sale of stolen cattle. Such fairs are numerous: the chief being at Bandia and Lachhmipur in Karor; at Shahi and Basai in Mirganj; at Aonla, Gurgaon, Mauchandpur and Deochara in Aonla; at Harharpur Matkali in Nawabganj; and at Bichaura, Giridharpur, Gonha Hattu, Pachpera, Chachait and Baraura in Baheri.

Fairs. Another list given in the appendix shows all the religious fairs held periodically in the district. These gatherings are in most cases insignificant and the attendance is very small.

Generally they are of a purely religious character and are held merely to celebrate the ordinary festivals of the Hindu calendar, such as the Dasahra or the Sheoratri. Many too are bathing fairs, held either at the full moon of Kartik or at the time of the new moon in other months; while several others are held in honour of the popular saint, Bale Mian, elsewhere known as Ghazi Mian or Saiyid Salar Masaud, who according to tradition was one of the earliest Musalman invaders, but has come to be associated in some manner with the sun-god. His festival takes place on the first Sunday in Jeth, when large crowds assemble at Pirbahora in the Bareilly tahsil and at Richha. The chief fairs in the district are the Ramlila gatherings at Surkha in Karor and at Baheri, each being attended by some 15,000 persons; while the same festival is celebrated by large numbers at Nawabganj and Fatehganj East. The principal bathing fairs are at Raipur Lokman and Nagaria Kalan in Faridpur, though several others are held on the banks of the Ramganga in the Karor and Ballia parganas. Others which deserve mention are the Sheoratri fairs at Maheshpur in Nawabganj and at Semkhera in Richha; as well as the Musalman gathering at Faridpur known as the Basi fair and that in honour of Chiragh Ali Shah at Senthal. The great assemblages during the Muharram at Bareilly, Aonla and elsewhere, like the Ids and other festivals, can hardly be described as fairs, being wholly religious in character; but the larger Hindu fairs combine piety and business, serving as occasions for a considerable amount of trade for pedlars and travelling dealers.

Communications.

In several respects means of communication are admirable. The headquarters of the district are centrally situated and are connected by the various lines of railway with every tahsil, while three of the five outlying tahsils stand on good metalled roads. On the other hand the number of unmetalled roads is relatively small and many of them are of little use during the rains, while there are several large tracts of country which are served by no roads and where the villagers have to depend on rough and unserviceable tracks for the conveyance of their agricultural produce to the market. Such are the north-east of the Baheri tahsil, the south of Nawabganj, the north-west

of Bareilly and the south-west of Faridpur, an examination of the map showing extensive blanks in every case. Nevertheless an immense improvement has been effected since the introduction of British rule, especially during the last forty years. In early days roads were not only few and far between, but of an execrable description: there was no provision for their maintenance and repairs were carried out only on the rare occasions when a governor of more than ordinary energy devoted some attention to their improvement. Under the Rohillas there seem to have been in existence roads from Bareilly to Sarauli and Sambhal on the west, with a branch to Aonla and Budaun, from Bareilly to Shahjahanpur and from Bareilly to Pilibhit. After the cession an endeavour to make the landowners responsible for the upkeep of roads passing through their estates proved a failure, and despite the frequent complaints as to the deplorable absence of facilities for communication, little was done till the imposition of a road cess at the first regular settlement and the formation of a road and ferry fund committee to administer the proceeds. Under the auspices of this body the old roads were realigned and improved, while many new lines were opened out; but all the routes were treated as local and no metalled road seems to have been laid till after the Mutiny. Then the construction of the Rohilkhand trunk road from Moradabad to Bareilly and Fatehgarh, with a branch from Miranpur Katra to Shahjahanpur, was undertaken as a military work, while not long after the roads from Bareilly to Naini Tal, Budaun and Pilibhit were re-made and metalled. While this process was going on the railway system was gradually extended to this district, and from 1873 onwards progress has been steadily maintained.

Railways.

The Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway was opened between Shahjahanpur and Faridpur in September 1873, the section between the latter place and Bareilly being completed two months later. The main line as originally constructed ran from Bareilly to Aonla, Chandausi and Moradabad, the various sections being opened at different dates in 1873. The present main line, taking the direct route to Moradabad through Rampur, was thrown open to traffic on the 8th of June 1894, having been

completed in little over two years. The total length of the main line in this district is some 46 miles, and the stations are at Fatehganj East, Pitambarpur or Faridpur, Rasuiya, Bareilly, Maheshpur, Ataria, Bhitaura, Dhaneta and Nagaria Sadat or Mirganj. On the branch to Chandausi there are stations at Basharatganj and Aonla, while that of Karengi almost touches the district boundary, though actually situated in Budaun. The Lucknow-Bareilly State Railway runs from the Bareilly station westwards to Bareilly City, and then turns north to Shahamatganj, where it is joined by a short branch from the grain siding in the east of the city. From Shahamatganj, formerly known as the Central Jail station, the line maintains the same direction as far as Bhojupura, whence it bends to the north-east, passing through the stations of Senthal and Nawabganj on its way to Pilibhit. The section between the latter place and Bareilly was opened on the 15th of November 1884, the length of line in this district being some 28 miles. This railway, which is of the metre-gauge, was taken over in an unfinished state by the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway Company, which by the 12th of October 1884 had completed the line from Bhojupura to Kathgodam. The latter railway runs in a northerly direction for some 25 miles from Bhojupura to Amdanda on the district boundary, through the stations of Atamara, Deoranian, Richha Road and Baheri. In 1903 the Company obtained sanction to build the long contemplated railway from Bareilly to Soron, the object being to couple up its system and that of the Bengal and North-Western Railway with the Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway, so as to secure the uninterrupted transit of freight cars without break of bulk from northern India to the sea-ports of Bombay and Karachi. The line follows the course of the Chandausi branch of the broad-gauge system as far as the bridge over the Ramganga at Akha. Thence it turns towards the south-west, through the stations of Bamiana and Makrandpur or Bhamora, into the Budaun district, the line having been opened for traffic since the beginning of 1906. The Ramganga bridge is the only important structure of the kind in this district. It was completed in June 1874 at a cost of Rs. 15,75,177, of which the major portion was devoted to protective and training works,

but further expenditure has recently been incurred in renewing the girders and adapting the bridge to the requirements of the metre-gauge line. It has a total length of 2,277 feet and consists of 32 spans, one of 72 and the rest of 56 feet in clear.

Provincial roads.

The roads of the district come under two main categories, provincial and local, the former being maintained by the Public Works department from provincial revenues, while the upkeep of the latter is debited to the local funds administered by the district board. Under the former heading come the main roads from Bareilly to Naini Tal, to Moradabad and Meerut, to Budaun and Kasganj, and to Miranpur Katra, whence roads lead to Shahjahanpur and to Fatehgarh. The remainder consist of short approaches from these highways to the various railway stations. All these roads are metalled except the portion of the Moradabad road west of the Sankha bridge, which has been abandoned as a metalled road for many years, and the two railway feeders on this portion at Bhitaura and Mirganj.

Local roads.

A list of all the roads in the district will be found in the appendix. The provincial roads have an aggregate length of about 105 miles; while of the local roads some 36 miles are metalled, 84 miles belong to the second-class and 101·5 to the third, while there is one short fifth-class road three miles in length. The only important metalled roads are those from Bareilly to Pilibhit and from Aonla to Budaun. Of the unmetalled roads the chief are those from Bareilly and Faridpur to Bisalpur, from Bareilly to Aonla, with a branch from Aliganj to Sheopuri and Sarauli; from Sarauli to Aonla and Bhamora; and from Baheri to Rudarpur on the north-west, to Shahi and the Sankha bridge on the south-west and to Pilibhit through Richha on the south-east. The position of all the roads may be seen by referring to the map. The list does not include municipal and town roads nor the numerous cross-country tracks from village to village, which are practicable only in fair weather. The northern half of the district is so intersected by a network of streams and watercourses that traffic becomes next to impossible on all save the few bridged roads, and in many places the canal banks afford the only practicable paths. The funds available for the unmetalled roads are too small to admit of effective repairs in all cases,

amounting to Rs. 20 per mile for those of the second and Rs. 10 for those of the third-class, excluding a lump allotment of some Rs. 3,000 for bridges and culverts. Though matters are far better in the southern parganas, the latter contain few bridges of any note. The eastern Bahgul is spanned by a masonry bridge on the Pilibhit road, which crosses the Nakatia in a similar manner. The Shahjahanpur road was formerly carried over these rivers in the same way, but the old masonry bridge at Fatehganj has been destroyed by floods and that over the Nakatia was replaced not long ago by an iron structure. On the Aonla road is a masonry bridge erected over the Aril near Madaura by Fateh Khan Khansaman, one of the Rohilla leaders; and that over the Sankha on the Moradabad road appears to have survived from the days of native rule. Other bridges are those over the Deoranian on the Moradabad and Naini Tal roads, that over the Pangaili on the Pilibhit road and the wooden bridge over the Nawab Nadi on the way to Aonla.

The larger rivers are usually crossed by pontoon-bridges or by ferries. On the Ramganga there are pontoon bridges at the Idgah-ghat on the Aonla road and at Sardarnagar on the road to Budaun; while boat-bridges are maintained, save during the rains, at Sarauli, Kiara and Qadirganj Nagaria. Of these the Sardarnagar crossing is maintained by the Public Works department, which also keeps up the pontoon-bridge over the two contributary streams of the Dojora on the Moradabad road and that at Fatehganj on the road to Shahjahanpur. There are boat-bridges over the Bahgul and Kailas on the road from Bareilly to Bisalpur and over the former river between Faridpur and Bisalpur. These are leased annually by the district board, which derives a fair income from these sources.* In addition to these boat-bridges, which are usually replaced by ferries during the rains, there is a large number of private ferries over the various rivers, for which reference must be made to the list given in the appendix. Ferries.

There is a provincial staging bungalow at Bareilly, situated near the post-office in the cantonment. On the provincial roads there are inspection houses at Thiria, Faridpur, Bhamora and Bungalows, &c.

* Appendix, table XV.

Deoranian, while military encamping-grounds are maintained at Fatehganj East, Faridpur, Fatehganj West and Mirganj, between Shahjahanpur and Moradabad; at Bhojupura, Deoranian and Baheri on the route to Naini Tal; and at Alampur near Bhamora on the road to Budaun. Local encamping-grounds are at Rithaura and Nawabganj on the Pilibhit road, but the only local bungalow is at Aonla. The district board maintains *sarais* at Aonla, Bhojupura, Deoranian, Baheri and Bhamora. In addition to the bungalows noticed above there are several belonging to the Canal department, mention of which has been made on an earlier page.

Waterways.

The Bahgul was at one time a navigable river for small boats as far as Nawabganj, but this has long become a thing of the past owing to the great reduction in the volume of the stream brought about by the extension of canals. The Ramganga is still navigable, but it has dropped out of use as a highway and boats are seldom to be seen on its waters, though bamboo rafts are sometimes floated down the river towards the Ganges.

CHAPTER III.

THE PEOPLE.

A partial census of the population was attempted between 1828 and 1830 by Mr. Boulderson, then engaged in settlement operations under Regulation VII of 1822; but this concerned only 412 villages situated in all parts of the district and left the towns altogether out of account. The results are therefore worthless, save that they show an average density of 325 persons to the square mile in the rural tracts. The general census of 1847-48 was of little more value, since the enumeration was conducted on the crudest principles through the agency of the police and even the distinction of sex was disregarded. Moreover it is not possible to ascertain the population of the district as it now stands, since the returns are given by tahsils and pargana Richha was then combined with Jahanabad, now in Pilibhit. Excluding this pargana the total was 740,669, giving an average density of 525 to the square mile. A more careful and scientific census was that of 1853, when the district contained 975,058 inhabitants, of whom 458,478 were females. The total is that of the component parganas of the present district, but the area was then larger, as it still included the tract given to the Nawab of Rampur after the Mutiny. There were 743,145 Hindus and 231,913 Musalmans and others, while the average density was 585 to the square mile; the highest rate being 844 in the Bareilly tahsil, followed by 590 in Mirganj, 571 in Aonla, 546 in Baheri, 505 in Nawabganj and 407 in Faridpur. Early enumerations.

By 1865 the tahsils had assumed their present form and those now in Pilibhit constituted distinct subdivisions. The census of that year showed marked improvement over its predecessors, details as to castes, occupations and the like being tabulated for the first time. The total number of inhabitants was 1,003,089, of whom 466,743 were females, the former figure Census of 1865.

including 776,627 Hindus and 226,462 Musalmans and others. The mean density was 635 per square mile and every tahsil showed a large increase, excepting of course Mirganj, though even there the rate per square mile was much higher than before, averaging 654, which was surpassed only by Bareilly with 921. Of the others Aonla had 611, Baheri 576, Nawabganj 553 and Faridpur 464, the relative position remaining unaltered.

Census of 1872.

During the next seven years the increase was maintained, in spite of several poor seasons and a heavy death-rate from fever and epidemic disease. The census of 1872 gave a total of 1,015,841, of whom 472,431 were females, the average density being 642 to the square mile. The increase, however, had not been general, for in the Bareilly tahsil the rate had dropped to 901 and in Baheri to 572, while Mirganj had remained almost stationary with a density of 655. Elsewhere progress had been rapid, the number of persons per square mile rising to 641 in Aonla, to 562 in Nawabganj and to 481 in Faridpur. This census was far more elaborate than any of the earlier enumerations, and was probably more accurate, in spite of several defects of method which in later years threw suspicion on the results obtained. Classified by religions there were 784,109 Hindus, 230,082 Musalmans and 850 of other religions.

Census of 1881.

The dominant feature of the ensuing ten years was the great famine of 1877-78, which was accompanied with and followed by an excessive mortality from sickness. Although Bareilly suffered to a considerable extent, the calamity failed to arrest the growth of the population, and at the census of 1881 the district contained 1,030,936 inhabitants, of whom 482,926 were females. Out of the whole number 790,309 were Hindus, 237,996 Musalmans and 2,631, of other religions, principally Christians. The average density for the entire district was 652 to the square mile, but the increase had not been shared by all parts alike. Owing to the pressure of famine Nawabganj and Faridpur exhibited a marked decline, the figures dropping to 529 and 446 respectively; while the moister tracts of Baheri and Mirganj had gained largely, owing in considerable measure to immigration from less fortunate parts, the rate being 633 in the former and 677 in the latter

tahsil. Bareilly too showed a substantial increase, with a density of 922, but Aonla exhibited little progress, the average in that subdivision being 646. The district at this time contained 1,928 inhabited towns and villages, of which 1,761 had less than 1,000 persons apiece, while those with a population exceeding 5,000 were Bareilly, Aonla, Sirauli and Faridpur.

The following decade was characterised by general prosperity and the population continued to increase, although, as on every previous occasion, the distribution of the increment was very uneven. The northern tahsils of Baheri and Mirganj experienced a somewhat heavy decline and Aonla was found to have suffered to a certain extent; but the rest of the district had gained rapidly, the Bareilly tahsil in particular showing a remarkable expansion with the growth of the city, while Nawabganj and Faridpur had made good their losses of former years. The total population was 1,040,949, including 485,329 females, and of the whole number 789,603 were Hindus, 245,039 Musalmans, 5,271 Christians and 778 of other religions. The average density was now 659 per square mile, the Bareilly tahsil coming first with 963, while next followed Aonla and Mirganj with 640, Baheri with 600, Nawabganj with 563 and Faridpur with 480. The number of towns and villages was 1,934, of which 1,773 contained less than 1,000 inhabitants apiece, the towns with populations exceeding 5,000 being the same as before. Census of 1891.

Whereas hitherto the district had been almost unique in showing an increase at every enumeration from 1847 onwards, the rate of increment had been but moderate, averaging about 17,000 in each ten years. During the decade ending with 1901, however, the rate of increase exceeded anything observed previously, in spite of the famine of 1896-97. A similarly rapid growth was to be seen in all the districts to the west, but the expansion in Bareilly is the more remarkable for that Shahjahanpur had remained in a stationary condition, while Pilibhit and the Tarai to the north experienced very heavy losses. The total population in 1901 was 1,090,117, showing an increase of 49,168 and giving an average density of 690 to the square mile, a figure which is exceeded only in Lucknow, Fyzabad, Census of 1901.

Bara Banki and a few of the eastern districts. The presence of a large city must of course be taken into account, but even if this be omitted the average is 611·4, which is surpassed only by Meerut of all the districts of the Meerut, Agra and Rohilkhand divisions. The rate is 1,050 in the Bareilly tahsil, and then come Aonla and Mirganj with 692, Nawabganj with 575, Baheri with 561 and Faridpur with 518. From these figures it will be seen that the south and west of the district had advanced very rapidly, while the only tahsil to exhibit a decline was Baheri, a tract which at all times is peculiarly susceptible to variations in the rainfall and contains the lowest proportion of stable cultivation.

Towns and villages.

In 1901 there were altogether 1,936 inhabited towns and villages, but apart from Bareilly itself the district possesses few places of any size. Aonla is a large but scattered town with many traces of departed grandeur, and besides this Faridpur alone contains over 5,000 inhabitants. The other towns are for the most part decayed Muhammadan *qasbas* of little commercial or other importance. The entire urban population, including that of several places which are merely styled towns by courtesy, amounted at the census to 16·7 per cent. of the whole, and nearly three-fourths of this belongs to the city of Bareilly itself. Of the villages 1,293 had less than 500 inhabitants and 458 less than 1,000, the average population being 497, while the great majority are very much smaller. They are of the usual type found throughout Rohilkhand, consisting of clusters of mud-built huts with thatched roofs, round the more pretentious dwellings of the *zamindars*. Hamlets are numerous, but as a rule the *mauzas* are small and the bulk of the houses are congregated in a single site.

Migration.

According to the vital statistics of the ten years preceding the census a gain of 70,573 persons was anticipated. Allowance must no doubt be made for defective registration, especially in the case of deaths, but at all events it is clear that the district experienced a considerable loss on account of migration. It appeared that 89·02 per cent. of the population were born in the district, the great bulk of the remainder hailing from adjacent territories; but this proportion was very much higher than in

1881, so that the gain from immigration was almost insignificant. On the other hand, of all the persons born in Bareilly who were enumerated in India 12·53 per cent. were found in other districts or provinces; but unfortunately no corresponding figures are available for 1891, so that it is impossible to estimate the amount of the loss during the ten years in question. In the districts of Budaun, Pilibhit and Naini Tal and in the Rampur state no fewer than 101,000 natives of Bareilly were enumerated, and it is certain that very many of these left the district between 1891 and 1901, the constant flow of cultivators to the Tarai parganas in particular being maintained principally from the northern tahsils of Bareilly. There is very little colonial or foreign emigration, though every year small numbers go to Natal, the West Indies and elsewhere.

Of the whole population 585,304 were males and 504,813 were females. This disproportion of the sexes is no unusual feature in the western districts of the United Provinces, and in this respect Bareilly closely resembles the rest of Rohilkhand, as well as the Meerut division and the north-west of Oudh. The proportion of females to the entire population is 46·31 per cent. This is identical with that of Shahjahanpur, lower than that of Budaun and the Tarai, but somewhat higher than in Rampur, Pilibhit and Moradabad. The local variations are inconsiderable, but correspond with the different rates prevailing in contiguous districts. Thus the highest proportion is 47·2 in the Mirganj tahsil, and next come Aonla and Baheri with 46·6, Nawabganj with 46·2 and lastly Bareilly and Faridpur with 45·8 per cent. It appears that the disproportion has always existed, but the remarkable feature is that in former days it seems to have been less pronounced than at present, whereas in almost all other districts there has been a tendency for females to increase more rapidly than males. In 1853 the former numbered 47·02 per cent. of the population; at the next two enumerations 46·5; in 1881, it is true, the figure rose to 46·8; but in 1891 it was 46·6 and at the present time it is lower than ever. Some allowance must perhaps be made for concealment, but otherwise the only accidental reason is to be found in emigration, since the majority of the emigrants are females; Bareilly, like Moradabad Sex.

and a few other districts, providing more brides for other parts than it receives from without. Such considerations, however, do not affect the general law, resting on conditions at present unknown, that the races of the western districts produce fewer females and consequently increase less rapidly than those of the eastern tracts of the United Provinces.

Religions. The population in 1901 comprised 819,711 Hindus, 261,492 Musalmans, 7,148 Christians and 1,766 others. Disregarding the minor religions for the moment, we thus find that 75·19 per cent. of the people are Hindus and 23·99 per cent. are Musalmans. The latter proportion is high and is exceeded in few districts, those with a larger Muhammadan element being Moradabad, Bijnor, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar and Naini Tal. The distribution of Musalmans varies in the different tahsils. Naturally enough, Bareilly comes first with 33·1 per cent., and then follows Baheri with 33·1; but the other tahsils contains a smaller proportion than the district as a whole, the figures being 18·3 for Mirganj, 18·2 for Nawabganj, 17·8 for Aonla and only 14·94 per cent. for Faridpur. As is almost invariably the case the Musalmans have increased much more rapidly than their Hindu neighbours. They have lost less by conversion to other creeds, but at the same time they have added little to their numbers by proselytism, and their relative gain must be attributed to their greater fertility and longevity, resulting from a more liberal diet, as well as possibly to their greater material prosperity as a whole. In 1865 the proportion of Musalmans to the entire population was 22·5, and this rose to 22·7 in 1872, to 23·09 in 1881 and to 23·56 ten years later.

Hindus. The Hindu religion is in most cases of that vague and undefined kind which is characteristic of the creed generally. The attempt made in 1901 to ascertain the special forms of worship and belief proved a failure, for the reason that the great mass of the Hindus adhere to no particular dogma or presentation of the deity. Some 13 per cent. were recorded as monotheists, the proportion being much lower than in Budaun or Pilibhit; but it is very doubtful whether the term can be taken to imply more than the admission of the belief in a single Supreme Being. Only 2·8 per cent. were entered as Saivites and 2·7 per cent. as Vaishnavites, showing that as a rule the Hindu is

not content to pronounce definitely in favour of any particular sect but prefers a non-committal attitude and a comprehensive pantheism.

At the last census representatives were found of no fewer than 74 different castes, excluding subdivisions, while in the case of 523 persons no caste was specified. In 37 instances, however, the number of persons did not amount to 1,000, and in 22 of these it was less than 100; while not unfrequently the distinction between castes is purely nominal. Still there were 18 castes with more than 10,000 members apiece and several others occur in considerable strength. No caste is actually peculiar to the district and in fact, though some are found in unusual numbers, the caste-distribution presents few uncommon features and the Hindu population is generally representative of the western divisions of the United Provinces. A noteworthy fact perhaps is the preponderance of low caste cultivators, a description which applies to the five strongest castes, who together aggregate 47·55 per cent. of the total Hindu population. **Hindu castes.**

The foremost place is taken by the Chamars, who numbered 100,328 persons or 12·24 per cent. of the Hindus. They are relatively most numerous in the Faridpur tahsil, but they are found everywhere as general labourers or cultivators, in many cases hired by Brahman and Rajput tenants, the laws of whose caste forbid them from handling the plough or doing heavy manual labour in the fields. There are many subdivisions of Chamars, but most of those found in this district go by the name of Chamkatia, which refers to their traditional occupation of skinning and tanning hides, while the rest are mainly Jatwas, who have some unexplained connection with the Jats, or else Raidasis, who derive their name from a Chamkatia saint named Rai Das. **Chamars.**

The Kurmis numbered 93,567 persons or 11·41 per cent. of the Hindu population. They take the leading place in the Bareilly and Nawabganj tahsils, but they occur in strength throughout the district except in Aonla, where hardly any of this caste are to be found. They are agriculturists of a high order, and their industry is proverbial: in their field work they receive much assistance from their womenfolk. Most of the Kurmis **Kurmis.**

style themselves Gangaparis, a purely geographical name, while others are Kanaujias and others again are Jadons, the latter asserting a Rajput origin. The Kurmis with the Kisans and Muraos form the backbone of the cultivating community in this district and their presence in so large numbers is a factor of material importance in the economic condition of the country.

Muraos. The Muraos are rather market gardeners than general cultivators, but they are responsible for much of the sugarcane and opium cultivation, confining their attention to the more valuable crops. They are very numerous in the Aonla and Bareilly tahsils, and they almost monopolise the rich lands in the immediate vicinity of the city. The Muraos are practically identical with the Kachhis and Malis, while sometimes they go by the name of Baghban. Altogether they numbered 77,024 persons or 9·39 per cent. of the Hindus, the total being exceeded only in Budaun. They belong for the most part to the Saksena and Hardiya subdivisions, the former deriving their origin from Sankisa in Farrukhabad, while the latter refers to the cultivation of *haldi* or turmeric.

Kisans. The Kisans are a cultivating caste and are almost wholly confined to Rohilkhand and the Farrukhabad district, but they are for all practical purposes the same as the familiar Lodhs of other parts, and this is shown by the fact that their principal subdivision in this district is the Patariha, a well known sub-caste of the Lodhs. They take the foremost place among all the Hindu castes in the Aonla and Mirganj tahsils, but are relatively scarce in the eastern parts of the district. With the Lodhs they numbered 71,979 persons or 8·78 per cent. of the Hindus, a figure which is exceeded in few other parts of the United Provinces.

Kahars. Kahars again are exceptionally numerous, especially in the Bareilly and Aonla tahsils. Most of them are cultivators, but they are also found as general labourers, domestic servants and fishermen. One of their special occupations, that of carrying litters, is almost extinct, but the Kahar is still a most useful member of society, for every Hindu can drink water drawn by him. They numbered 55,868 persons or 6·82 per cent. of the Hindus, the great majority belonging to the Bathma subdivision, which is said to have come from the ancient city of Sravasti,

while the rest are mainly Turais, a name which occurs in many districts.

Brahmans.

The Brahmans belong for the most part to the Sanadh subdivision, which also prevails in Budaun. They are of somewhat lower rank than the Gaurs and Kanaujias, from whom the bulk of the remainder are drawn, but they claim to represent a branch of the latter. Altogether Brahmans numbered 47,831 persons or 5·84 per cent. of the Hindus, and are most numerous in the Bareilly and Aonla tahsils. In addition to their priestly functions they are landowners, money-lenders and agriculturists, but they are indifferent husbandmen and depend largely on hired labour.

Ahars.

According to the returns of the last census there were 45,984 Ahars, principally in the Faridpur, Bareilly and Aonla tahsils; but there seems to have been some confusion between them and the Ahirs, of whom 7,054 were enumerated in Faridpur and Aonla alone. Save in these two tahsils the two castes appear to be inextricably intermingled. The Ahars are more numerous in Budaun, whence they spread into this district. They are a sturdy and independent body of cultivators, always noted for their turbulence and their addiction to cattle-theft. The Ahirs are cowherds by tradition, but most of them are engaged in cultivation. Both castes came from the west, and the Ahars state that they are by origin Rajputs of the Jadon race. In either case there are innumerable subdivisions, but none of these possesses any special importance.

Koris.

The Koris or Hindu weavers numbered 44,326 souls and more than half of these belonged to the Baheri and Nawabganj tahsils. Many of the Koris practise their traditional industry, but in most cases they are cultivators and general labourers. They seem to be an occupational caste derived from various sources, but almost all of those resident in this district belong to the Khangare subdivision, which does not seem to be found elsewhere, though they have possibly some connection with the Khangars of Bundelkhand.

Rajputs.

The total number of Rajputs was 38,340 in 1901, and of these 15,071 belonged to the Aonla tahsil, while the bulk of the remainder were found in Bareilly and Faridpur. They own a

large share of the land and are found throughout the district as cultivators, but they are little superior to the Brahmans in this capacity and most of the proprietary communities are in poor circumstances. The clans into which the Rajputs are divided are innumerable, but a few of the more important deserve mention. There were 7,612 Chauhans, almost half of whom belonged to the Aonla tahsil, but they occur in considerable strength everywhere. Many of these Chauhans are not Rajputs at all, but are members of a tribe of low-caste cultivators who abound in Moradabad and Bijnor and are very similar to the Khagis of those districts and Budaun, in spite of their alleged descent from the ancient rulers of Dehli. On the other hand there is a group of 84 villages on the Budaun border which is said to have been colonised by true Chauhans from Etah and Mainpuri, who entered Rohilkhand between 1500 and 1550 and, after occupying Bisauli in Budaun, spread thence into Aonla. The Katehrias, 7,412 persons in all, are found principally in Aonla, but there are large numbers in Faridpur, Bareilly and Baheri. This clan appears to have derived its appellation from Katehr, the old name of Rohilkhand, and held the country till the days of Rohilla supremacy. They figure constantly in the history of the district, and their traditions state that one Bhim Sen, a Surajbansi Rajput of Benares, retired to Lakhnaur in the present Rampur state about the time of the Musalman conquest. His descendants acquired Aonla and subsequently subdued the aboriginal tribes between the Ramganga and the Deoha, while latterly their headquarters were at Shishgarh. The Tomars numbered only 384 persons, but this does not include the celebrated Janghara clan, which is undoubtedly of Tomar origin and in 1891 had 5,163 representatives in this district. Settling in Salempur of Budaun they extended their conquests over part of Shahjahanpur in 1388, and thence advanced into the Bisalpur pargana of Pilibhit. They are most numerous in the Faridpur and Bareilly tahsils, where they still retain a large amount of their ancient possessions. The Rathôrs, 2,570, are found mainly in Aonla, Baheri and Faridpur. They came into this district from Shahjahanpur, and tradition states that one Sarup Singh colonised a large tract of forest land in the north

about 300 years ago. The Gaurs, known for distinction as Katehria Gaurs, appear to be immigrants from the east and to have spread over the country from Shahjahanpur and Hardoi. There were 2,504 persons of this clan at the last census, and more than half of these were found in the Aonla tahsil, while the rest are scattered over the district. The 2,300 Sombansis were found with comparatively few exceptions in the Mirganj and Bareilly tahsils and are in all probability an offshoot of the Hardoi branch of the clan. The Gautams, 787, belong mainly to Aonla, Bareilly and Mirganj, and are said to have come from Argal in Fatehpur, the seat of a very ancient Gautam principality. A colony appears to have settled in Budaun and thence to have spread into this district. So too did the Bais, 1,429, who are most numerous in the Bareilly and Aonla tahsils. They claim connection with the Bais of the Unao and Rai Bareli district, and their first settlement in these parts was in the tract called Baiswara, between the Ganges and the Mahawa in Budaun. The Bargujars, 528, came into this district from Moradabad and the west, and are consequently found principally in the Aonla and Mirganj tahsils; while the Bhadaurias, 482, are more widely distributed and are the descendants of immigrants from the poor and often famine-stricken-country between the Jumna and the Chambal in the Agra district. No other clan is of any importance, except the Bachhils, 740, who for the most part belong to the Bareilly and Faridpur tahsils and migrated hither from western Oudh. Besides these we find small numbers of Chandels, Panwars, Kachhwahas, Solankhis, Sikarwars, Raikwars and many others, whose presence is due generally to intermarriage with the predominant clans.

Barhais.

The Barhais, carpenters and joiners by trade, are unusually numerous in this district, having a total of 21,442 persons or 2·62 per cent. of the Hindu population. There are here comparatively few Musalman members of the caste, in contradistinction to Moradabad, where almost all the Barhais have embraced Islam. They are evenly distributed over the district, but are somewhat stronger in Bareilly than elsewhere, being there employed in the large furniture-making establishments. There are many subdivisions of the caste, but

the majority of the Barhais here describe themselves as Mathurias.

Banias.

The Banias form an important section of the Hindu community, numbering 21,131 persons, of whom the great majority reside in the Bareilly and Aonla tahsils. They control most of the trade in grain, cloth, salt and other articles and many of them have acquired much wealth; while at the same time they are one of the chief landowning castes and there are, as in Budaun, several cultivating communities of Banias in various parts of the district. Of the many sub-castes of Banias the chief is the Agarwala, which had 6,457 representatives at the last census, mostly in Bareilly, Aonla and Faridpur. They rank high and are the wealthiest community in the United Provinces. Little inferior to them are the Mahurs, who were not separately enumerated in 1901 but numbered 3,463 persons ten years previously. Many go by the generic terms of Vaish and Mahajan, but of the recognised subdivisions mention may be made of the Satwales and the Kuartanes, who occur in great strength in Rohilkhand; the Purwars, who are said to come from Puri in Orissa; the Kurwars, who are confined to Rohilkhand and Etah; the Mahesris of the Aonla tahsil; the Barasenis of Aonla and Bareilly; the Chausenis, who are an inferior branch of the last-named race; and the Khandelwals and Baranwals of the Bareilly and Aonla tahsils.

Other castes.

The only other caste with over 20,000 numbers is that of the Telis, 20,961, who are found chiefly in the Bareilly, Faridpur and Baheri tahsils. Then follow Dhobis with 19,946, Kayasths with 17,680, Gadariyas with 17,564, Nais with 15,629, Bhangis with 11,607 and Bharbhunjas or Bhurjis with 10,153. The Kayasths, as is the case throughout Rokhilkhand, belong for the most part to the Saksena subdivision and include several families of landholders, who have acquired their possessions by service under British and native administrations. The others are too well known to require any further notice, and the same may be said of the Kumhars, Jats, Gujars, Sonars, Faqirs, Ahirs, Lohars and Beldars, each of whom numbered more than 5,000 persons apiece. The Beldars, 5,238, alone occur in unusual strength. They are an aboriginal tribe, closely

akin to the Lunias of other parts, but like so many of the lower castes claim to be degraded Rajputs; in testimony of which they adopt the name of Chhatri clans for their subdivisions, most of those in this district being of the Bachhil tribe. The castes, not already mentioned, who have more than 2,000 members are Darzis, Khatiks, Dhanuks, Nats and Khattris. Then come Kalwars and then the Daleras, of whom 1,724 were found at the last census. These Daleras are far more numerous here than in any other district, their headquarters being at Gurgaon and Hajipur in the Aonla tahsil, at Sudhanpur, Maheshpur and Fatehpur in Bareilly, and at Turkunian, Tatarpur and Simaria in Mirganj. They are a criminal caste and resemble the Barwars in their methods of thieving, often adopting disguises and making use of confederates. Their only respectable occupation is that of basket making, a fact which would seem to indicate a gypsy origin; but they are said to be closely allied to Mallahs and Khagis. Their own tradition is that they spring from an alliance between either a Rajput or Gujar on the male side and a woman of the Dhimar caste, the Rajput and Gujar sections of the tribe being endogamous. Like so many other criminal castes, they do not commit theft in the neighbourhood of their homes, but wander far afield in search of what they describe as neglected or forgotten property. They are said to confine their operations to the daytime, frequenting markets and specially the larger fairs in different parts of the country. Usually they conceal their names, save when under direct police supervision, passing themselves off as Thakurs, Mallahs or Dhimars. In the Bareilly tahsil there are considerable numbers of Barwars who are akin to those of the Hardoi district. Other criminal tribes include the Haburas and Bhantus, who resemble the Sansias of other parts. Their numbers are small, but in all probability many of them assumed other names at the census for obvious reasons of expedience. The only other caste calling for notice is the peculiar tribe of spurious Brahmans called Ahiwasis. They numbered 1,076 persons, all in the Aonla tahsil, and this figure is exceeded only in Muttra, their original home. Their settlement in this district is of long standing and took its rise from their custom of wandering over the country as traders,

in the days when they held a practical monopoly in Rajputana salt. They still devote themselves mainly to trade, visiting distant markets and leaving the cultivation of their fields to the women of the caste.

Musalmans.

The vast majority of the Musalmans in this district are of the Sunni persuasion, which at the last census was acknowledged by 97·03 per cent. of the inhabitants. Shias numbered 1·52 per cent., but this low figure hardly represents the extent of their influence and importance, while of the rest 1 per cent. were Lalbegis, all of them Bhangis or sweepers by caste, and ·45 per cent. Wahabis or else followers of some minor sect. The Muhammadan community is made up of many different tribes and castes. At the last census representatives of 51 castes were enumerated, but on the other hand many of these were quite unimportant, 25 having less than 1,000 members apiece. Many are purely occupational and many have their Hindu counterparts. Frequently too the same caste appears under different names, the Dom, the Mirasi, the Raj, the Mochi and probably others being of identical origin. The eleven castes numbering more than 5,000 persons in each case make up more than 80 per cent. of the total, and few of the remainder present any features of interest.

Sheikhs.

The foremost place is taken by Sheikhs, who numbered 54,483 persons or 20·84 per cent. of the whole Musalman population. Four-fifths of them belong to the Bareilly and Aonla tahsils, while the rest are fairly evenly distributed. Some of them belong to old families of repute, but the majority are the descendants of Hindu converts, generally of low caste, who are merely Sheikhs by courtesy; while the fact that they claim connection with the recognised tribes of Sheikhs probably indicates that they assumed the name and race of the *qazi* or *mufti* at whose hands they were admitted into Islam. Of these subdivisions the chief are the Qurreshi, numbering 22,348 persons, of whom large numbers are found throughout the district, and the Siddiqi, 13,640, who have an equally wide distribution. The Ansaris, 2,172, reside principally in Bareilly, Faridpur and Mirganj; the Bani Israil, 2,139, are confined to the Bareilly tahsil; the Faruqis, 990, to Bareilly, Aonla and Faridpur; and

the Abbasis, 682, to Bareilly. There ase many others, such as the Usmanis of Mirganj, but in numerous instances no subdivision of any kind was recorded.

The Julahas or weavers numbered 41,434 souls or 15·85 per cent. of the Musalmans, and are strongest in the Bareilly and Baheri tahsil. Many of them follow their traditional calling and their rude looms are to be seen in almost every village; but the competition of factory-made cloth has driven the Julahas to the fields, and as husbandmen they achieve very fair success, being remarkably careful and industrious in their tillage. The Behnas or cotton carders are almost identical with the Juhalas, both in their origin and in their appearance. It is no difficult matter to recognise the Julaha owing to the absence of hair on his cheeks, but not even the most practised observer can distinguish him from his congener the Behna. Of the latter caste 14,728 persons or 5·63 per cent. of the Musualmans were enumerated at the last census, and their territorial distribution is similar to that of the Julahas. Both are bigoted Muhammadans and they have always taken a prominent part in the disturbances which have arisen from time to time on account of religious disputes. Julahas and Behnas.

It is perhaps natural that the district which contains the two capitals of the old Rohilla state should possess a larger Pathan population than any other part of the United Provinces. They are the descendants of the Afghan adventurers who flocked to the standards of Ali Muhammad and Hafiz Rahmat Khan from every part of India but especially the hill country of the North-West frontier, whence they derived their generic name of Rohilla or hillmen. Long after the downfall of Hafiz Rahmat the district was full of these freebooters, who spent their time sauntering about with arms in their hands, too idle and too proud to undertake any useful work. In 1824 Bishop Heber wrote of the country as burdened with crowds of lazy and profligate Pathans, who obtained a precarious livelihood as dependants of the few wealthy families or by exacting blackmail from the traders and farmers. He suggested their enrolment into irregular regiments, but little came of the proposal and the general exhibition of disloyalty in 1857 showed the Rohillas Pathans.

to be untrustworthy and useless as a class. They have since taken largely to cultivation and trade, but they are a degenerate race and few have attained to any degree of affluence. The total number at the last census was 40,779 or 15·59 per cent. of the Musalman population. Nearly half of them reside in the Bareilly tahsil, but they are found throughout the district, notably in Baheri, Aonla and Nawabganj. Of the whole number 6,578 were Yusufzais, 3,285 Ghoris and 1,520 Lodis, the three clans which are found in greatest strength in these provinces. Many described themselves simply as Afghans or as Rohillas, while of the remainder 1,576 were Muhammadzais, chiefly in Bareilly and Nawabganj, this being a higher figure than in any other district; 1,287 were Bangash, for the most part in Nawabganj, Bareilly and Aonla; while the Barech clan, to which Hafiz Rahmat Khan belonged, is strongly represented, and others are the Ghilzai, Baqarzai, Tarin, Dilazak, Kakar, Khatak and Afridi.

Faqirs. Little need be said of the Musalman Faqirs, save that they are unusually numerous, having at the last census a total of 13,850 persons. They are found everywhere, but are strongest in the Baheri tahsil. Several of them hold revenue-free grants of land, in many cases of considerable antiquity. They belong to various orders, but the majority are known as Madaris, deriving their name from Shah Madar, the saint of Makanpur, one of whose disciples, Shah Data, was buried at Bareilly. Another of his followers, Qazi Mazhar, founded the sect known as Ashiqan, who are well represented here. Others are the Qadirias, followers of Abdul Qadir Jilani of Baghdad; the Langre Qalandars from Rampur, who are mere thieves; the wandering Benawas, Jogis and Jalalis, as well as many others who are beggars first and devotees afterwards.

Saiyids. The Saiyids numbered 10,113 persons and nearly half of them belong to the Bareilly tahsil, while the rest with comparatively few exceptions reside in Aonla and Nawabganj. Of the various subdivisions the chief are the Husainis, 2,252, in Aonla, Bareilly and Baheri; the Bukharis and Taqwis of Bareilly and Nawabganj; the Zaidis of the latter tahsil and Aonla, and the Jalalis and Rizwis found in different parts of the district.

The Mewatis, 9,374 persons, are found in all parts of the district and are said to have come from Mewat under the pressure of famine during the days of Rohilla rule. They are cultivators by occupation and generally bear a bad reputation for lawlessness. The number is exceeded only in Bulandshahr. The Banjaras, 8,706, are more numerous here than in any other district. Most of them belong to the Baheri tahsil where they control the carrying trade from the Tarai and Pilibhit. The Musalman Rajputs, 6,066, are found almost exclusively in Bareilly, Baheri and Nawabganj. There is a small colony of converted Jadons in Aonla, but elsewhere they are drawn mainly from the Chauhan, Sombansi and Bhatti clans. The last is well known in the Punjab, but in the United Provinces the Bhattis do not occur in strength save in this district, Etah and Bulandshahr. Their origin is said to be identical with that of the Jadons and their conversion to Islam took place at a very early date. The other castes with more than 5,000 members are Nais or Hajjams, 5,464, and Darzis, 5,374. Then come Bhatiaras or inn-keepers, 4,714, a higher figure than in any other district, and then Telis, Lohars, Dhobis and Mughals, the total in each case exceeding 4,000. The last are more numerous only in Moradabad and Lucknow. They are strongest in Bareilly and Nawabganj and belong in most cases to the Chaghtai race, though in the former tahsil there are fair numbers of Turkmans and Qazalbash. Next in order follow Manihars or makers of glass bangles; Rains, a cultivating caste found in Baheri and Bareilly, the total of 2,908 being exceeded only in Naini Tal and Pilibhit; and then Bhishtis, Barhais, Bhangis and Qassabs, or butchers. Of the castes with less than 2,000 representatives few deserve mention. The Turks, despite their name, are the descendants of Hindu cultivators and belong to the Baheri tahsil, in the parts adjoining the Tarai, where they are very numerous. The Dafalis, singers and dancers by occupation, are scattered over the face of the district, and no other caste occurs in unusual strength except the Bahelias or hunters, of whom 532 were enumerated, principally in the Baheri tahsil.

Other castes.

Of the 7,148 Christians 4,600 were natives, a figure which shows a remarkable increase, since the total was only 741 in

Christianity.

1881 and 2,582 ten years later. Out of this number 4,488 belonged to the American Episcopal Methodist church, the remainder including 67 members of the Church of England and 45 Roman Catholics. Evangelical work in this district has been practically monopolised by the American Mission, which was started in 1856 by the Revd. W. Butler, D. D., with a native preacher as assistant. Work was stopped by the Mutiny, when Dr. Butler narrowly escaped with his life, but was resumed in 1859 by the Revd. J. H. Humphrey. A few years later the Mission press was established, but was subsequently removed to its present quarters at Lucknow. Other institutions comprise several schools, a large orphanage aided by the Government and a theological seminary, which is still in existence and has done excellent service. The station is one of the most important of those held by the Mission in the United Provinces. In addition to the headquarters at Bareilly there are several branches, including three in the Shahjahanpur district and those in the Sadr Bazar in the Bareilly cantonment and at Faridpur. The remainder of the district comes within the Pilibhit circuit, which has outstations at Baheri, Sarauli, Nawabganj, Fatehganj West, Mirganj and Shahi. At each of these places is a small church or chapel, those at Fatehganj West and Mirganj being the most noteworthy. In addition to the large American church at Bareilly there is a good red-brick building belonging to the Roman Catholic church which is served by a resident chaplain, in the cantonment, as well as three Anglican churches. The small building opposite the Club is known as Christ Church and was erected in 1839, mainly from subscriptions, at a cost of Rs. 8,692, while it was consecrated a year later by Bishop Wilson. It is used only for occasional services or else as a place of worship for members of the garrison belonging to the Church of Scotland. The station church is the large and handsome building dedicated to St. Stephen, which was built in 1862 at a cost of Rs. 52,703 to which the Government contributed Rs. 13,703, and was consecrated in 1864 by Bishop Cotton. The third church is in Cowieganj, a native Christian settlement on the Shahjahanpur road, not far from the old city. Before the Mutiny there had been a small colony of Christians

near the present Artillery lines, and when the ground was taken up by the military authorities in 1860, a piece of land was bought and vested in the names of the commissioner, the collector and the chaplain. Two years later this new village was furnished with a chapel and in 1864 a pastor was appointed to the charge. The venture has not been very successful and the colony is now extremely small, many of the old houses having been demolished in 1898. The Government chaplain at Bareilly is the secretary to the Outram Institute in the cantonment. This building was formerly the judge's court and after the Mutiny was utilised as a mess-house. In 1861, however, it was purchased by the Government on the representation of the Revd. W. G. Cowie as a station institute for lectures, concerts and the like. In 1881 and the following year the nature of the institute was considerably changed by the addition of a theatre and a bar and the conversion of the reading room into a ball room. In 1899 the building was renovated, but at the end of the same year the stage and the dancing floor were removed to the newly built regimental institute and the place to a large extent resumed its original character.

Arya Samaj.

The Arya Samaj extended its operations to Bareilly about 1882, but at first attracted few professed adherents, the number being 351 in 1891. During the next ten years there was a marked increase, the total rising to 1,228. This figure includes many of the leading residents and is far from being an index of the relative influence of the Samaj. Bareilly is the chief centre of the movement, but there are several branches in the district. The Samaj maintains a large orphanage for boys and girls at Bareilly which is managed by a committee of Hindu gentlemen. The institution comprises a spacious building for the accommodation of about a hundred girls, erected in 1895, and another for an equal number of boys, built about six years later. The committee has at its disposal funds amounting to some Rs. 10,000 a year, including an annual grant of Rs. 4,000 from Government. The example of the Arya Samaj was followed on a smaller scale by the Anjuman Islamia, a Musalman society, and their orphanage also receives a Government subvention.

Other religions.

The other religions represented at the last census are of little importance. The Sikhs, numbering 364 persons, were for the most part in Government service, including the army and the police. The Jains, 98 in all, were mainly Marwari traders in the city, though a few Saraogis are to be found at Aonla and at the Jain temple at Ramnagar; while the eight Parsis were shop-keepers in the cantonment and civil station. The remaining 68 were Buddhists, all of whom were Burmese prisoners incarcerated in the central prison, whence they have since been drafted to jails in Burma.

Occupations.

Although the presence of a great city cannot fail to make itself felt, the district is essentially agricultural in character. At the last census the population was divided into eight main classes, and of these agriculture and pasture accounted for 66·33 per cent. of the total number of inhabitants. The actual figure is somewhat higher, for there is a considerable number of persons who betake themselves to cultivation in addition to some other form of employment. The proportion varies in the different tahsils, as will be seen by reference to the several articles on these subdivisions. General labour other than agricultural made up 4·31, personal and domestic service 5·74, public service, whether under Government or in the employ of local or municipal authorities, 1·83, and means of subsistence unconnected with any occupation 1·33 per cent. The last category includes prisoners, pensioners and persons of independent means, and is fully as comprehensive as the professional population, 1·43 per cent., which ranges from legal and medical practitioners to dancing girls, acrobats and wrestlers. Commerce, transport and storage comprise 1·65 per cent., but owing to the large number of persons in railway service the actual commercial element is relatively small, amounting to no more than ·7 per cent., which is identical with the general average for the United Provinces. The remaining 17·38 per cent. consists of the large class engaged in the preparation and supply of material substances and includes the industrial population. The proportion is higher than the average, but this is only the case in the headquarters tahsil. This class has innumerable subdivisions, but of the main heads the provision of food and drink accounts

for 35·15 and the manufacture and sale of textile fabrics for 33·5 per cent. of the total. For the rest mention may be made of work in metals and precious stones, 8·07, in wood, cane and forest produce, 7·11, in earthenware and glass, 3·46, and in leather, 3·08 per cent.: figures which serve to illustrate the relative importance of the industries described in the preceding chapter.

Language. The common tongue of the people in the rural tracts is a form of Western Hindi known as Braj. This merges on the west into Hindostani or Urdu, which is invariably spoken in the city and as a rule in the smaller towns, and into the Kanaujia dialect of the same language on the east. The latter is practically a subdivision of Braj and this tongue presents few difficulties to one acquainted with standard Urdu, the most noticeable variant being the general preference for *o* in place of *a* as a final vowel. Even in the villages the prevalence of Persian and Arabic terms is very remarkable; though it is by no means uncommon to find them corrupted as regards both pronunciation meaning. The returns of the last census showed that nearly 99·7 per cent. of the inhabitants spoke Western Hindi in some form or other as their mother tongue, the only other language of any importance being English.

Literature. Prior to the eighteenth century there seem to have been no authors of any repute hailing from Bareilly or the district. The first name of note is that of Sheikh Qudrat-ullah Siddiqi, a resident of Mawai near Shergarh, who wrote the *Jam-i-Jahan-numa*, a Persian history of the world from the creation down to 1779, in which year the work appears to have been published. Other well known volumes written in the district are the *Gulistan-i-Rahmat* and the *Gul-i-Rahmat*, biographies of Hafiz Rahmat Khan, which were produced by his son and his grandson respectively. Since the publication of the latter no literary productions of any note have appeared at Bareilly. A weekly newspaper, entitled the *Dabdaba-i-Kaisari*, was started in 1877 and enjoyed a fairly long existence, since it only came to an end in 1900. In the meantime a second paper, called the *Urdu Akhbar*, came into being and in 1895 was transformed into the *Rohilkhand Gazette*, an Urdu weekly with a circulation of some

500 copies, which is strongly Musalman in tone. The *Arya Patra* is a monthly pamphlet dealing with the affairs of the Arya Samaj and is supported by some of the leading personages of Bareilly. The *Satopkari* is an Urdu monthly, with a somewhat irregular issue, and deals with the affairs of a local charitable society called the Satopkari Sabha; while the *Union Gazette* started in 1905, is an unimportant Urdu weekly which closely imitates the *Rohilkhand Gazette.* As regards literary and social institutions the literary institute at Bareilly has been in existence for a long period. It possesses a reading-room in the Town Hall and a library started about 1868 by Mr. Inglis. The subsequent additions have been very numerous and most of the principal residents support the institute, the reading-room being largely resorted to by members for the perusal of newspapers and books. A feature of the institute is the periodical lectures delivered by members on various subjects other than political. The city contains a number of printing presses, which earn a modest livelihood from jobwork.

Proprietary tenures.

The land tenures of the district are generally of a simple nature. The Rohillas recognised no form of proprietary right and all ownership of land dates from the early days of British rule. In some cases the farmers and in others the headmen of the villages were created proprietors, so that at first hardly any other form existed beyond ordinary *zamindari.* Even as late as 1849 the district contained but 47 coparcenary estates and imperfect partition took place only where perfect partition was impracticable. By 1870 the number of *mahals* was only 2,524, but during the next thirty years perfect partitions were granted with such freedom that at the last settlement there were no less than 6,086 distinct estates. Since the settlement the process has been continued, for in 1907-08 the number of *mahals* comprised in the 2,115 *mauzas* or villages was 6,486. Of these 1,862 were shown as single *zamindari* and 3,724 as joint *zamindari,* while 468 were perfect *pattidari,* 388 were held in the imperfect variety of the same tenure and 44 were *bhaiyachara.* In the last the coparcener's share in the profits and burdens of the estate is proportioned not by the law of inheritance but by the extent of land in his actual possession. Such *mahals*

are comparatively rare, 16 being in the Faridpur tahsil, 9 in Bareilly, 8 in Nawabganj and 7 in Aonla. The *pattidari mahals* too are far more common in Bareilly and Faridpur than elsewhere. Included in, but quite distinct from, the regular *mahals* are numerous small plots known as *haqqiyat mutafarriqa* or miscellaneous properties, the owners of which have no share in the common land and no right of pre-emption, though they have a full proprietary title in the land under their own possession. These patches are in most cases either resumed revenue-free holdings or grants made by former proprietors to relatives or Brahmans, in which the title of the *zamindar* to resume has been barred by limitation. In all *mahals* containing such plots of miscellaneous property the revenue was carefully distributed over each at the last settlement in consultation with the proprietors. The whole or part of five villages in the district is held on a permanent settlement or else at a low quit-rent. These grants, known as *istimrari*, are of ancient date, going back to the time of the cession, and were in each case made in favour of some particular person or his lineal descendant. In some cases such privileges have been resumed on account of the transfer of the land to strangers.

Revenue-free lands.

Altogether an area of 39,239 acres, comprising 207 whole villages, *mahals* and plots, most of which lie in the parganas of Karor, Richha and Nawabganj, are revenue-free. In a few cases the grants are conditional and have been made for religious purposes, but in the great majority of cases the revenue has been remitted in perpetuity without conditions. The bulk of this land comprises the estate held by Raja Kali Charan Misra.

Subordinate tenures.

Inferior proprietary tenures exist only in 23 villages, lying in the parganas of Ajaon, Sarauli, Aonla, Sirsawa and Richha. These were originally held by the Raja of Shishgarh, the Raja of Sheopuri and others in *taluqdari* tenure, but when in 1814 or at subsequent times they were settled with the village headmen, the latter had to pay an additional 10 per cent. on the revenue as *malikana* to the superior proprietor. Such an arrangement was commonly adopted at that time and was reasonable enough so long as the payment was made to the dispossessed *taluqdar* or his representatives; but the *malikana* has since changed hands

on several occasions and has been divided into fractional shares. Consequently it has become quite unmeaning and has only served to introduce a permanently complex element into the tenures of the district.

Proprietary castes.

At the time of the recent settlement 54·76 per cent. of the total area was in the hands of high-caste Hindus, 33·1 was owned by Musalmans and the rest by other Hindus. Unfortunately there are no means of ascertaining the extent to which the various castes have lost or gained ground, save in a few parganas, but generally the changes have been at the expense of the old resident proprietors and the purchasers have been wealthy residents of Bareilly, Rampur and Moradabad. The chief exception to this rule has been afforded by the Rains of Pilibhit, who have extended their possessions largely in Richha and Chaumahla. They manage their estates on really businesslike principles and though they are usually hard landlords, they are themselves farmers of high capacity and take care that their villages should be well tilled and well peopled. Of the various castes the Rajputs take the foremost place with 161,477 acres or 15·97 per cent. of the whole district, owning half of Faridpur and a considerable portion of the Aonla tahsil, the whole of the Ramganga valley from Gaini to the Shahjahanpur border being in their hands. Next come Pathans with 135,289 acres or 13·38 per cent., mainly in the Bareilly tahsil and the north of the district, most of them hailing from Rampur. They are in many cases energetic managers, but often oppressive to their tenants. The Brahmans, holding 126,519 acres or 12·52 per cent., are the descendants of grantees and officials under the native as well as the British Government or else are money-lenders who have recently acquired property; they are strongest in the Faridpur, Bareilly and Mirganj tahsils. Next come Kayasths, who at the settlement held 117,043 acres or 11·58 per cent. of the district and are found in every tahsil. Most of their estates were purchased by or bestowed on officials; while the Banias, with 114,212 acres or 11·29 per cent., have in almost every instance obtained their lands by money-lending. After these follow Sheikhs with 9·04 per cent., this category including the Rains of the north; Kurmis with 5·5, mainly in the Nawabganj, Karor

and Richha parganas; Khattris with 3·4, acquired in the same way as the Bania estates; Saiyids with 3·02, principally in Karor; Ahars with 2·25, for the most part in Faridpur; and Musalman Kambohs, in Aonla and elsewhere, with 20,885 acres or 2·07 per cent. Other Musalmans, holding 5·6 per cent. of the area, include Mughals, Banjaras, Mewatis, Faqirs, Bhishtis and many of little importance; other Hindus, with 3·44 per cent., comprise Ahirs, Jats, Kisans, Muraos, Gujars, Telis, Kalwars, Malis and various Faqirs; while 1,120 acres were held by Christians and the remaining 8,440 acres were Government property.

Though the greater part of the district is owned by wealthy landholders, there are few estates of any size or importance. Even in the days anterior to the Rohilla domination the local chieftains appear to have been relatively small men, who were merely acknowledged as the leading members of the various brotherhoods, and territorial magnates of the type so common in Oudh and elsewhere were practically unknown. The Katehria Rajas of Sirsawa or Shishgarh and the Chauhan Rajas of Sheopuri held but small estates, as is proved by the fact that they were left undisturbed by the Rohillas, who never tolerated the existence of any Hindu principality of the slightest importance within their dominions. Both these properties have vanished, and there is no titular chieftain in the district; while the number of old estates founded before Rohilla times is extremely limited. The Misras of Rajao in Faridpur date back to the time of Aurangzeb; the Sheikhs of Nawada near the city have held their lands since 1743; the Kurmis of Ahmadabad trace their possession to 1749; and the others are the Janghara communities of Faridpur and the Ramganga valley, the Katehrias in a few scattered tracts and the Chauhans of the Aonla tahsil. Apart from the coparcenary bodies, most of the landholders are descended either from Rohillas or from Government officials or else from bankers and traders. Chief proprietors.

The only hereditary title-holder is Raja Kali Charan Misra of Bareilly, the descendant of a wealthy banker, Baijnath Misra. The latter, a Kanaujia Brahman, displayed consistent loyalty during the Mutiny, in spite of much ill-treatment at the hands Brahmans.

of the rebels, and was rewarded in 1858 with a grant of land and the title of Rao. In 1861 the former was exchanged for a revenue-free *jagir*, in addition to which he obtained the hereditary title of Raja. The estate which consists of 24 villages and three *mahals* in this district, as well as three *mahals* in Pilibhit assessed at Rs. 805, is unalienable and the succession to the title is limited to the lineal male descendants of Raja Baijnath, subject to the condition of good behaviour. The Raja, who was born in 1889 and succeeded when a minor, enjoys an income of some Rs. 54,000 annually. Another family of Misras is represented by Maha Lachhmi Bai, the widow of Misra Ganpat Gopal of Bareilly. She is the daughter of Raja Jaswant Singh of Lakhna in Etawah, where she holds some property, though the bulk of the Lakhna estate has passed to her son, Misra Raghubans Rao, who lives there with his maternal grandmother. Her husband was descended from a distinguished family of Chaudhris, which has resided in Bareilly since the time of the Mughals. One of them, Chaudhri Naubat Ram, exhibited great loyalty during the Mutiny and was rewarded with a grant of land. The lady, in addition to her property in Etawah and Pilibhit, holds an estate paying Rs. 6,236 revenue in Nawabganj and Rs. 2,050 in the Faridpur tahsil.

Rajputs. The only Rajput proprietor of any note is Rao Lakhan Singh Bahadur of Budhauli in Faridpur. He is a Janghara and the son of Umrao Singh, who for the loyalty displayed by the family in 1857 was rewarded with a grant of land. Lakhan Singh has long been an honorary magistrate for the Bhuta police circle, and in 1898 received the title of Rao Bahadur. His estate lies wholly in the Faridpur tahsil and is assessed at Rs. 8,303.

Kayasths. There are two Kayasth properties of some importance. One was founded by Rai Chet Ram, an official of the Lucknow government, who settled at Bareilly and made extensive purchases of land. Both he and his son Rai Kanhaiya Lal, were honorary magistrates. The latter died, leaving a widow, Saraswati Kunwar, and some daughters, who are the present owners of an estate paying Rs. 6,421 in Nawabganj, Rs. 3,656 in Baheri and Rs. 3,255 in the Faridpur tahsil. The other estate owes its

origin to one Diwan Bahadur Singh, who in the early days of British rule came from Agra to Bareilly. He purchased land in the district and was the builder of the bridge over the stream called the Qila-ki-Nadi at Bareilly. His son was Madho Singh, whose extensive property was divided between his sons Baldeo Singh, Narotam Singh and others. Baldeo Singh was succeeded by Ranjit Singh, a deputy collector, and Bhim Singh, the owner of land in Agra, Muttra, Pilibhit and other districts, as well as property paying Rs. 3,643 as revenue in Nawabganj and Rs. 1,812 in Baheri. He resides at Bareilly and is an honorary magistrate.

Other Hindus.

Rai Damodar Das Bahadur, a Khattri of Bareilly, is the son of Rai Dwarka Das, a resident of Dehli, who acquired property in this district, to which his successor has made large additions; the estate paying Rs. 5,085 in Nawabganj and Rs. 3,572 in the Baheri tahsil. He is an honorary magistrate and takes a prominent part in municipal affairs, while he is also treasurer for the Mainpuri district. The treasurer of Bareilly, Lala Banke Lal, is a Bania and the head of a large banking firm. He was adopted by Sahu Budh Sen and inherited his property, which comprises land assessed at Rs. 4,450 in Nawabganj and Rs. 2,891 in Baheri: while his brothers share the ancestral estate. Another Bania of Bareilly, Babu Sheo Prasad, the adopted son of Lalta Prasad, has an estate which has been in the family for nearly a century and pays Rs. 5,528 in the Aonla tahsil and Rs. 1,382 in Faridpur. Outside Bareilly the largest Bania landholder is Lala Debi Das, a wealthy money-lender of Dunka, who has bought much property and pays Rs. 11,404 in the Mirganj tahsil and Rs. 770 in Baheri: while Lala Gendan Lal of Senthal pays Rs. 4,005 in Nawabganj, and Udai Nath Sah of Naini Tal, the son of the late Amar Nath Sah, pays Rs. 4,126 in Nawabganj, also holding land in Budaun and elsewhere. Among the Kurmis the chief are the heirs of Madan Mohan Lal of Baheri, who held land paying Rs. 6,425 in that tahsil, and the two sons of Tulsi Ram of Nekpur in the Bareilly tahsil. Of the latter Har Prasad, who acquired much wealth by money-lending, pays Rs. 4,692, and Ganga Prasad pays Rs. 4,428, the entire property being situated in pargana Karor.

Musalmans.

There are numerous Pathans residing in Bareilly and Rampur who hold considerable estates, in most cases descended from Rohilla times. Part of the ancestral property of the great Hafiz Rahmat Khan was assigned after the Mutiny to his daughter, Fatima Begam. The latter's son was Abdul Qadir Khan, otherwise known as Khwaja Mian and popularly styled Nawab. He died recently, leaving a widow, Nawab Begam, and three sons, of whom the eldest, Ghulam Mohi-ud-din Khan, is a municipal commissioner. The property lies in the Bareilly *tahsil* and is assessed at Rs. 4,107. Another relative of Hafiz Rahmat Khan was Shah Wali Khan, the father of Ahmad Wali Khan, who inherited a considerable property and made large additions thereto, the whole being assessed at some Rs. 25,000. One of his sons, Malik Saadat Wali Khan, who is a brother-in-law of Nawab Muhammad Hasan Khan of Rampur, owns land assessed at Rs. 4,240 in pargana Nawabganj; while of his grandsons, Malik Iftikhar Wali Khan, pays a revenue of Rs. 9,156 in the same pargana and Malik Shahanshah Wali Khan pays Rs. 360 in Nawabganj and Rs. 1,000 in Faridpur. Hadi Hasan Khan, a resident of Rampur, who holds a distinguished position in that state, is the owner of a large property assessed at Rs. 8,055 in the Baheri tahsil. Among the many other Pathan landholders of the district the chief is Rahimdad Khan of Bareilly, the son of Risaldar Allahdad Khan, a pensioner who acquired an estate to which subsequent additions have been made by the present owner, a tahsildar. It lies in the Bareilly and Nawabganj tahsils, the revenue demand being Rs. 3,435 in the former and Rs. 3,652 in the latter subdivision. The largest estate held by Sheikhs is that of the late Ashfaq Ahmad of Bareilly, who died recently and left no son; the property, which lies in Nawabganj and is assessed at Rs. 5,676, being at present under the management of the Court of Wards. In the Aonla tahsil a considerable estate, though much diminished of late years, belongs to the well-known family of Hakims, the chief Musalman residents of the town of Aonla. They are descended from a physician of Ali Muhammad Khan and large additions to the estate were made by Hakim Saadat Ali Khan, who rendered signal service during the Mutiny. His son, Hakim Wilayat Ali Khan, was

one of the leading Musalmans of the district, but lost much of the land inherited from his father owing to mismanagement and unfortunate speculations in indigo. Among the most successful landlords are the Rains, who have extended their possessions from Pilibhit into the Richha and Chaumahla parganas. They are most capable landlords and agriculturists, and as a rule their estates are in a very flourishing condition. The largest property is that of Aziz Ahmad of Bareilly, the son of Sheikh Nur Ahmad of Madhopur in Pilibhit. The latter died about 1890 and the estate was taken under the management of the Court of Wards till 1900. Aziz Ahmad, who is a municipal commissioner, pays Rs. 7,690 in the Nawabganj tahsil and Rs. 3,067 in Baheri, while a separate property is held by his brother, Sheikh Zamir Ahmad.

Cultivating tenures.

In 1907-08 the total area included in holdings was 833,154 acres and of this amount 52,316 acres or 6·28 per cent. was cultivated by proprietors as either *sir* or *khudkasht*. The proportion is very small everywhere and sinks to 3·72 in Nawabganj and to 4·43 in Baheri. In the Bareilly tahsil the figure exactly corresponds with the general average, but it is only 5·88 in Mirganj; whereas it rises to 7·05 in Faridpur and to 9·78 per cent. in Aonla. These statistics illustrate the relative prevalence of cultivating communities in the various parts of the district and the height of the proportion varies directly with the numbers of Rajputs and Brahmans. In 1867 the area was somewhat larger, amounting to 60,202 acres, but thirty years later it had dropped to 54,832, while the years following the last settlement saw a further decline. Ex-proprietary tenants in possession of their old *sir* lands hold 7,348 acres or ·88 per cent., the proportion being naturally highest in those tahsils which have the largest amount of proprietary cultivation. Occupancy tenants hold 472,099 acres or 56·66 per cent. of the total, the figure rising to 58·65 in Mirganj to 60·33 in Nawabganj and to 61·44 in Aonla; while it drops to 56·25 in Bareilly, 54·28 in Faridpur and 51·1 per cent. in Baheri, which is to some extent a precarious tahsil and consequently exhibits less stability than the others. In 1867 the occupancy area was 525,646 acres or 68·02 per cent. of the total holdings at that time. By 1895-96 it had dropped to 45 per cent., but at the last settlement new occupancy rights

were found to have accrued in a large area, the total amounting to 538,655 acres or 63·15 per cent. It was then observed that there had not been any pronounced opposition on the part of the landholders to the acquisition of such rights, which in grain-rented estates were of little consequence, since all classes of tenants paid the same customary share to the landlord. Matters changed greatly, however, with the tenancy legislation of 1901, while the fact that occupancy right entitles a tenant to claim commutation of grain to cash rents operated strongly to prevent the landlord from allowing the right to accrue. The tenants in many cases became aware of the privilege for the first time at the settlement, and the extent to which applications for commutation were made, coupled with the landlords' fear that further advantages were to be given to the tenants at their expense, induced the proprietors not only to offer the most strenuous resistance to the growth of occupancy rights, but also to extinguish them by every device at their command. It has long been the custom in Nawabganj and Richha to devote a whole *har* or tract in a village to sugarcane, so as to facilitate the cultivation, irrigation and protection of the crop; and this has resulted in frequent changes of fields from tenants who were not prepared to grow sugarcane to others who agreed to the landlord's wishes, with the result that occupancy rights have in many cases lapsed. The success achieved by the proprietors has been very striking, for in the course of ten years an area of 66,556 acres has been freed from occupancy rights. It should be observed, however, that much of this loss is due to purely natural causes, such as indifferent seasons and the agricultural depression in the north of Baheri, which have induced old cultivators to resign their holdings. It is only natural to find that the area held by tenants-at-will has increased largely, since it now includes both the abandoned occupancy lands and also all new cultivation. In 1907-08 it amounted to 291,337 acres or 34·97 per cent. of the holdings, as compared with 22·01 in 1865 and 27·97 per cent. at the last settlement. The proportion is of course highest in Baheri, where it rises to 43·2, and next comes Faridpur with 36·42; while the only tahsil in which the figure differs appreciably from the general average is Aonla, where only 26·1 per cent. is

held by tenants-at-will. The remaining 10,059 acres or 1·21 per cent. are rent-free or held at favoured rates. This area shows a distinct decline, as indeed is only to be expected, old custom having a constant tendency to vanish under the stress of competition. Favoured tenants include village servants, who hold a plot of land rent-free in lieu of wages, priests, *rakmis* or relatives of the landlord, especially in the case of Rajputs, and sometimes the *patwari's* family and the village Bania. The headman, known as *muqaddam* or *mahta* and in the north as *padhan*, is the grand depository of the village custom and the landlord's right-hand man; being a respectable tenant whom the proprietor employs as a bailiff for collecting his rents and managing his agricultural affairs. In return for these services, which invest the office with considerable influence and dignity, he either holds some land free of rent, or receives a small cash wage or else, as is most frequently the case, he pays a rent falling from one-sixth to one-sixteenth below the ordinary rate. This privilege is often retained by his successors although others may act as *muqaddam*, and it is not always easy to decide whether a low rate of rent is derived originally from the favour of the landlord or from some hereditary right claimed in consequence of the beneficiary's ancestor having been the first settler.

Cultivating castes.

Among the cultivators of the district Kurmis take the lead, notably in the Nawabganj, Bareilly and Baheri tahsils, and at the settlement cultivated 23·51 per cent. of the area included in holdings. Their place in Aonla and half of Mirganj is taken by Kisans, who came next with 8·49 per cent. and are almost as capable husbandmen as the Kurmis. Then follow Ahirs and Ahars with 8·03 per cent., the latter being a lazy and thriftless class who predominate in Faridpur: while after these come Brahmans with 7·39, Chamars with 6·81, Muraos with 6·01 and Rajputs with 5·64 per cent., all of these being found throughout the district. Other Hindus held 21·14 and Musalmans 12·98 per cent., many of them, such as Rains, Banjaras and some of the Julahas, being careful and successful agriculturists, while others, especially the Mewatis, are quite the reverse. On the whole the district is fortunate in possessing a large proportion of the more skilful and capable cultivators, but there is a considerable

difference in this respect between the various tahsils. The best is Nawabganj, a stronghold of the Kurmis, and after this come Baheri and Bareilly, in which Kurmis and Musalmans preponderate. Mirganj is better than Aonla, but high-caste tenants are numerons in both, and Faridpur is the poorest of all. As regards the influence of caste on rent, there is no general or well defined custom in this district allowing reduced rates to the higher castes. Where payment is in kind, all castes pay alike, save that there is often one rate for old and another for new tenants. Occasionally, however, high caste tenants and sometimes those who are of the same caste as the *zamindar* pay lower rates than the rest, and where rents are paid in cash, this is very frequently the case. But as a rule the rent depends rather on the nature of the holding than on the social status of the tenant, and for this reason Muraos, who generally cultivate the rich lands adjoining the village site, pay a higher rate than others, while the fact that they are most numerous in the *bhur* tract of Faridpur shows why the lowest rental incidence is that of the Ahars. Kayasths often pay low rates, but the usual reason is that they belong to the present or the late *patwari's* family.

Rental system.

Bareilly is economically a backward district and the rental system is in a transition stage. The primitive method of paying rent by the delivery of a portion of the produce is still largely employed in the northern portions of Baheri and in parts of the Nawabganj tahsil. Where grain rents prevail it is invariably the case for cash rates to be paid for special crops, such as sugarcane, cotton, vegetables, poppy and *juar* grown for fodder, while maize is often added to the list; such special crops being known as *zabti* in contradistinction to *nijkari*, for which a proportion of the produce is levied as rent. The customary *zabti* rates vary from Rs. 9·6 to Rs. 22·4 per acre in the case of sugarcane, from Rs. 4·8 to Rs. 9·6 for vegetables, poppy and cotton, and Rs. 3·2 to Rs. 5·3 for maize and *juar* fodder. In the case of *nijkari* crops the previous expenses, including those of cultivation, carrying, threshing and winnowing, are borne by the tenant; but the share of the landlord varies from village to village. In the major portion of the district, where cultivation is stable, the rate is either *nisfi* or half, *nauana* or seven-sixteenths, or *tihara*

siwaia or five-twelfths. Favoured tenants in such villages and all tenants in the extreme north, where cultivators are hard to obtain, pay lower rates such as *pachdu* or two-fifths, *tihara panseri* or three-eighths, *tihara* or one-third and in a few of the most unhealthy villages *chauhara* or one-fourth. This share is either weighed out exactly or else is measured in baskets; while various additions are usually made to the landlord's share on account of village expenses and the like. The *nisfi* rate is always considered extortionate, and must in time give way to cash rents except in precarious areas. It was noted at the time of the settlement that both the share of grain taken and the *zabti* rents had increased during the past thirty years; though in a few villages to the west of Baheri the landlords had been compelled by the decrease in the population and the consequent absence of competition to revert to the old rates. In the more stable tracts the tenants almost invariably applied for commutation; much to the displeasure of the landholders, particularly those who lived on or managed their own estates. It is doubtless true that conversion to cash rents will cause a good landlord to concern himself less with the well-being of his tenants and the general development of his property; but there are many villages in which the proprietor could not be less active under any system, and when once the tenants of the north, who are chiefly Kurmis and industrious cultivators, become accustomed to the change, they will soon be able to finance themselves without the landlord's aid. The extent to which commutation has been effected of late years is very striking. At Mr. Moens' settlement the area under grain rents was 298,108 acres, and this fell in the course of thirty years to 201,409 acres in 1898-99; while in 1907-08 it was only 111,051 acres or 13·34 per cent. of the total holdings. More than half of this amount lay in the Baheri tahsil, especially the Richha and Chaumahla parganas, where the proportion is no less than 34·6 and 42·3 per cent. respectively. The remainder lies chiefly in the Nawabganj and Bareilly tahsils. The area is very small in Faridpur and not much larger in Aonla; while in Mirganj it still amounts to some 11,000 acres.

While *batai* or division of the garnered crop is the general rule in grain-rented estates, it is a frequent practice to adopt Variations of grain rents.

kankut or appraisement before harvest in the case of the early *kharif* crops such as *sanwan* and *mandua*. The landlord's share is estimated while the crop is still standing and the value of such share is subsequently paid in cash. Another modification is to be found in the west of the district, including the Mirganj tahsil, the western borders of Bareilly and the parganas of Kabar and Sirsawa. There a system still prevails which is known as *halbandi*, because originally the tenant had to pay cash or *zabti* rents on a specified area for each plough. This system in time was modified, the landlord allotting to the tenant as much cash-rented land as the latter was willing to take at the very high rate which is customary under this system. In the present form of *halbandi* the tenant holds most of his land on grain rents, but on a small area, consisting as a rule of the best land in the village, he pays a high cash rent varying from Rs. 6·4 to Rs. 12·8 per acre. In some cases the area is not defined and at the approach of harvest the cultivator may select for himself those fields for which, provided they do not exceed a certain area, he will pay in cash and retain the whole produce. But the *halbandi* system is now practically a thing of the past, for such rents were almost invariably commuted for lump cash rents on the holdings at the recent settlement.

Cash rents.

Cash rents are calculated in different ways. In a few villages of Nawabganj and Faridpur a system of pure crop rents prevails, whereby each crop pays a customary rent irrespective of the class of soil in which it is grown. A much more common practice in these two tahsils and the east of pargana Karor is to charge a special rent for sugarcane, which may or may not vary according to the class of soil, while all other crops pay another and lower rate, sometimes uniform and sometimes varying with the relative value of the fields. Cash rents proper are either fixed in the lump on the holding or else are determined for each field according to area. The latter system is the older and still perhaps the more common. In the *bhur* and jungle villages of the Faridpur, Bareilly and Aonla tahsils it is generally the custom to calculate the rent on all-round rates applied to the whole holding, without regard to the nature of the different fields; the theory being that every tenant has a share in both the better and the

worse soils; though as a matter of fact this is very far from being the case and the system is very unfair to the holders of inferior land. In the north of the district, where *bhur* is non-existent and the distinction between loam and clay is clearly defined, it is nearly always found that separate and well recognised rates prevail for either class of soil; but in the more fertile villages of the central tracts, where rents have risen in response to competition, they have in many instances been changed to lump rents, known as *faisla* or *bilmukta*, in the fixation of which the quality of the soils composing the holding has been, though perhaps unconsciously, taken into consideration. Similarly at the recent settlement all rents fixed in enhancement or commutation suits, though based on the valuation of the holding at soil rates, were really lump rents, and it is to be expected that this system will gradually spread over the entire district.

In 1832 Mr. Boulderson reckoned that the average rental of the district was Rs. 3·33 per acre, but Mr. Moens, on Mr. Boulderson's own somewhat vague premises, corrected this figure to Rs. 3·15. This does not, however, represent the actual cash rent, since it includes the estimated value of grain rents; and the former would be about 7 per cent. less because the cash-rented tahsils are in that ratio poorer than those in which rents have always been paid in kind. In 1867 the general average was Rs. 3·58, that for cash rents only being Rs. 3·32. Thirty years later the figures were Rs. 4·26 and Rs. 4·15 respectively, showing an approximate increase of 44 per cent. in sixty years. Prices had risen to a far greater extent and the failure of rents to keep pace with prices was remarkably exemplified in exactly similar land on either bank of the Deoha. That in Nawabganj on the west, where commutation was effected only in 1870, paid from Rs. 7 to Rs. 9; whereas that on the east bank in Bisalpur, which is equally fertile and had been cash-rented for generations, seldom paid more than Rs. 6. The increase in the cash rent between 1870 and 1900 was due partly to the gradual increase in the rental paid by tenants-at-will and partly to the general enhancement of occupancy rents at the time of the former settlement. It is very unusual in this district and is regarded as a gross breach of etiquette to change occupancy rents during the

Rise in rents.

currency of a settlement. Since 1900 there has been a further rise. The recorded occupancy rental at the last settlement was Rs. 4·05 and that of tenants-at-will Rs. 4·43, whereas the corresponding figures in 1907-08 were Rs. 4·5 and Rs. 5·68 respectively. The difference between the two classes is very marked and is even greater than at first sight appears, for as a rule the privileged tenants hold most of the best land in a village. The rental incidence varies considerably in the several tahsils. That of occupancy tenants is only Rs. 3·49 in Faridpur and Rs. 3·53 in Aonla, while even the average of Rs. 4·29 of Bareilly is below the mean figure for the district. It rises to Rs. 4·92 in Mirganj, to Rs. 5·09 in Nawabganj and to Rs. 5·22 in Baheri. The non-occupancy rental shows a generally corresponding variation, being only Rs. 3·75 in Faridpur; but while it is Rs. 5·35 in Bareilly, it rises to Rs. 6·64 in Aonla, which is higher than the Rs. 6·13 of Nawabganj, where only the inferior lands are let to this class of tenant, and is almost equal to the Rs. 6·74 of Mirganj. As before, Baheri has the highest cash rental, tenants-at-will paying Rs. 7·2, and this figure is exceeded to a considerable extent in all the parganas except Chaumahla.

Sub-tenants.

Even higher rents are paid by *shikmis* or sub-tenants, who cultivate about half the *sir* land, the greater part of ex-proprietary holdings and a fair amount of the occupancy area. At the last settlement 66,437 acres were sublet, the average rental being Rs. 3·91; but in 1907-08 the area was no less than 113,835 acres or 13·66 per cent. of the total holdings, while the rental averaged Rs. 7·64 and in the Aonla tahsil, which includes more than one-third of the whole amount, it exceeded Rs. 10 per acre.

Manorial dues.

In former days the rent alone did not suffice to satisfy the demands of the landlord and several miscellaneous imposts were regularly collected. They have now practically disappeared in the cash-rented tracts, the principal cess called *gaon kharch* or village expenses, which consisted of so many annas in the rupee, usually one or two but sometimes more, has been consolidated with the rent and the only remaining items are petty dues, such as loads of fodder and fees on sugarcane mills. In grain-rented villages at the present time 50 *sers* out of every 100 maunds are put on one side before the grain is divided. Half of this amount

is taken by the Chamars who carry the grain to the threshing-floor, and the other half is apportioned between the *kotwar* or landlord's watchman, the water-carrier, the barber and the washerman. After the division of the grain the cultivators have other dues to pay, and in almost all villages it is customary to give 30 *sers* per plough at each harvest to the carpenter, the blacksmith, the barber and the washerman, as well as 10 *sers* to the *thanet* or landlord's agent.

Condition of the people. While rents have risen rapidly, prices have risen to a far greater extent and the cultivator now obtains far more than in old days for his agricultural produce. His general condition has probably improved in the same ratio. The domestic furniture, the clothing and the food of the people are certainly better than was the case a century ago; even in 1870 it was noticed that metal vessels had almost universally taken the place of the old earthenware, and every cultivator, whose clothing formerly consisted of little more than a waist-cloth and a blanket, then dressed like a Brahman or a *zamindar* of old days. The standard of living is not high, according to European ideas, but it enables even the poorer classes to live in moderate comfort. Most villagers can find abundant employment to enable them to supplement the modest income they derive from their fields; for the demand for labour as well as its remuneration have increased in a marked degree. It would doubtless be instructive to ascertain the extent to which wheat has replaced the coarser grains as the chief article of diet and to learn the amount now spent on jewellery and ornaments as compared with that of former days. Indebtedness no doubt is fairly general, but it is accepted as inevitable rather than regarded as a hardship; for the whole system of agricultural finance is based on methodical borrowing and few tenants dream of conducting their operations for a year on their own resources. The landowners have benefited greatly by the rise in prices and their condition is generally satisfactory. Transfers of land are numerous, but this is only natural in a district which contains few old estates and where the possession of land is mainly regarded as a mere investment, free from any sentimental considerations. The trading classes, whose improved condition is beyond question, readily invest their surplus cash in land and as

readily sell it; while the cultivating communities, who have a real attachment to their land, have held their own with fair success; and even the thriftless and extravagant Rajputs, though they frequently give trouble in the collection of revenue, have managed in most cases to retain their ancestral possessions.

CHAPTER IV.

ADMINISTRATION AND REVENUE.

Bareilly is the headquarters of the commissioner of Rohilkhand, subordinate to whom is a magistrate and collector in charge of the district. The sanctioned magisterial staff includes a joint magistrate, four deputy collectors, of whom three at least have full powers, and a cantonment magistrate; but this is usually exceeded. There are also six tahsildars and a number of honorary magistrates, most of whom are members of a bench for the trial of cases occurring within the limits of the Bareilly municipality, which are made over to it by the district magistrate. The chief appellate court is that of the district and sessions judge, who also has civil jurisdiction over the whole of the Bareilly and Pilibhit districts. The other civil courts are those of the subordinate judge; the munsif of Bareilly city; the munsif of Bareilly Haveli, whose circle includes the extra-municipal portion of pargana Karor, and the Mirganj, Nawabganj and Baheri tahsils; the munsif of Aonla-Faridpur, whose circle embraces the rest of the district; and the cantonment magistrate, who has powers of a judge of small causes within the Bareilly cantonment. The remaining gazetted staff consists of the civil surgeon and his assistants, the superintendent of police, the chaplain, the superintendent of the central prison, the sub-deputy opium agent and his assistant, the district engineer, the executive engineer for the Rohilkhand canals division and his assistant, the assistant superintendent of telegraphs, the postmaster and the headmaster of the district school. Bareilly is also the headquarters of the executive District staff.

engineer for the Rohilkhand division, the inspector of schools for the same division and an assistant inspector.

Garrison.

The cantonment of Bareilly has been in existence since the cession of Rohilkhand, but up to 1857 it was garrisoned solely by native troops. Since the Mutiny the military force has usually consisted of a field battery, a battalion of British Infantry, a regiment of Indian Cavalry and a regiment of Indian Infantry. This force forms part of the Bareilly Brigade of the VII or Meerut Division. There is also a large establishment of the Supply and Transport Corps. The affairs of the cantonment are managed by the usual committee, which disposes of an annual income of about Rs. 48,000.

Formation of the district.

When Rohilkhand was made over to the East India Company in November 1801, the whole area was divided into the two districts of Bareilly and Moradabad, the former embracing 36 parganas now comprised in the districts of Bareilly, Shahjahanpur and Pilibhit, as well as the whole of the Naini Tal Tarai and considerable portions of Budaun and Kheri. Such a district was far too unwieldy for a single charge and changes followed in rapid succession. Kashipur was given to Moradabad almost immediately; but in 1805-06 Aonla and four parganas now in Budaun were added to Bareilly from Moradabad. Considerable relief was afforded in 1813-14 by the formation of the Shahjahanpur district, which took away 15 parganas, while in 1824-25 five more went to form part of the new district of Sahaswan or Budaun. A further reduction was effected in 1833-34 by the detachment of Pilibhit, Richha, Bilheri, Jahanabad and Rudarpur, which were made into a northern division of the district and became a separate charge; though this arrangement lasted only till 1841-42, when they were restored to Bareilly, which had been enlarged in the meantime by the transfer in 1835 of Sarauli North and in 1841 of Sarauli South from Moradabad. In 1858 the Tarai became a separate district, containing the parganas of Rudarpur, Bilheri, Nanakmata, Kilpuri and Gadarpur, while in 1860 large portions of Ajaon, the two Saraulis, Sirsawa and Chaumahla, comprising in all 133 villages, were bestowed on the Nawab of Rampur. In 1865 pargana Puranpur was given back by Shahjahanpur and in 1870 Bilheri

and Nanakmata were taken from the Tarai, though they were restored two years later. Finally, in 1880, the Pilibhit district was formed out of the parganas of Pilibhit, Puranpur, Jahanabad and those now comprised in the Baheri tahsil; but the last was exchanged in the same year for Bisalpur and since that date the configuration of the district has remained unaltered.

Parganas. The internal changes have been equally numerous. The area comprising the present district included in 1801 the parganas of Karor, Richha, Shahi, Faridpur, Tisua, Saneha, Ajaon, Kabar, Sirsawa, Chaumahla, Aonla or Manauna and Sankha. Ballia seems to have been merged in Karor, but in 1814 was made over to Salempur, and when the latter was transferred to Budaun in 1824 it became a separate pargana. Tisua was amalgamated in Faridpur and Sankha has disappeared without leaving a trace behind. In 1815 the north-eastern portion of Karor was cut off to form the new pargana of Nawabganj.

Tahsils. In that year the existing area was divided into the ten tahsils of Karor or Bareilly, Faridpur Tisua, Richha, Kabar and Baheri, Shahi and Sirsawa, Ajaon, Ballia, Aonla and Sarauli. In 1824 the number was reduced to seven, those of Karor, Nawabganj and Faridpur, which now included Tisua, comprising single parganas; while the Baheri tahsil contained Chaumahla and four of the Tarai parganas, the Parewa tahsil those of Richha and Jahanabad, the Dunka tahsil those of Ajaon, Sirsawa, Kabar, Shahi and Sarauli North, and the Aonla tahsil those of Aonla, Sarauli South, Saneha and Ballia. In 1851 Baheri was reduced to the position of a *peshkari*, since the Tarai parganas were taken under direct management; but in 1863 Richha, Kabar and Sirsawa were added to Chaumahla to form the Baheri tahsil, while the remainder of Dunka became a *peshkari* with headquarters at Mirganj, though in 1871 it was raised to the status of a tahsil. Since that time there have been six tahsils, of which Bareilly, Faridpur and Nawabganj contain single parganas, Aonla has remained unaltered with four parganas since 1824, Mirganj includes the parganas of Ajaon, Shahi and Sarauli North and Baheri has continued to include the four parganas allotted to it in 1863.

Fiscal history. Prior to the introduction of British rule the revenue administration was conducted on a simple system of farming.

This appears to have become general in the days of Farrukhsiyar, when the old method of collecting the state rental direct from the cultivators was finally abandoned. The Rohillas adopted both farming and direct management; but the old Hindu lessees were ejected in favour of Musalmans and ancient prescriptive interests were almost wholly destroyed. The village *zamindars* were permitted to hold their personal cultivation at a slightly lower rental than the ordinary tenants; but in this way alone can they be said to have acquired any special status. The revenue assessed on the present district at the time of the distribution of the land among the various Rohilla chieftains in 1754 was about Rs. 13,05,000, but this is analogous to the modern rental rather than the revenue demand. The Nawab Wazirs of Oudh ejected the Rohilla farmers and *zamindars*, but the system was maintained with a few modifications. A large number of villages were kept under direct management; but many were leased to the farmers for inadequate sums or else were bestowed revenue-free on favourites. The revenue declined rapidly during the period of Oudh government, and though in the first year of British rule the total was considerably greater than in the last year of the Nawab Wazir's administration, it was no more than Rs. 6,03,100.

First settlement.

The early assessments by the British Government were generally based on the old system of farming the land to the highest bidders, the revenue being collected from the farmers by tahsildars, who were mere contractors, receiving a percentage of the collections in lieu of salary. Where this procedure failed, recourse was had to direct management, generally with unfortunate results. The first settlement was made by Mr. Deane for three years, to run from 1802-03 to 1804-05, and produced a revenue of Rs. 6,69,922.* It was based on a computation of the probable rental of the village, derived from estimates of the produce of various soils and the old customary rates; this rental being the upset price below which Government would not sell the farm. In most cases, however, much more was realised; for the old incumbent had to outbid all newcomers if he wished to etain his land and his livelihood. Constant difficulty, however, was experienced owing to the carelessness or fraud of the

* Appendix, table IX.

subordinate officials, and many estates were farmed for very inadequate sums. In order to establish some form of proprietary right it was proposed to form a permanent settlement on the lines of that introduced in Benares; and the leases of the first settlement distinctly held out the hope of some such permanent assessment. The figure given above is the average annual demand for the three years, for the revenue was made progressive, and in 1803-04 a reduction of 25 per cent. had to be made on account of famine.

The second settlement was likewise for three years, from 1805-06 to 1807-08. The collector, Mr. Cockburn, commenced operations by taking written farming offers, without giving the actual *malguzars* any opportunity of re-engaging, although in many cases they had advanced money to their cultivators for the coming year. These proceedings were set aside by his successor Mr. Routledge, who assembled all the *malguzars* of a pargana on a fixed day and then accepted the highest offer for each estate. Where this offer fell below the revenue paid in 1804-05, he examined the accounts for that year filed by the farmer; but such an examination could not have been of much practical utility in the absence of any information showing the area under cultivation or the value of the produce. The total demand amounted to Rs. 7,04,177, and the settlement was received with marked approval by the Board of Commissioners. Second settlement.

The third settlement was made chiefly by Mr. Trant, but was completed by Mr. Batson. It was for a term of four years, ending with 1811-12, and yielded a marked increase in the revenue, the average demand being Rs. 10,17,670.* On this occasion the idea of a permanent settlement was revived, and it was alleged that on this ground the landholders acceded to the great enhancement. The assessing officer, Mr. Trant, was afterwards reproached with the breach of the promise; but the fault lay with the Board, who wisely came to the conclusion that the population was still too scanty, information as to the resources of the country too deficient, and the right of property in the land too undefined to warrant the assessment of the revenue in perpetuity. This decision caused much dissatisfaction, and many landholders deliberately reduced Third settlement.

* Appendix, table IX.

the cultivation on their estates with the object of compelling the authorities to abate the demand. There can be no doubt that the assessment in many instances was very severe; and this was proved by the result, for in the last two years it was found necessary to remit large sums, the balance for 1811-12 amounting to more than three lakhs. Numerous *malguzars* absconded, and the trouble was enhanced by the malpractices of several tahsildars.

Fourth settlement.

Nevertheless the fourth settlement, made in 1812-13 for a period of five years by Mr. Christian, the collector, with Messrs. Calvert and Chamberlain as assistants under the general supervision of Mr. Deane, then Junior Member of the Board, resulted in a still greater increase. The average demand for the five years was Rs. 13,27,821, and the extraordinary feature of this settlement was that for the first two years the whole was regularly collected. Possibly the reason was that, in consequence of the general resignation of the farmers, the village *zamindars* had been more widely admitted to engage than before. In a Board's report of 1815 they are styled proprietors, and a minute by Lord Moira of the same year went far to confirm that title, by recognising the position of the village headman, who had in many cases been appointed a middleman between the cultivator and the Government. A search for proprietary rights was largely facilitated by a document of 1802 which divided the headmen of the district into old and new *maliks* or landlords. In most cases the representatives of the old *maliks* were forthcoming: but if no claimant appeared or the new landlord could show a preferable title, the latter was invariably recognised; while in the numerous instances where no trace of proprietary right could be discovered it was conferred freely on the village headman, styled the *zamindar* or *muqaddam*. Under such conditions the village proprietors were only too anxious to obtain recognition of their status at any cost, and they consequently engaged for much greater sums than they could pay on an average of years. The demand, however, proved wholly excessive, heavy balances accrued in 1815-16, and between that year and 1817-18 estates assessed at Rs. 4,85,645 were resigned. The progressive increase in the demand was abandoned and Mr. Trant, then Junior Member, was deputed to investigate the causes of the balances which were common to all Rohilkhand.

This officer came to the conclusion that while there had been a general conspiracy between the officials and the landholders to defraud the Government, the drought of 1815 and the system of short settlements, which lessened the farmer's power of borrowing, were mainly at fault. But he entirely ignored the fact that only the direst necessity would compel a man to throw up his engagement and leave himself without resources, or that in a district where rents were paid almost wholly in kind an assessment in cash, which professed to leave him only 10 per cent. as profits and made no allowance for bad seasons, would become intolerable when prices fell below the rates prevailing at the time of settlement.

Fifth settlement.

The collector was directed to farm the resigned estates if possible at the figure assessed or at a reduction if suitable offers were not forthcoming. This was far from easy and matters went from bad to worse. The fifth settlement, made for five years from 1817-18, was merely an extension of the fourth and actually gave an increase in all tahsils except Baheri, the average demand being Rs. 13,28,278.* For the first three years there were no complaints of balances, obviously because prices had risen to an abnormal height; but a fall in 1820 brought about a complete collapse of the settlement, and by the end of the term the assessment of the resigned estates was over nine lakhs in this district alone and more than 27 lakhs in Rohilkhand as a whole. A second enquiry, conducted on this occasion by Mr. Elliott, the Senior Member, led to no more fruitful results than the first. It was perhaps true that many landholders had wilfully reduced cultivation, and that, when threatened with the farm of their land for a long term, they had been compelled to resume their engagements at a heavy loss, the only alternative being the sale or mortgage of their holdings. But the real cause was ignored. The farming system was responsible for an excessive assessment. The European officers naturally supposed that the highest offer was the most correct and acted accordingly; and although it was well known that the credit of a subordinate varied directly with the height of his estimate it was equally obvious that none of the competitors could know the value of an estate in which grain rents prevailed. Instead of reducing the demand

* Appendix, table IX.

of a resigned estate, the most strenuous efforts were made to maintain the old figure, so that the original error was only perpetuated.

Sixth settlement.

The sixth settlement was a further extension of the fourth and fifth, and lasted from 1822-23 till the introduction of the assessment made under Regulation IX of 1833. During its currency Mr. Boulderson was directed to resettle under the provisions of Regulation VII of 1822 such estates as had broken down or been resigned during the last two settlements. These numbered 399 in all and were distributed throughout the district. The main feature of the Regulation was that by its provisions the auction system became extinct and the proprietary right of the *zamindars* obtained legal recognition; while at the same time the landholder's profits were increased to 20 per cent. and in actual practice were often more. The settlement too was based on actual measurement, now employed for the first time, and every field was classified according to its soil and position. A cash rental was then ascertained and the revenue calculated therefrom. Mr. Boulderson's operations involved a reduction of Rs. 1,21,340, and the benefit derived therefrom was great; although the good results were somewhat discounted by the increase imposed on other portions of the district at the commencement of the sixth settlement.

Seventh settlement.

Hardly had Mr. Boulderson completed his task than a fresh settlement was begun under Regulation IX of 1833. This was preceded by a classification of soils and the preparation of a record-of-rights. The village maps were not drawn to scale, but nevertheless formed a fairly reliable index to the records, and each plot was surveyed and its area recorded with sufficient accuracy. The assessment was made by several officers, Mr. Conolly being entrusted with the Aonla, Saneha and Faridpur parganas, Mr. Rowland Money with Sarauli South, Mr. Head with Richha and Mr. J. W. Muir with the rest of the district. All were enjoined to use the greatest moderation, and it was probably on this account that the depressed state of the district was somewhat exaggerated in their accounts. The several officers employed various methods in their assessments, but each formed rent rates from which a gross rental was deduced, and of the latter

two-thirds were taken as the revenue. The demand for the whole district was Rs. 12,19,270, which involved a very decided reduction, the Faridpur and Sarauli North parganas alone showing an increase.* Subsequently the total was reduced by alterations in the pargana boundaries and the transfer of a large area assessed at Rs. 1,19,158 to the Nawab of Rampur after the Mutiny, which brought the initial figure for the district as it now exists down to Rs. 10,59,872. Soon after the settlement was completed reductions were rendered necessary by the famine of 1838, especially in the Nawabganj and Aonla parganas; but on the other hand a large increase accrued during the currency of the settlement on account of the assessment of resumed revenue-free plots. The net increase was Rs. 40,665, making a total of Rs. 11,10,537 at the expiry of the settlement, exclusive of Rs. 13,779 or little more than 1·2 per cent. on account of cesses. The settlement was sanctioned originally for a period of 20 years, but was afterwards extended to 1869-70. In its working it was far more successful than any of its predecessors, notwithstanding three famines and the disturbance caused by the Mutiny. During its currency 14 *mahals* were sold for arrears and 159 were farmed, the bulk of these lying in the Faridpur and Nawabganj parganas, which seem to have suffered most in 1838. Nearly all the farms and sales took place in consequence of the famine of that year and very few occurred after 1850. The rise in prices which followed on the close of the Mutiny rendered the demand very light: it had always been moderate, for no account had been taken of prospective assets, and the expansion of cultivation after the introduction of the new assessments had been very considerable, the *zamindars* of the grain-rented tracts in particular realising handsome profits.

Eighth settlement.

The second regular settlement was commenced in October 1865, when Mr. Moens was placed in charge of operations. The first step was an unprofessional survey conducted by the *patwaris* working under the supervision of *amins*. Village boundaries were demarcated and disputes decided before the actual measurements were begun. The results of the survey were as a rule fairly accurate, but the recent professional survey shows that

* Appendix, table IX.

in villages with an irregular boundary, such as a winding river, there was a considerable over-statement of area. The survey was begun in Faridpur and Karor in 1865, but Baheri, the last tahsil to be measured, was not completed till 1872; though the total cost was only Rs. 20 per square mile. The actual work of assessment was carried out with great expedition and thoroughness. Every village was minutely inspected either by Mr. Moens himself or by his assistant, Mr. F. W. Porter, the statements of soil areas and irrigation being corrected where necessary and any peculiarities carefully noted. Similar villages were then arranged in classes or circles, and the average rents actually paid on each variety of soil were worked out, checked by the results obtained in enhancement suits. With these aids little difficulty was experienced in fixing standard rates for the cash-rented parganas; but where rents were paid in kind crop rates were deduced from the results of actual experiments in produce and the elaborate calculations made by Mr. Boulderson. From the average produce so determined one-sixth was deducted in order to allow for reductions made before division on the threshing-floor, and the landlord's share, varying from place to place according to local custom, was computed in cash by applying the average prices of the last 20 years, omitting seasons of famine or scarcity. In this manner the average money rates for each crop were obtained, and these were applied to the area of each crop in each class of soil, so as to deduce therefrom soil rates in cash. These were compared with the rates fixed in commutation suits which had been accepted by both parties, and the fair rates for each class of soil were finally determined. The rates when reported and sanctioned were then applied to the soil areas in each estate and the result compared with the assets obtained from the recorded cash and crop rates of the village rent-rolls, further checked by the average recorded rates of the circle. Lastly, after taking into consideration the modifying circumstances noted at the inspection of the village or deducible from its previous history, the assessable assets were determined, 50 per cent. of these being taken as revenue, exclusive of 5 per cent. on account of cesses. The sanctioned demand was Rs. 13,54,740, representing an increase of 23·9 per cent. on the expiring revenue, while cesses

amounted to Rs. 1,43,510.* The increase was general, but was much greater in some parganas than in others, amounting to 36·8 per cent. in Karor, 34·2 in the Aonla tahsil, 27·8 in Nawabganj, 15·2 in Mirganj and Baheri and only 10·9 per cent. in Faridpur. The cost of the operations was some Rs. 3,95,000, or Rs. 247 per square mile, and was recovered within two years.

Its results.

The settlement was sanctioned for a term of thirty years, and on the whole worked extremely well. The work had been executed with the greatest care, so that the recent revision resulted in little beyond the correction of small inequalities and the imposition of the enhancements justified by the spread of cultivation in certain tracts, the general improvement in the standard of cultivation and the marked rise in prices which had characterised the second half of the period. In the early years of its currency complaints as to the pressure of the demand in the northern parganas led to the deputation of Mr. Robert Currie, in 1874 to enquire into the matter. Some slight alterations were made in Richha and Chaumahla, but it was not found necessary to effect any material reduction in the revenue. Elsewhere difficulties arose only in the case of a few villages owned by large and heavily involved communities and in consequence of floods from the Bahgul in the Richha and Nawabganj parganas. The indifferent nature of the seasons in the early years resulted in the accumulation of balances; and the same thing occurred owing to the failure of the *kharif* in 1877, but then almost the whole was recovered in the two following years. From that date until 1895-96 no difficulty was experienced in realising the demand; while the indifferent harvests of that season and the succeeding year of famine caused large arrears, though all but an insignificant fraction was afterwards collected. Owing to the revisions in the alluvial tracts, the resumptions of revenue-free plots and other causes, various changes occurred in the demand during the course of the settlement, the revenue at the close being Rs. 13,36,337.

Ninth settlement.

The preliminary work of the last settlement consisted of a professional survey conducted by the *patwaris*, who had been

*Appendix, table IX.

previously taught, under the supervision of trained inspectors. Operations began in Faridpur in the beginning of 1897 and were completed in 1900, the cost averaging Rs. 68 per square mile. Simultaneously the village records were compiled, in the shape of a *khasra* or field-book, containing the authoritative record of areas and soils; the *jamabandi* or rent-roll, showing the rents and the tenants; and the *khewat* or register of proprietors. No new *wajib-ul-arz* or register of village custom was prepared, as that of the former settlement is still in force. The records were subsequently verified by deputy collectors specially attached to the settlement office in the presence of the landlords and tenants, and they form the basis of the new record-of-right. The assessment, conducted throughout by Mr. S. H. Fremantle, was begun in the winter of 1899, and was completed by the spring of 1902. Every village was inspected by the settlement officer and the demarcation of soils was carefully checked. Rates for each class of soil were then fixed tentatively and these, together with an analysis of the rents actually paid, formed the basis of the standard soil rates. Circles were framed in much the same manner as at the previous settlement and separate soil rates were fixed for each circle. Fair village soil rates were also determined for each village after comparing the rates recorded at inspection, those actually paid in that and the neighbouring villages and the standard circle rates. For land paying rent in kind the actual recorded receipts of past years were examined and if they appeared correct were generally taken as the basis of assessment; but otherwise the village rates were taken to afford a fair estimate of value. The total assets as thus corrected amounted to Rs. 33,66,704, and from this Rs. 28,448 were deducted for proprietary cultivation and Rs. 479 for improvements, the smallness of the latter figure being due to the fact that masonry wells for irrigation are seldom required and hardly ever constructed. Of the net assets some 45 per cent. was taken as revenue, the final demand being Rs. 15,09,137.* The latter came into force eleven years after the commencement of the settlement, for the increase was made progressive in all estates where it exceeded 25 per cent. The actual loss on this

*Appendix, table IX.

account was small, only Rs. 18,563 being postponed for five and Rs. 4,111 for ten years. The enhancement was 18·9 per cent. in the Faridpur tahsil, 15·9 in Aonla, 14·3 in Mirganj, 13·7 in Bareilly, 10 in Nawabganj and 8·4 per cent. in Baheri. The last tahsil was in a depressed condition and was leniently treated. In three villages, as also in two of Faridpur and one of Aonla, short-term settlements were made for five years; but all these were small *mahals* of little importance. The settlement cost Rs. 2,19,798 or Rs. 140 per square mile, exclusive of the survey, and was sanctioned for a period of thirty years. It has proved entirely satisfactory in its working and the revenue has been collected without difficulty.

Revenue-free holdings.

The revenue given above does not include the nominal demand assessed on revenue-free estates for the purpose of calculating cesses. This amounts to Rs. 72,628, of which the bulk belongs to the parganas of Karor, Nawabganj and Richha. The only large property of this nature is that held by Raja Kali Charan, to whom reference has been made in the preceding chapter. The remainder consists for the most part of small plots, the great majority being free of revenue in perpetuity without any condition; though some are conditional grants held for the performance of specific religious purposes.

Alluvial mahals.

The annual demand is liable to vary from time to time owing to the fact that a large number of *mahals* which are subject to alluvial or diluvial action are settled for five years only, coming up for periodical revision under the usual rules. They appear to have been first demarcated by Mr. Moens and since that time they have been resettled at regular intervals. By far the greatest number lie in the Ramganga basin. In the Mirganj tahsil there are 67 such *mahals*, which were assessed at Rs. 16,057 in 1905-06 and one assessed at Rs. 415 in 1908-09. In Aonla there are 121, of which the 63 in the Sarauli and Saneha parganas pay Rs. 5,595 and were inspected in 1906-07, while the rest, mainly in Ballia, were settled at Rs. 16,775 in the following year. In Bareilly the 244 alluvial *mahals* were assessed at Rs. 32,021 in 1904-05; and the 77 in Faridpur were last inspected in 1908-09, the revenue then imposed being Rs. 14,543. On the Kichha river there are four such *mahals* in pargana

Chaumahla and 20 in Kabar, assessed at Rs. 8,625 in 1906-07; while there are three on the Bhakra in Sarauli North and two in Ajaon paying Rs. 2,630, as well as two on the western Bahgul in Shahi paying Rs. 425, all last inspected in 1905-06. The remainder, 17 in number, are on the banks of the Deoha in Nawabganj, and these were settled in 1906-07 at Rs. 7,136. Altogether the sum of Rs. 1,04,022 represents revenue fixed for a term of five years only, and the annual fluctuations are very considerable, especially in the case of land adjoining so erratic a stream as the Ramganga.

Cesses.

The only cess now levied in addition to the ordinary land revenue is the 10 per cent. local rate, which is calculated on the gross demand. The further rate of two per cent, dating from 1879, was withdrawn in 1905, while the 4 per cent. *patwari* rate, collected since 1889, was abolished a year later. The 10 per cent. rate had its origin in the various cesses introduced from time to time to provide funds for the maintenance and development of local communications, the district post-office, village schools and the rural police. They were amalgamated in 1871 and were made over to the district committee, since replaced by the district board. The amount realised in 1907-08 was Rs. 1,59,561, the total for each pargana and tahsil being shown in the appendix.*

Police stations.

In the first few years of British rule the duty of raising and maintaining a force of police for the preservation of order and the prevention of crime was entrusted to the tahsildars. The latter were rather contractors for the revenue than Government officials, their remuneration consisting in a percentage of the collections. It is true that a body of regular police was organised for Bareilly, the larger markets and the frontiers, but the attempt to raise an unofficial police in the rural tracts soon proved futile and in 1807 the duty was withdrawn from the tahsildars and vested in the magistrate. From that time forward the police was purely local and consisted of men enlisted in the district and located either at headquarters for guard and semi-military duties or at various stations in the district, as well as of the rural police, who were paid by the landholders. The stations

* Appendix, table X.

were at first selected almost at random, but in 1844 a complete reallocation of the police was effected and the number of circles was made to correspond as far as possible with the revenue subdivisions. The greatest change, however, occurred after the Mutiny, when the police became a provincial force, embodied under Act V of 1861, the number of circles was greatly increased and many small outposts were established. In the district as now constituted there were 20 stations of different classes, together with eight outposts in the city and cantonment and six in the rural tracts. Various modifications of this scheme were made from time to time, the chief being the conversion of two of the city outposts into regular stations and the abolition of all the rural outposts except that at Chaubari-ghat on the Ramganga. A further change occurred in 1907, when the stations at Richha and Rithaura were abolished, leaving a total of 20 stations and one outpost. These comprise the city stations of Kotwali, Qila and Baradari; one in cantonments; those at Bhojupura and Fatehganj West in the Bareilly tahsil; at Faridpur, Bhuta and Fatehganj East in Faridpur; at Aonla, Gaini, Sarauli and Bhamora in Aonla; at Mirganj and Shahi in Mirganj; at Baheri, Shishgarh and Deoranian in Baheri; and at Nawabganj and Hafizganj in Nawabganj. In most cases the stations are conveniently situated on the main roads and lines of railway, and the boundaries of the circles are now defined with strict regard to the limits of the subdivisions—a fact which has removed the administrative inconvenience till recently experienced.

Police force.

The regular police force in charge of the superintendent, who is assisted by a European inspector for training purposes, comprises 50 sub-inspectors, 88 head-constables and 825 men. This body includes a troop of mounted police, maintained at the district headquarters, the armed police, the civil police for station and beat duties and the municipal and cantonment police, who were converted into regular police in 1906.* In addition there is the town police, consisting of 75 men, maintained in the places administered under Act XX of 1856; the village *chaukidars*, 1,932 in all, paid from local funds; and the

* Appendix, table XVII.

60 road *chaukidars* employed in patrolling the various provincial highways.

Crime.

Criminal work in the city circles is always heavy, for Bareilly contains a large and turbulent Musalman population. Burglaries are very common and are usually the work of professional thieves, whose detection is a matter of great difficulty, owing to the presence of numerous relatives and the ease with which they can escape to Rampur and other cities of Rohilkhand. Outside the city much trouble is caused by the Mewatis of the Hafizganj, Bhojupura and Deoranian circles. Dacoities are always fairly numerous, especially in the Aonla tahsil, where the jungles afford a safe place of refuge. The vagrant and criminal tribes too, such as the Daleras and Bhantus, call for constant attention on the part of the police. The great majority of cases, however, are concerned with petty thefts and burglaries, such as are common in every agricultural district. Tables given in the appendix show the statistics of crime for each year from 1898 onwards.* From these it will be seen that boundary disputes and the resultant riots and affrays are very common; that murders occur more frequently than in most districts, testifying to the general turbulence of the population of Rohilkhand as compared with Oudh or the eastern districts; that cattle theft is also very prevalent; and that much improvement has been effected of late by the vigorous application of the preventive sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Infanticide.

At one time female infanticide was rife among certain of the Rajput clans, especially in the Faridpur and Aonla tahsils, where the crime was attributed mainly to the Katehrias, Jangharas and Chauhans. In 1871 a large number of villages were proclaimed under the Infanticide Act, and, though several of these were shortly afterwards relieved, 95 remained on the list. Thirty of these were released in the following two years and the total was reduced gradually till by the end of 1900 only four villages with a proclaimed population of 138 persons were under surveillance, the last of these being struck off shortly afterwards. For several years no suspicious deaths had

* Appendix, tables VII and VIII.

occurred, and it may fairly be assumed that the crime has vanished altogether.

The district jail at Bareilly is situated at a short distance to the west of the courts and is a large building of the first class, arranged on the usual plan, with separate wards for women, civil prisoners and persons under trial. It is in the charge of the civil surgeon, as is usually the case. The average daily number of convicts during the five years ending with 1908 was 738, of whom 54 were females. The inmates are employed on various forms of labour, the principal manufactures being those of matting, coarse cloth and cotton carpets, while other tasks include oil-pressing, gardening and drawing water. The central prison for long-term convicts from all parts of the Rohilkhand division, founded about 1837, stands by the side of the Naini Tal road, about two miles north of the city, close to the Shahamatganj junction on the metre-gauge railway. It is in the charge of a resident superintendent, who is assisted by a considerable staff of jailors and warders. The average number of prisoners was 1,784 for the five years ending in 1908, all of these being males. Many different industries are carried on within the jail walls, but the most important are the manufacture of blankets, principally for use in other jails, and *munj* matting. Carpets are also produced in some numbers and of late years successful experiments have been made with aloe fibre, which is occasionally employed for large carpets with elaborate patterns. Shortly after the enactment of the Reformatory Schools Act of 1876 a criminal reformatory for juvenile offenders from the entire province was started at Bareilly, close to the central prison, in a building originally intended for female convicts, and placed under the charge of the superintendent. Here boy convicts under 18 years of age were given an elementary education and were taught various handicrafts, special attention being paid to agricultural instruction. In 1899 the institution was made over to the Educational department, and a separate superintendent was appointed; but in 1902 the reformatory was closed, and the boys were removed to Chunar. The buildings remained unoccupied till 1907, when sanction was given to the proposal, made on several occasions, to utilise the buildings for a jail for

Jails.

juvenile offenders other than habitual criminals. The scheme necessitated considerable additions to the buildings, which were carried out forthwith, and the jail was opened in January 1909.

Lunatic asylum.

The lunatic asylum at Bareilly contains some 350 patients and a large number of these are criminals. The latter are kept separate from the rest, in a different part of the building. The institution is in the charge of the civil surgeon, while supervision is exercised by a committee of official visitors, who control all admissions and discharges.

Excise.

When the district came into the possession of the East India Company in 1801 the old system of treating *abkari* or excise as one of the branches of ordinary land revenue was maintained. The right to produce and sell country spirit and other intoxicants was farmed to the highest bidder and annual auctions were held for each pargana. This farming system was maintained till 1862, when the distillery system was introduced, distilleries being erected at Bareilly and other places, though those at the outlying tahsils had but a brief existence. A still-head duty was levied on all liquor exported from the distillery and the shops were sold by auction, this method being for a time varied by that of charging a fixed license fee for each shop. In 1878 the modified distillery system was introduced throughout the present district, each tahsil being leased to a contractor, who manufactured his liquor as before at the Bareilly distillery; but a greater change occurred in 1881, when the Baheri tahsil was converted into an outstill area, with the object of counteracting the effects of smuggling from the neighbouring territories. This system was extended a year later to the whole district except the Bareilly and Faridpur tahsils, which were brought under the ordinary distillery system, the modified system being abandoned as unprofitable, owing to the decline of competition among the contractors. In 1883 Faridpur was included in the outstill area, but in 1885 outstills were abolished in the eastern half of Faridpur, beyond the Bahgul, and also in Nawabganj, the distillery system being reintroduced in their place. Subsequently in 1888 a further reduction was effected and only Baheri and Mirganj, which bordered on the Tarai and the

Rampur state, were left under the outstill system. No further change occurred till 1908, when the abolition of outstills in the Tarai and Rampur justified the extension of the distillery system to the two remaining tahsils in this district. In 1909 the contract system was introduced, with bonded warehouses at Bareilly and Baheri; the spirit supplied by the contractor being sold at fixed prices to licensed vendors, while the inspectors appointed to the different tahsils or groups of tahsils are responsible for supervision and preventive work in their several charges. The liquor for this district, Budaun and Pilibhit, which form a single group, is obtained at present from Shahjahanpur and the Bareilly distillery has been closed, the buildings being utilised as a bonded warehouse.

Excise revenue. No separate figures of the receipts from excise for the existing district are available prior to 1879, when Pilibhit was severed from Bareilly. The total income from country liquor for the whole area averaged only Rs. 31,145 for the seven years ending with 1877-78, and the subsequent increase, immense as it has been, is to be attributed rather to enhanced duties, keener competition and improved administration than to a greater consumption. For the ten years ending with 1887-88 the average was Rs. 72,948, of which still-head duty accounted for Rs. 34,492. In the following decade the figures were Rs. 1,28,446 and Rs. 77,587 respectively; while from 1898-99 to 1907-08 still-head duty brought in Rs. 1,40,418, the total annual income being Rs. 1,90,168. Details for each year from 1891-92 onwards will be found in the appendix.* The consumption cannot be ascertained exactly, since there are no figures for the outstill area; but the returns show no marked increase during recent years. The receipts do not include those for foreign liquors, especially Rosa rum, which are imported mainly for the city and cantonment, the average fees for the last ten years being Rs 1,650; nor the sum of Rs. 690 derived from licenses for the sale of the fermented liquors known as *tari* and *sendhi*, which are obtained from the two kinds of palm trees, especially the *khajur*. The latter yields *sendhi* and is very common in the Aonla tahsil.

* Appendix, table XI.

Hemp drugs.

The higher castes of Hindus, who do not as a rule indulge in spirituous liquor, are somewhat addicted to the use of intoxicating hemp drugs in their various forms. Of these *ganja* is unknown, but large quantities of *charas* and *bhang* are consumed. The right of importation and vend in former days was generally farmed for the entire district, but from 1882-83 each tahsil was auctioned separately. The increase in the duty has led both to a marked increase in the receipts and also to a decline in the consumption. The average from 1878-79 to 1887-88 was Rs. 14,331, rising to Rs. 28,219 in the next ten years; while for the decade ending with 1907-08 the annual average was no less than Rs. 71,107. On the other hand, in 1897-98 and the preceding five years the consumption amounted on an average to 226·5 maunds of *charas* and 75·3 maunds of *bhang*: whereas in the following decade the figures were 162·4 and 56·5 maunds respectively. Even so the amount is relatively large still, especially for a district in which the wild hemp grows in abundance.

Opium.

The cultivation of poppy is permitted in all parts of the district save on the borders of Rampur, and it is probable that a small proportion of the crude opium produced is illicitly reserved by the growers for their own consumption. This hardly affects, however, the sale of excise opium, which is necessarily considerable in a district possessing so large a Musalman population. Opium is sold by the Government treasurer and his agents at the various tahsils, who supply the licensed vendors. The receipts vary from year to year, but the fluctuations are very small and the average amounts sold during the past three decades do not differ to the extent of more than three *sers*. From 1878-79 to 1887-88 the consumption averaged 35·25 maunds and the receipts were Rs. 14,900 annually; for the next ten years the corresponding figures were 35·175 maunds and Rs. 15,356; and from 1898-99 to 1907-08 the average income was Rs. 14,880 and the amount sold was 35·2 maunds.*

Stamps.

Stamp duty was introduced soon after the cession of the district, but at first the proceeds seem to have served as the sole remuneration of the munsifs in whose courts the payments were

* Appendix, table XI.

made. It was not till 1824 that these officials received a fixed salary and the income from stamps was credited to Government. Since that date various enactments have been passed dealing with stamps, and the income has increased very greatly of late years. For the five years ending with 1876-77 the average receipts from stamps of all kinds was Rs. 2,00,642 annually, of which Rs. 1,46,815 were obtained from court-fee stamps. The subsequent rise is illustrated by a table given in the appendix.* The average from 1892-93 to 1896-97 was Rs. 2,26,775, a marked increase synchronising with the commencement of settlement operations; while the tenancy legislation of 1901 occasioned a flood of litigation, with the result that the stamp income rose to an average of Rs. 2,69,282 between 1903-04 and 1906-07, including Rs. 2,02,683 or 75 per cent. of the whole from judicial stamps. In 1907-08 all previous records were surpassed, the total receipts exceeding three lakhs.

Registration. Before the introduction of British rule the only form of registration was that performed by the *qazis* and *qanungos* of the various parganas, whose seal and signature were held sufficient proof of the genuineness of a document. In 1803 an officer styled a "register" was attached to the judge's court and registration formed part of his duties, a fee being levied on each document presented. In 1832 the work was made over to the Sadr Amin, and this arrangement was maintained till 1864, when the judge became the registrar and the tahsildars in the several subdivisions were appointed sub-registrars. The last alteration was the substitution of departmental sub-registrars at the tahsils; though at Mirganj the tahsildar continued to perform these duties till the office was abolished in 1898. The judge of Bareilly is registrar for Pilibhit as well as for this district, and the latter contains six registration offices, including, in addition to that of the district registrar, those at Bareilly, Aonla, Faridpur, Nawabganj and Baheri. The average receipts for the five years ending with 1907 were Rs. 14,082 and the expenditure, mainly in the shape of commission, Rs. 6,184 annually.

Income-tax. Various forms of income-tax have been imposed since the introduction of Act XXXII of 1860. It was first collected on

* Appendix, table XII.

all incomes exceeding Rs. 200, from whatever source derived. Under Act XVI of 1861 the minimum income was raised to Rs. 500 and the rates were reduced; but this measure was abolished in 1865, after which came a license-tax on trades and professions in 1867, followed a year later by a certificate-tax on incomes of Rs. 500 and upwards. A regular income-tax was introduced in 1869 and was renewed in 1870, when all profits of more than Rs. 500 were taxed at the rate of six pies in the rupee. The tax was withdrawn in 1872, and it was not till 1877 that another license-tax was levied. An important change occurred when Act II of 1886 was promulgated, and this was modified by the exemption in 1903 of incomes under Rs. 1,000. Tables given in the appendix show the amounts realised from income-tax in each year from 1890-91 onwards, both in the district as a whole and also in the city of Bareilly and the six tahsils.* The principal assessees are money-lenders, sugar-refiners, dealers in grain, timber, and cloth and legal practitioners. About half the sum collected is paid in the city; while of the various tahsils Aonla and Faridpur come first and Mirganj stands at the bottom of the list.* The concessions granted in 1903 have made little difference to the total receipts, owing largely to the increasing payments by the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway Company, the average from 1903-04 to 1907-08 being 73,211 annually as compared with Rs. 75,133 in the preceding five years. The relief to those assessed at the lower rate amounted to nearly Rs. 7,000, the averages for the two periods being Rs. 14,172 and Rs. 20,854 respectively for those with incomes under Rs. 2,000 per annum. The average payment during the ten years by persons assessed at five pies on the rupee was Rs. 34,248, giving an average income of Rs. 4,255 per assessee.

Post-office. In the early days the public service of the post-office was limited to the mail lines from Fatehgarh to Bareilly and Moradabad and from Bareilly to Budaun and Agra. There was no internal post, official correspondence being transmitted through the agency of the police. At the time of the first regular settlement a great innovation was introduced in the form of a district post, maintained by a small cess levied on the landholders, from

* Appendix, tables XIII and XIV.

the proceeds of which a service of mail-runners was established between Bareilly and the outlying police stations. It was not, however, till 1846 or thereabouts that this post was thrown open to the public and a fee of two pice was levied on each packet. The system was as yet very imperfect, since no provision was made for communication between districts save by means of the trunk lines, and a letter from Aonla to Bisauli, for example, had to go all the way to Bareilly and thence to Budaun, whence it was forwarded to its destination, instead of taking the direct route of some 16 miles. In 1866 the operations of the imperial post were greatly extended, many of the local lines being taken over; but the process was continued gradually and it was not till 1906 that the last of the district offices disappeared. In 1878 there were only 12 imperial as compared with 17 district offices; while in 1908 the offices were all imperial and the number had increased to 36. A list of these given in the appendix shows that in addition to the head office in the Bareilly cantonment there are five sub-offices at Bareilly and five in the district at the various tahsil headquarters, as well as 25 dependent branch offices. The collection and distribution of the mails is rendered easy by the fact that each of the rural sub-offices is close to a railway station, so that the staff of runners is relatively small. The work of the post-office has grown enormously of late years, not only as regards the mails, but also in the matter of subsidiary operations, such as the transmission of money, whether for private purposes or for the payment of revenue and rent, and the post-office savings bank.

Telegraph.

Bareilly has a central Government telegraph office, besides one in the cantonment post-office and another at the city post-office. The only other combined post and telegraph office in the district is at Aonla. There are, however, railway offices at both the Bareilly stations and at Basharatganj, Bhitaura, Nagaria Sadat, Aonla, Rasuiya, Pitambarpur, Fatehganj East, Shahamatganj, Bhojupura, Baheri and Nawabganj.

Municipalities.

The only municipality in the district is that of Bareilly itself. In early days the affairs of the city were managed by an official committee known as the local agency, which provided for watch and ward, sanitation and the like, raising the necessary

funds from a house-tax, the assessment and imposition of which under Regulation XVI of 1814 led to a serious disturbance of the peace. When the outbreak was quelled, the tax was enforced and continued to be collected, either under the old Regulation or in a somewhat modified form under Act XX of 1856, till the constitution of the municipality in 1864. The first municipal committee was an appointed body and it was not till after the legislation of 1868 that the elective principle was introduced. The board, as at present constituted under United Provinces Act I of 1900, consists of eighteen elected and six appointed members, exclusive of the district magistrate, who sits as chairman by virtue of his office. The work of the board is divided among several sub-committees and there is a paid secretary. The income is at present derived chiefly from an octroi tax on imports. This is supplemented by a tax on houses and lands in the civil station, first imposed in 1870, and by taxes on sugar-refiners and tobacco growers, the former dating from 1889 and the latter from 1894. Considerable sums are also derived from the rent of *nazul* lands under municipal control, the sale of manure, licenses for public vehicles, the proceeds of the municipal cattle-pounds, the profits of the municipal lime factory, the fees paid at the slaughter-houses and the rents of the large municipal meat market. The last was built in 1904, a loan of Rs. 40,000 being raised for the purpose, while subsequently several small markets for the sale of beef have been erected in the suburbs. Other items of income include the fees derived from educational institutions and the Government grant for the same purpose. These are unusually large, for the Bareilly municipality has always paid much attention to its schools, which include the Inglis Memorial high school, a middle school and many others. The expenditure on education is higher than in any other municipality of the United Provinces, not even excepting Lucknow. For the details of receipts and disbursements under the main heads reference may be made to a table in the appendix, which gives the figures for each year since 1890-91 onwards.*

Act XX towns.

The provisions of Act XX of 1856 have been applied to several of the smaller towns in the district, and in each case a house-tax

* Appendix, table XVI.

is levied on the well-to-do residents, being assessed under the superintendence of the magistrate by a *panchayat* representing the townspeople. The income and expenditure in each case will be found in the several articles on the places concerned. The Act was extended to Aonla in 1859 or thereabouts, but in 1908 that town was converted into a notified area and its affairs are now managed by a small committee under the presidency of the tahsildar, the income being derived from a tax according to circumstance and property. Nawabganj, Faridpur and Sarauli Piyas were also brought under the Act at an early date, while in 1865 Fatehganj East and Shahi were added to the list and the measure was extended in 1873 to Senthal, Shishgarh, Sheopuri, Baraur, Shergarh and Basharatganj. Lastly Richha was made an Act XX town in 1894; but before that date the measure had been withdrawn from Basharatganj in 1880 and also from Shergarh, while Baraur was similarly treated in 1903. This leaves a total of nine towns, comprising Nawabganj, Shahi, Sarauli Piyas, Senthal, Sheopuri, Shishgarh, Faridpur, Fatehganj East and Richha. Section 34 of Act V of 1861 has been applied to Bareilly and the five other tahsil headquarters, while in 1906 the provisions of the Village Sanitation Act, 1892, were extended to twenty-two places in the district, including every Act XX town and the villages of Baheri, Mirganj, Dunka, Thiria Mohanpur, Shergarh, Sindhauli, Khateli, Gaini, Ramnagar, Basharatganj, Gurgaon and Manauna.

District Board.

From the date of their first imposition the cesses levied for specific objects were administered by separate committees; but when they were amalgamated in 1871 a single district committee was formed to deal with education, roads and ferries, the district post and the like. This body was in 1884 converted into the district board and the elective principle was introduced. In 1906 the old tahsil or local boards were abolished and the district board was reconstituted with extended powers. It consists of 24 members, of whom 18 are elected, one being returned annually from each tahsil for a period of three years. The income and expenditure of the board under the main heads for each year from 1890-91 onwards are shown in the appendix.* The

* Appendix table XV.

principal duties of the board comprise the administration of local communications, the educational, medical and veterinary arrangements of the district and the management of the cattle-pounds.

Education. The history of education begins with the establishment of the Bareilly school in 1837. This was a Government institution, in which the pupils paid no fees till 1848. It proved very successful from its start and in 1850 was raised to the status of a Government college. The buildings were badly damaged during the Mutiny and the college was reopened in 1858; prior to which date it had been used as the headquarters of the 42nd Royal Highlanders, while even after the reorganisation of the school a portion of the premises was occupied for a time as the judge's court. In 1862 the college was affiliated to the Calcutta university, but in 1876 it was abolished owing to the heavy cost of maintenance and the facilities afforded to students for attending other colleges by the extension of railways. Soon afterwards, however, efforts were made to resuscitate the college, a committee was formed and the collection of subscriptions resulted in the realisation of Rs. 80,000 by 1883. Grants in aid were obtained from Government and the municipality, so that in a short time the institution was reopened in the form of college classes attached to the district high school. Its existence was again threatened in 1902, but a fresh endowment raised by subscription and supplemented by liberal grants from Government enabled the college to be founded afresh as an independent institution, and the new buildings erected on a plot of land presented by H. H. the Nawab of Rampur were formally opened by Sir James Digges La Touche in July 1906. There is a residential house for students built by Government, and the general control of the college is vested in a board, of which the commissioner of Rohilkhand is president, while the executive management is in the hands of a committee elected from the board of control. The college was affiliated in arts to the Allahabad university in 1888 and in law a year later. Apart from the college there was no sort of Government school in the district till 1849. An investigation made two years earlier showed that there was a large number of indigenous schools, in which nothing practically useful was taught, while the teachers were generally ignorant and incapable.

Most of the schools were of an ephemeral type, though one Sanskrit *pathshala* had been in existence from before the cession, the funds being derived from a revenue-free grant which lapsed in 1843, after which date the school had depended solely on private subscriptions. Bareilly was one of the eight experimental districts into which a uniform system for the supervision and extension of indigenous schools was introduced in 1849. The district was divided into four circles of inspection and village schools were established; while at the same time schools of a superior grade were opened at the six tahsil headquarters in 1850, save at Bareilly, where the tahsili school was not started till 1854. The Mutiny arrested the progress of education for a long time. The tahsili schools, it is true, were started afresh in 1858, but rather more than ten years elapsed before the *halqabandi* system of village schools was again established in the Faridpur tahsil. Bareilly and Mirganj followed in 1870 and a year later these schools were to be found throughout the district. In the meantime much had been done in other directions. A middle school, which afterwards became the district high school, was established in the college precincts as a preparatory institution, and this remained and expanded after the abolition of the college in 1876. The Inglis Memorial Anglo-vernacular schools originated in Babu Kali Charan's Anglo-vernacular school started in Inglisganj in 1864; while in the same year municipal schools were opened at Bareilly and a start was made with female education on a modest scale. Of late years great strides have been made and the number of institutions, as well as the attendance, has increased rapidly. In 1896 the district board initiated the practice of giving grants-in-aid to the more efficient indigenous schools and the experiment has proved most successful. In the appendix will be found a statement showing the progress of education since 1896-97, as well as a list of all the schools in the district in 1908.* The latter does not include the unaided indigenous schools. These are still numerous, but are generally of the slightest importance. Sanskrit schools have practically disappeared, but there are many so-called schools for giving instruction in the Quran attached to various mosques; though the bulk of the

* Appendix, table XVIII.

unaided schools exist merely for the purpose of rudimentary education in Hindi and Urdu. The list shows that in addition to the high school there are many educational institutions in the city, the most important of which are managed either by the municipality or else by the American Mission, which has constantly extended its operations during the past forty years. In the district there are middle vernacular schools at Aonla, Faridpur, Ballia, Gaini, Shahi, Baheri and Nawabganj; while the district board also maintains 58 upper and 35 lower primary schools, 18 girls' primary schools, of which eight are in the city, and gives grants-in-aid to 73 rural schools. One of the last description is a middle vernacular school located at Chatia in the south of pargana Richha.

Literacy.

Some idea as to the progress of education may be gained from a comparison of the statistics of literacy compiled at each successive census since 1872. In that year the returns showed that 21,879 males and only 9 females could read and write, the forme rcomprising 4·03 per cent. of the total male population. These figures are open to doubt, especially in the case of females, for in 1881 the proportion of literate males was only 3·5, while that of females was ·11 per cent. The subsequent improvement has been very marked, since in 1891 the figures had risen to 3·9 and ·17, while at the last census they were 4·65 and ·58 per cent. respectively, few districts showing better results, especially in the matter of female education. Literacy is much more general among Musalmans than among Hindus, for the reason that the former reside principally in the towns. While only 3·95 per cent. of Hindu males and ·25 per cent. of females are literate, the corresponding figures for Musalmans are 4·88 and ·62 per cent. There is, however, an immense difference in this respect between the various sections of Hindu society; as is illustrated by the fact that, whereas over 62 per cent. of Kayasth males can read and write, not five Kachhis or Chamars in a thousand can boast the same accomplishments. Owing to Musalman influence the Persian script is more generally used than the Nagri. The former was known to 44·5 per cent. of the literate population and the latter to 34, while 8·3 per cent. were acquainted with both; the remainder including persons literate in other languages,

particularly English, the knowledge of which has spread very rapidly during recent years.

Dispensaries.

The district board has the management of all the public dispensaries in the district, while the medical supervision is entrusted to the civil surgeon. The establishment of dispensaries in Bareilly is interesting, owing both to the early date at which they were founded and also to the fact that they were held up as examples for imitation by other districts. It appears that during the days of Oudh rule a grant of Rs. 1,000 per annum, the rough equivalent of a cess of eight annas on each village in the district, was made to a *hakim* for the purpose of affording medical aid to the indigent sick of Bareilly. This grant was renewed from time to time in favour of the *hakim's* heirs and was maintained by the British Government till 1815, when one of the two incumbents died and the other was given one-third of the amount as a life pension, the balance being placed at the disposal of the local agents, to be appropriated to the purposes of the original grant. Nothing was done with the money, however, till 1822, when a considerable sum which had accumulated was devoted by Mr. Glyn to the establishment of a dispensary, a further grant of Rs. 3,800 having been made in the preceding year, from the sale proceeds of an escheated house. In 1838 the remainder of the original pension was made over to the local agents, with arrears from 1834, the date of the last recipient's death. In 1842 Mr. Clarke built the present *sadr* dispensary, to which were subsequently added fever and lock hospitals, as well as a female medical school supported from funds bestowed by Babu Ganga Prasad and a Government subvention. In 1855 Lala Durga Prasad founded a branch dispensary in the Qila quarter, and Pitam Rai established that in the old city, but the former is no longer in existence. Prior to this date a branch had been opened at Baheri in 1846 by Mr. Clarke, in a neat two-storeyed brick building which is still utilised for the same purpose. That at Aonla was opened in 1855, when Hakim Saadat Ali Khan endowed the institution with half the villages of Bhimlaur in pargana Aonla and Udaibhanpur in Sarauli South. Subsequent additions comprise the Faridpur dispensary in 1894, that at Nawabganj in 1899 and that at Richha in 1902, all of which

have done much valuable work. There is still room for more dispensaries, notably at Mirganj or some other place in the same tahsil. The usefulness of the district board institutions may be estimated from the fact that during the five years ending in 1908 the average number of patients treated was 102,000 annually. The cost is met from local and municipal funds, from private subscriptions and, in the case of the Bareilly, Nawabganj and Faridpur dispensaries, from the interest on invested capital. In addition to the above institutions there is the usual police hospital at Bareilly, canal dispensaries at Nawabganj and Richha and two railway dispensaries belonging to the different lines at Bareilly. Hospitals for women include the Mission dispensary, which was opened in 1870 and receives a grant-in-aid from local funds, and the Dufferin hospital, established in 1889, which is managed by a local committee and is similarly subventioned. Both do most useful work, the average number of in and out-patients treated in the five years mentioned above being 12,900 and 9,075 respectively.

Cattle-pounds.

The district board derives a considerable income from cattle-pounds, which have been under its control since 1890, these institutions prior to that date having been managed by the magistrate. Since the transfer the number of pounds has been increased and there are now 30 in all, exclusive of the cantonment and municipal pounds at Bareilly itself. They are located in the proximity of all the police stations except Hafizganj, and also at Budhauli, Raipur and Padhera in the Faridpur tahsil, at Ramnagar in Aonla, at Richha, Shergarh, Pachpera, Kundra and Tanda Changa in Baheri, at Senthal, Baraur, Adhkata and Harharpur in Nawabganj and at Rithaura and Kiara in pargana Karor. The average net receipts on account of pounds for the ten years ending with 1907-08 were Rs. 4,885 annually.*

* Appendix, table XV.

CHAPTER V.

History.

Ancient.

The ancient history of the district centres round the venerable fortress of Ahichhatra, near the village of Ramnagar in the Aonla tahsil. This place was the capital of the kingdom of Northern Panchala, mentioned in the *Mahabharata*. From it Drupada, the king, was ejected by Drona, the tutor of the Pandava brethren, who kept the country for himself. The place is sometimes called Adikot, in allusion, it is said, to the Ahir Adi, who was a contemporary of Drona, and Ptolemy calls it Adisadra. The village of Lilaur in the same tahsil is mentioned in the *Mahabharata* and Gurgaon is traditionally assigned to Drona, in honour of his office of *guru* to the Pandavas. Asoka Maurya is said to have built one of the great stupas at Ahichhatra, and not long after his death the place appears to have been the capital of an independent dynasty. Many of their coins have been found and these give the names of Agni Mitra, Surya Mitra, Bhanu Mitra, Bhumi Mitra, Vishnu Mitra, Bhadra Ghosha, Dhruva Mitra, Jaya Mitra, Indra Mitra, Phalguni Mitra and Bahasata or Brihaspati Mitra. The order in which they came is unknown, but they probably ruled from 200 B.C. to 100 A.D. They have been supposed to be connected with the Sungas, but this is hardly probable.* Coins of the same kind have been found at Kosam in the Allahabad district in Basti and Eastern Oudh. Their creed was almost certainly brahminical, though the astronomical or astrological character of the names is very noticeable. It is true that one of the Sungas was called Agni Mitra, but it is also the case that there was a Bhumi Mitra of the succeeding Kanwa dynasty, and it may be that a branch of one of these ruling houses set itself up in Ahichhatra till the days of the Kushans and other invaders from the west.

The Guptas.

At a later date there was a Buddhist king in Ahichhatra whose coins bear the name Achyuta and are found there in

* C. A. S. R., XII, p. 153 ; J. A. S. B., 1880, pp. 21, 87.

considerable numbers. This man is twice mentioned in the Allahabad inscription of Samudra Gupta as having been conquered by that monarch.* This event happened in 330 A.D. and from that date the place became one of the chief seats of the Gupta empire and a mint city. Ahichhatra is presumably a Buddhist name, and probably the old Hindu form was Adikshetra. The large number of Buddhist coins of every type found there prove that the town was long a stronghold of Buddhism, but when Hiuen Tsang, the Chinese pilgrim, visited Ahichhatra in 635, he found nine Brahmanical temples and 300 Jogis in the city, side by side with ten Buddhist monasteries and 1,000 monks.

Mediæval times.

At a later date Ahichhatra was included in the kingdom of Harsha Vardhana of Kanauj and then passed into the hands of the Parihars. About the eleventh century it was held by the Rashtrakuta or Rathor princes of Budaun, but nothing is known of its ultimate decay. It is practically certain that in Hiuen Tsang's day and for centuries after most of the district was covered with forest in which small clearings were made by the Ahirs, Gobris, Gujars and other pastoral clans. The Ahirs are said to have built Gwala Prasiddh, the ancient but hitherto unexplored city which once stretched for seven miles along the Nakatia, from Simra Rampura in pargana Karor to the mouth of the river at Khalpur in pargana Faridpur, as well as Pachomi or Panchbhumi on the Bahgul in pargana Faridpur, a small village containing a number of old mounds which might well repay examination: but our knowledge of the history of this tract rests solely on tradition. The discovery of a bas-relief of two lions, dated in 1004 A.D., shows that Ahichhatra was inhabited at that date, and it was probably about this time that the Katehriyas began to establish themselves in the district, subduing the aboriginal tribes and building strongholds at Kabar and elsewhere. The process was extended over a long period, for the Ahirs, Bhils, Bhuinhars and others had been in undisturbed possession of the forest tracts for several centuries, and their domination had obliterated all traces of the earlier civilisation exemplified by the buried cities of the Tarai. Connected with

* J. R. A. S., 1897, pp. 420, 862; J. A. S. B., 1880, p. 87; 1897, p. 302.

this temporary supremacy of the lower castes is the mythical Raja Vena or Ben, whose name occurs in most of the legends of the submontane tract from the Ganges to the Gandak. His wife, Sundari or Ketapi, is the reputed builder of the Rani Tal at Kabar, and many half-forgotten strongholds are regarded as his handiwork. Another well known name is that of Mayuradhvaja or Mordhaj, who, according to the legend was a Jaina, and it is almost certain that at one time the Jain religion flourished in this part of the country.

The Musalmans.

Katehr, the old name of Rohilkhand, remained under the undisturbed sway of the Hindu chieftains long after the capture of Budaun by Qutb-ud-din Aibak in 1196. That fortress was the seat of Shams-ud-din Altamsh till his accession to the throne of Dehli in 1210, but there is nothing on record to show how far that capable and energetic ruler brought the country into subjection. Possibly the local chieftains within reach of Budaun paid tribute to the Musalmans when that tribute was exacted by a show of force, but it is certain that the bulk of the Bareilly district was an unknown and an unconquered land. The first serious attempt to penetrate the interior seems to have been made by Nasir-ud-din Mahmud in 1253, when that monarch crossed the Ganges at Hardwar and marched to the banks of the Ramganga, thence turning southwards to Budaun.* This expedition, however, does not seem to have affected the Bareilly district, which appears to have remained untouched till a Rajput rebellion broke out in 1266, shortly after the accession of Ghias-ud-din Balban.† This spread throughout the governments of Budaun and Amroha and was repressed with the greatest severity, though here again the account seems to indicate that operations were mainly confined to the tracts bordering on the Ganges. In 1280, however, the Sultan marched through the district on his return from Bengal, reaching Budaun by way of Dalpat, which probably refers to Pilibhit, and the same route was afterwards adopted by Muiz-ud-din Kaiqubad, Balban's grandson and successor. Another expedition into Katehr was that made in 1290 by Jalal-ud-din Firoz, who overthrew the Rajputs at Kabar and pursued them with great slaughter to the forests of the Tarai.

* E. H. I., II., p. 353. | † *Ibid.*, III, p. 106

Kabar was soon recovered by the Hindus, though it was recaptured and held for a time by the forces of Ala-ud-din Khilji in 1313; but thereafter nothing more is heard of this part of the country for a long period, during which the Katehriyas were constantly growing in power.

The Katehriyas.

The influence to which this clan had attained is amply illustrated by the frequent references to them and their leaders on the part of the Musalman historians. In 1379 Kharag Singh, the head of the Katehriyas, treacherously murdered Saiyid Muhammad, governor of Budaun, and Ala-ud-din, his brother.* In revenge for this deed Firoz Shah made an expedition into Katehr and after destroying Aonla, which was apparently Kharag Singh's capital, laid the whole country waste. The chieftain fled into Kumaun, whither Firoz pursued him; but becoming entangled in the forest and overtaken by the rains he retired to Budaun, after giving orders to Malik Daud of Sambhal to ravage the whole country every year. He himself took part in the same enterprise till 1385 and converted all the land between Aonla and Budaun into a vast hunting preserve, after the manner of the New Forest. It is certain that these punitive measures were carried out with the greatest severity and that thousands perished or were carried off as slaves. The western half of the district was left altogether untilled for years and the Katehriyas appear to have retreated eastwards, at any rate for a time. All accounts agree in stating that Firoz built a great fortress near Aonla which was jocularly called Akhirinpur or "the world's end." The name is given variously as Bisauli and Beoli, the latter being a village not far from Budaun. A possible conjecture is that the Sultan utilised the old fortified city of Ramnagar, for coins of his reign and of his predecessors have been found there in considerable quantities, but none of later date have been discovered with the exception of a few whose presence may doubtless be assigned to the temporary occupation of the fort by the Rohillas. Nevertheless the Katehriays were not yet crushed. Kharag Singh seems to have taken advantage of the confusion caused by Timur's invasion in 1399 to recover his lost possessions and subsequently

* E. H. I., IV, p. 14; VI, p. 219.

he ejected the Ahirs and others from the country between the Ramganga and the Deoha in the Shahjahanpur district. He even reoccupied Aonla and built a few villages such as Atarchendi, which is still held by his descendants. The Katehriyas did not, however, openly resist the Sultans of Dehli, for in 1411 and the following year Mahmud Shah visited Katehr to hunt; while in 1413 Rai Har Singh, the brother and successor of Kharag Singh, made his submission to Daulat Khan Lodi.* But the next year, when Khizr Khan obtained the throne, we find Har Singh in rebellion, possibly because Khizr Khan had been the agent of Firoz in the punishment of the country. The insurrection was rapidly quelled by Taj-ul-mulk, who drove Har Singh from Aonla to the hills and there surrounded him, compelling him to surrender and pay tribute. For a while he remained quiet, but in 1418 he again rose in revolt and again Taj-ul-mulk was despatched on a similar errand. This time Har Singh laid waste the country as he retired, but the Musalmans pursued him into the Aonla jungles and cut off his retreat. Being forced to give battle, Har Singh was defeated and fled beyond the Ramganga to the hills, with 20,000 horse in hot pursuit; but he managed to make good his escape and the victorious army was compelled to withdraw†. Taj-ul-mulk once more visited Katehr in 1420 and on this occasion Har Singh, "the possessor of that country," acknowledged his authority; while in 1424 he submitted to Mubarak Shah, but was detained for a few days as he had not paid tribute for the last three years. The royal army then marched northwards through the district to the hills, punishing the recusant *zamindars*, who were presumably Har Singh's subjects. From that time forward we hear nothing more of the Katehriya chieftain, who must then have been an old man, and for a considerable period the land was left in peace. The Katehriyas seem to have declined in power and independence, and though isolated outbreaks occurred from time to time, these were mere attempts to avoid the payment of revenue rather than combined efforts to throw off the Musalman yoke.

When in 1526 Babar established a new dynasty by his victory at Panipat, all the country east of the Ganges was in the Sher Shah.

* E. H. I., IV, pp. 43, 44. | † *Ibid.*, IV, pp. 50, 52, 58.

hands of the Afghan nobles, who chose as their ruler Bihar Khan Lohani and set him up in Jaunpur under the title of Muhammad Shah. The wars and disturbances which then ensued in Hindustan do not appear to have affected this district, but probably enabled the Rajputs to recover their lost power. On the defeat and expulsion of Humayun by Sher Shah in 1540 the country was governed by Nasir Khan of Sambhal, but his tyranny and incapacity caused him to be replaced by Isa Khan Kalkapuri.* At that time the leader of the Katehriyas seems to have been the Raja of Lakhnaur, now in the Rampur state, by name Mitra Sen, who had given shelter to Bairan Beg in his flight from Kanauj. The Raja under pressure delivered up his guest, who was taken to Sher Shah by Isa Khan; but he soon managed to escape to Gujarat and thence rejoined Humayun. It was Isa Khan who brought the Rajputs of the district into subjection, destroying many of their forts and jungles; but on one occasion Sher Shah himself came hither and captured the stronghold of Kabar, which he renamed Shergarh. The Khawas Tal to the south of the fort is probably named after Khawas Khan Masnad Ali, the favourite general of Sher Shah; while the *muhalla* of Islampur was so called from Islam Shah, the son and successor of that monarch. When Islam Shah ascended the throne, Khawas Khan rebelled, being in fear of his life, and after sustaining a defeat by the imperial forces he retired to these parts, for several years ravaging this district till his assassination by his old client, Taj Khan Kirani of Sambhal.† In 1552 Islam Shah appointed Raja Mitra Sen to the government of Sambhal, but his tenure of office seems to have lasted only till the death of the Sultan.

Akbar.

The confusion which ensued on the death of Islam Shah was terminated only by the return of the Mughals in 1555. A year later Humayun died and was succeeded by his youthful son Akbar, who soon afterwards deputed Ali Quli Khan, Khan Zaman, then in charge of Sambhal, to subdue the Afghan chieftains of Hindustan. This task was rapidly fulfilled, and from that time forward the district remained in almost undisturbed peace. It was about this time that the town of Bareilly came into existence.

* E. H. I., IV, p. 383. | † *Ibid.*, IV, p. 484.

The popular tradition is to the effect that in 1500 or thereabouts one Jagat Singh Katehria founded a village called Jagatpur, the name still given to a *muhalla* in the old city, and that in 1537 his sons, Bans Deo and Barel Deo, built a town called Bans Bareli. This story is almost undoubtedly mythical. Bareli is a not uncommon name, and has been derived with some plausibility from the Bhars, while the prefix Bans may well have been added for distinction, being peculiarly appropriate on account of the number of bamboos in the vicinity. Another version states that Jagat Singh was a Barhela Rajput and had two sons, Bas Deo and Nag Deo, of whom the former built a fort called Bas Bareli in 1550, while the latter founded part of the new city. There are other variants, but all agree that one Bas Deo erected in the old city a masonry fort of which the remains are still traceable and the name is preserved in the Kot *muhalla*. It is said that just before Humayun's death the Katehriyas rose in revolt and that the rebellion was crushed by Akbar's general, Almas Ali Khan, who captured Bareilly and slew Bas Deo. Thereafter it formed part of the Budaun government, but it appears to have subsequently constituted a separate subdivision, for the historian Badaoni states that in 1568 it was conferred, together with Sambhal, on Husain Quli Khan, Khan Jahan. In 1571 Bareilly appears to have been included in the government of Kant-o-Gola, then bestowed on a remarkable though eccentric nobleman named Husain Khan Tukriya.* Two years later the country was disturbed by the rebellion of the Mirzas, headed by Ibrahim Husain, who after retreating from Gujarat returned to his old *jagir* in the Moradabad district and ravaged the country, attacking Amroha and penetrating eastwards as far as Lakhnaur or Shahabad in the Rampur state. The governor of Sambhal and the other nobles of that district were helpless, but Husain Khan, then engaged in fighting the Rajputs of Etah, hastened to Bareilly and thence made an extraordinary forced march to Sambhal in a single day. Ibrahim Husain retreated to Amroha, but was followed by the energetic Tukriya and driven across the Ganges, ultimately to meet his fate in the Punjab. In 1577 Sambhal and Bareilly were given to Hakim Ain-ul-Mulk of

* E. H. I., V., pp. 498, 505.

Shiraz, who fortified Bareilly and in 1581 built the Mirzai or Padishahi mosque in the Mirzai *muhalla* of the old city. A year later he defended the town against Arab Bahadur, the fugitive leader of the military revolt in Bengal, and drove him to the hills, whence he continued to raid the submontane tract till his death in 1587 near Sherkot in Bijnor. Ain-ul-Mulk is said to have been succeeded by Bahramand Khan, but no other reference to Bareilly occurs during Akbar's reign beyond the information given in the *Ain-i-Akbari.*

Akbar's administration. From this work we learn that the district belonged to the *suba* or province of Dehli and was divided between the *sarkars* or governments of Sambhal and Budaun. It comprised four *mahals* or parganas of the former and five of the latter *sarkar,* while probably part of a sixth, Balai, lay in the modern pargana of Richha. It is impossible to define the boundaries of the *mahals* of Akbar's day, but the old subdivisions can be identified without difficulty. Of the Sambhal parganas three still exist. Balai was then held by Gaurs, a name which seems to have been applied to the Katehriyas: it had 80,417 *bighas* under cultivation and was assessed at 900,496 *dams,* the local contingent being 20 horse and 200 foot. Kabar, the *zamindars* of which are styled Chauhans, furnished 50 horse and 400 foot, the area under tillage being 83,232 *bighas* and the revenue 566,539 *dams.* Sirsawa was held by people called Kanrawas, again in all probability a corruption of Katehriyas, had a cultivated area of 37,502 *bighas* and a revenue of 308,065 *dams,* the levy being 15 horse and 400 foot. The fourth was Hatmana, a *mahal* which included portions of the modern Chaumahla and Richha: it had only 5,707 *bighas* under cultivation and was assessed at 250,000 *dams,* while the *zamindars,* described as Kodars, supplied 50 cavalry and 400 infantry. Of the Budaun *mahals* the largest was Bareilly, which included not only all Karor, Nawabganj and Faridpur in this district, but also Bisalpur and a considerable area now in Shahjahanpur. It was held by Rajputs of various clans, who provided 1,000 horse and 10,000 foot, and paid 12,507,434 *dams* on a cultivated area of 661,227 *bighas.* Aonla was a small *mahal,* having but 14,701 *bighas* of cultivation and a demand of 690,620 *dams,* and was held by Rajputs, who furnished 50

horse and foot. Ajaon was a Chauhan *mahal* with an area of 82,468 *bighas*, a revenue of 1,362,867 *dams* and a remarkably large contingent of 500 horse and 3,000 foot. Saneha lay partly in this and partly in the Budaun district. This too was a Rajput pargana, and had an area of 29,753 *bighas* under tillage, assessed at 1,315,712 *dams*, the contingent being 50 horse and 500 foot. Lastly Barsir, the modern Sarauli, named after a village about six miles south of Sarauli, was a Kayasth *mahal* which furnished 50 horse and 500 foot and paid 2,147,824 *dams* on 196,700 *bighas* of cultivation.

The revenue.

From these figures it is clear that the southern half of the district was thickly populated and well cultivated, but that the north was still in a very backward state. The total area under tillage was 713,567 acres, but this cannot be compared with the present amount since the total area at that time was vastly greater than at present. The revenue demand was Rs. 5,01,239, which gave a very heavy incidence, the rupee being worth at least four times as much as its modern value.

Governors of Bareilly.

The history of Bareilly during the reigns of Akbar's immediate successors is very meagre. The place was still part of the Budaun government, but the only names mentioned are those of Nawab Farid Khan, who is said to have founded Faridpur in the days of Jahangir; Sultan Ali Khan, appointed in 1627; and Ali Quli Khan, who held charge in the following year. In the time of Shahjahan the seat of government was transferred from Budaun to Bareilly, which henceforward became a place of much importance. The move was perhaps induced by the growing turbulence of the Katehriyas, Jangharas and other Rajputs. The Katehriyas between 1625 and 1638 had encroached greatly on the territories of the Raja of Kumaun, in spite of the punishment they had received in the former year at the hands of Rustam Khan of Moradabad, who had put to death their leader, Raja Ramsukh. The earliest governors of Bareilly were Abdullah Khan of Malihabad in the Lucknow district and Raja Manik Chand, a Khattri of Dehli. In 1657 the latter was succeeded by his son, Raja Makrand Rai, who built the Jami Masjid at Bareilly, as well as the Makrandpur and Alamgiriganj *muhallas*, while he also erected the new fort, called the Qila, and is said

to have laid the foundations of the new city. The same man was engaged in quelling the rebellion of Badr Jahan of Pihani, who had annexed a large portion of the Shahjahanpur district; and at a later date he had to take up arms against the Katehriyas, who raised a revolt in Bareilly itself. Their attempt was disastrous, for they suffered very severe punishment, all the descendants of Bas Deo being massacred and the rest of the clan expelled from the city. In the days of Aurangzeb the governments of Bareilly and Moradabad were for a time united, but this arrangement seems only to have been maintained during the rule of Makrand Rai. The latter came to an untimely end some time before 1679. On the death of Kalyan Rai, the Janghara chieftain of Faridpur, his nephew, who had embraced Islam, had seized the property; but when Dhian Das, the rightful heir, came of age he murdered the usurper in open court at Faridpur. Hearing of the deed the governor, in spite of an imperial order for his release, had the offender blown from a gun; but a kinsman reported the matter to Dehli, with the result that Makrand Rai was arrested and deposed, his fingers being cut off one by one. In 1679 Bareilly was held by one Muhammad Rafi, and he in turn had to deal with the Jangharas, who had refused to pay revenue and were plundering the villages of all those who declined to join them. The governor proceeded against the rebels with a large force, and after a stubborn fight at Khardiha near Deoria in Bisalpur defeated them and slew their leaders. Deoria was burnt to the ground, and then heavy punishment was inflicted on the Banjaras who had taken part in the insurrection. Such outbreaks became of common occurrence during the anarchy which prevailed after the death of Aurangzeb in 1707. The authority of the Bareilly governors did not extend beyond the city; little revenue was collected, and the Hindu chieftains were for ever engaged in civil strife or else in fighting with the numerous bands of Afghan freebooters, generally known as Rohillas, who by this time infested the whole country.

The Rohillas.

Chief among these Rohillas was one Daud Khan, said by the Pathans to be the son, but by others the slave, of Shah Alam, a Barech Afghan who had come to India with his brother Hasan Khan. The latter had three sons, Dunde Khan, Salabat Khan,

and Niamat, all of whom rose to prominence, while Daud Khan was the father of the still greater Rahmat Khan. About 1707 Daud Khan with some 200 soldiers of fortune took service under a petty chieftain in South Sarauli and assisted his master in raiding his neighbour's territories. The story goes that in attacking the village of Bakauli, in pargana Kabar, he took prisoner a boy of the Jat caste, whom he adopted, giving him the name of Ali Muhammad. This is the commonly accepted version, but the Pathans themselves are unanimous in declaring Ali Muhammad to be the son of Daud. Be that as it may, Daud Khan prospered greatly, and for services rendered against the Marathas obtained grants of land in pargana Shahi and also in Budaun. Thereupon Shah Alam claimed a share, but Daud caused him to be murdered, a fate which shortly afterwards befel Daud himself at the hands of the Raja of Kumaun. Ali Muhammad was then but fourteen years of age, but being of a most precocious nature, he lost no time in taking possession of his estates and collecting a force. He then sought the patronage of Azmat-ullah, the governor of Moradabad, and in 1726 took part in the campaign against an impostor named Sabir Shah, who represented himself to be a prince of the blood and had enlisted the aid of the Kumaun Raja. Gathering a large force of Rohillas he had devastated the Tarai and Kashipur, but was overthrown by Azmat-ullah, in whose service the youthful Ali Muhammad had greatly distinguished himself. The latter then sought to increase his estates, and with the connivance of Azmat-ullah attacked and slew a eunuch of the court named Muhammad Saleh, who held the village of Manauna near Aonla and had threatened to seize the patrimony of Ali Muhammad. Having taken Manauna the Rohilla set envious eyes on Aonla, the seat of a Katehriya chieftain named Joga Singh. He achieved his object by procuring the assassination of the Rajput and occupying the town during the confusion that ensued. This exploit could not fail to attract attention, the more so as Manauna and Aonla formed part of the *jagir* held by Umdat-ul-mulk, the Bakhshi of the empire. But Ali Muhammad promptly bribed the Wazir and was confirmed in the possession of his new acquisitions. His success attracted hosts to his standard, and in 1737 he established

his position by taking a prominent part in the sack of Jansath, the home of the once powerful Barha Saiyids, receiving in return for his services the title of Nawab.

Rise of Ali Muhammad.

The title was accompanied by a reduction of the revenue due on his domains; but this was a mere act of courtesy, since Ali Muhammad only paid tribute when he felt himself too weak to resist the demand. He was now joined by his reputed uncle, Rahmat Khan, who had been left an orphan at the age of four on the death of Shah Alam, and had begun life as a small trader between Lahore and Dehli. He received twelve villages from Ali Muhammad, who at once endeavoured to extend his dominions. Taking advantage of the confusion caused by Nadir Shah's invasion and the great accession to his strength furnished by refugees from the west, he began to annex most of pargana Richha and to encroach on the lands of his weaker neighbours. These measures attracted attention in time, and Raja Harnand Khattri, governor of Moradabad, was directed in 1742 to expel the Rohillas from Katehr. He was joined by Abd-un-Nabi, the governor of Bareilly, who counselled prudence; but Harnand insisted on action, with the result that he was hopelessly defeated by a much inferior force, both governors being killed in the action. Ali Muhammad then seized all the Moradabad district, but such conduct could not fail to attract the attention of the imperial authorities, and Qamr-ud-din, the Wazir, sent an army under his son, Mir Mannu, to chastise the rebels. This expedition came to nought, for Ali Muhammad won over Mir Mannu to his side, giving him his daughter in marriage with a large dowry and in return obtaining an acknowledgment of his position as governor of Katehr or Rohilkhand, as it was henceforth called. Ali Muhammad then entered the city of Bareilly and afterwards rapidly extended his conquests, sending Painad Khan to eject Despat, the Banjara chieftain, from Pilibhit, the whole of which district was added to the *jagir* of Rahmat Khan. He then acquired all the territories below the foot of the hills, including Bijnor, and in 1744 successfully invaded Kumaun, though a second expedition in the following year came to a somewhat disastrous termination. The most serious result was a conflict in the Tarai with the servants of Safdar Jang, the Nawab Wazir of Oudh, who was now Ali

Muhammad's eastern neighbour. The quarrel led to an open rupture, and Safdar Jang induced Muhammad Shah to conduct a campaign in person against the Rohillas. Ali Muhammad was not strong enough to resist this overwhelming force, and after shutting himself up in the fortress of Bangarh near Budaun was at length compelled to surrender. His life was saved, it is said, by the intervention of his friend Qamr-ud-din, but he was kept a close prisoner at Dehli for six months. It should be noted that when war first broke out, Ali Muhammad had endeavoured to put the old fortress of Ramnagar into a state of defence; but the work proved too costly and he was compelled for want of money to abandon the enterprise.

His last days.

On his defeat Rohilkhand was made over in joint charge to Badr-ul-Islam and Farid-ud-din, the latter being the son of Azmat-ullah. The Rohillas were expelled from the Tarai and Afghan immigration into Rohilkhand was forbidden. The Rohillas were not subdued, however, for they attacked and killed Farid-ud-din at Moradabad, to which one Raja Chhatarbhoj was appointed, while Bareilly was given to Hidayat Ali Khan, father of the author of the *Sair-ul-mutakhirin*, who appears to have administered the country with some success. In 1747 he undertook an expedition against Chachait, where Qutb-ud-din Muhammad, Khan Bahadur, the nephew of Farid-ud-din, had established himself, and succeeded in ousting the usurper from his stronghold. But in the same year Rahmat Khan executed a great stroke by suddenly appearing before Dehli with 6,000 men, and demanding the release of his leader. The capital at that time was almost denuded of troops and Muhammad Shah could but temporise. He took Abdullah and Faiz-ullah, the sons of Ali Muhammad, as hostages, sending the latter as governor to Sirhind. There he remained till the next year, when Ahmad Shah Abdali appeared on the scene, and Ali Muhammad, taking advantage of the general confusion, marched into Rohilkhand, where he had little difficulty in regaining his possessions, Hidayat Ali Khan evacuating Bareilly after a brief investment. Meanwhile Ahmad Shah had succeeded to the throne of Dehli and Ali Muhammad almost immediately obtained an imperial grant conferring on him almost the whole of Rohilkhand, this success

being largely due to his support of his former enemy Safdar Jang in the latter's candidature for the office of Wazir. Having thus attained his object, Ali Muhammad devoted all his efforts to the establishment of his authority, removing all the old officials and landholders, whom he replaced with his own dependants. He also endeavoured to restore order in the Tarai, which was the haunt of numberless freebooters, and experienced much trouble in destroying their fastnesses. His work was still uncompleted when he was struck down by sickness, and feeling his end approaching he summoned his chiefs around him, and made a disposition of his property, appointing as joint managers on behalf of his sons Rahmat Khan, as *hafiz* or regent, Dunde Khan as commander-in-chief, Fateh Khan as *khansaman* or steward, and Sardar Khan as *bakhshi* or paymaster, while associated with them were Niamat Khan and Salabat Khan, the brothers of Dunde Khan. He then paid all the arrears due to the army, distributing a gratuity of 25 lakhs among the troops, in return for which a written promise of loyalty to his children was exacted from every soldier. Ali Muhammad died on the 14th of September 1748 and was buried in a handsome tomb at Aonla.

Wars with Oudh.

The occasion was immediately seized by Safdar Jang, who persuaded the emperor to send Qutb-ud-din to Moradabad; but this attempt quickly failed, as that officer lost his life in a second defeat at the hands of Dunde Khan in the Bijnor district. He then induced the Bangash Pathans of Farrukhabad to invade Rohilkhand, but the Rohilla generals overthrew and slew Qaim Khan at the battle of Dauri Rasulpur near Budaun on the 22nd of November 1748. Safdar Jang shortly afterwards made war on Farrukhabad, and, though Rahmat and Dunde Khan held back, Sad-ullah and Fateh Khan went to the aid of their Pathan kinsmen. The result was disastrous, for the union of Safdar Jang with the Marathas led to the defeat of the Bangash and the dispersal of the Rohilla forces. Driven across the Ganges they endeavoured to concentrate at Aonla, but soon they abandoned that town and fled in disorder through Moradabad to Laldhang at the foot of the hills, with their enemies in hot pursuit. There they were blockaded till in 1752 sickness and the approach of

Ahmad Shah Abdali convinced Safdar Jang of the advantages to be derived from a truce. By an agreement the Rohillas engaged to pay tribute to Oudh and to give a bond for fifty lakhs as indemnity, which was made over to the Marathas as compensation. Ahmad Shah on this occasion brought with him Abdullah and Faiz-ullah, the sons of Ali Muhammad, who now laid claim to their inheritance. Rahmat and his colleagues consented; but for the preservation of their own authority they devised a scheme that must inevitably have ended in failure. The country was divided into three parts, each being consigned to the joint government of two brothers. By this arrangement Aonla fell to Abdullah, the eldest, and Murtaza, the youngest son of Muhammad Ali; Bareilly to Faiz-ullah, the second, and Muhammad Yar, the fourth; and Moradabad to Sad-ullah and Allah Yar Khan. The plot succeeded forthwith. A fight arose between the partisans of the two brothers in Aonla and that town was plundered, with the result that Abdullah accused Rahmat of favouring his brother and Rahmat retorted by accusing Abdullah of a plot to remove himself. Abdullah was banished, but was soon recalled owing to the feeling among the troops, and in 1754 a fresh partition was effected. Sad-ullah was declared the head of the state, with an allowance of eight lakhs; Abdullah received two parganas in Budaun; Faiz-ullah was given the present Rampur state together with Chachait; and the others left the country in disgust, excepting Allah Yar, who died that year at Moradabad. The lion's share of course fell to the guardians themselves. Of the present district Aonla was assigned to Sardar Khan Bakhshi, while Hafiz Rahmat Khan took Bareilly and the remainder. It was about this time that he built the city of Pilibhit, which he renamed Hafizabad. There he principally resided, the fort at Bareilly being occupied by his son, Inayat Khan. In 1755 he built Hafizganj as a resting-place half-way between Bareilly and Pilibhit.

Hafiz Rahmat Khan.

In 1759 Rahmat took part with Shuja-ud-daula in expelling the Marathas who had attacked Najib-ud-daula in Bijnor, and in 1761 he sent Inayat Khan to join the army of Ahmad Shah Abdali, the Rohilla contingent sharing in the great victory over the Marathas at Panipat. In return for his services he was

appointed Ahmad Shah's representative at Dehli and received the gift of certain parganas of the Duab, now in the Etawah district. This new territory had to be acquired by force, and Inayat Khan was despatched thither. He succeeded in his task, but only after strenuous fighting with the Marathas and the local chieftains. In 1762 and the following year Rahmat was mainly engaged in building the fortifications of Pilibhit, employing for the purpose the Mewatis and others who had fled from Rajputana to escape the famine of 1761. In 1764 Sad-ullah Khan died and was buried in a tomb adjoining that of his father at Aonla. He seems to have resided at that town, and it was he who built the large fort at Atarchendi. In the same year half the town of Bareilly was destroyed in a conflagration, and while the damage was being repaired the place was visited by a terrible earthquake, which for violence and duration is said to have been exceeded by none on record since that of 1506. On his return from Etawah in 1763 Hafiz Rahmat Khan had sent Inayat with 6,000 men to join Shuja-ud-daula in his campaign against the English. He arrived in time to take part in the battle of Patna, but withdrew before the defeat of the Oudh forces took place at Baksar in October 1764. In spite of this Shuja-ud-daula sent all his family and treasure to Bareilly, and besought the aid of Rahmat. The latter reluctantly complied with the request and brought 3,000 men as a reinforcement; but in May 1765 he shared in the defeat of the Nawab Wazir at Kora by General Carnac. On the conclusion of peace in August, he despatched Shuja-ud-daula's family to Lucknow under the charge of Ikhtiar Khan, the *amil* of Karor; and for the next five years the Rohillas were at peace, Rahmat engaging himself in the consolidation of his power and the better administration of his dominions, a notable reform being the abolition in 1769 of all dues on merchandise throughout Rohilkhand.

Decline of the Rohillas.

In 1770 the troubles of the Rohillas began. That year witnessed not only the deaths of Dunde Khan and Najib-ud-daula but also the loss of the Etawah parganas at the hands of the Marathas. Rahmat had taken a force of 15,000 men to assist the Nawab of Farrukhabad against his enemies, but his army had become discontented and mutinous, so that he was compelled to

retire and abandon his hardly won possessions. In 1771 the Marathas invaded Bijnor and the flight of Zabita Khan and Faiz-ullah to Bareilly was ominous of coming disaster. The panic seems to have affected Rahmat also; for he left Inayat to defend Pilibhit and himself retreated to the Tarai—an unnecessary step, as the Marathas had disappeared as quickly as they had come. The danger, however, was still threatening, and Rahmat sent messages imploring help from Lucknow. The Nawab Wazir was induced to consent by Sir Robert Barker, who commanded the Company's troops in Oudh, and on the arrival of Rahmat in person a treaty was signed on the 15th of June 1772 whereby the Nawab Wazir agreed to drive the Marathas out of Rohilkhand in consideration of forty lakhs to be paid by Hafiz Rahmat Khan within a period of little more than three years. On the withdrawal of the Marathas the Rohilla forces, sadly wasted by disease, emerged from the Tarai. Among them was the aged Sardar Khan Bakhshi, who died almost immediately after his return to Aonla, where his tomb still exists. His death was followed by quarrels between his sons, and Rahmat had to send a force against Mir Muhammad Khan, who was defeated and taken prisoner in the Budaun district. A more serious revolt was that of Inayat Khan, who had been deeply offended at the cession of Etawah. Seizing Bareilly with 3,000 men during his father's absence, he attempted to raise a larger force, but the return of Rahmat caused him to desist. No sooner, however, had the latter proceeded towards Pilibhit than he resumed operations, whereupon Rahmat returned, encamping for four days on the banks of the Nakatia, while Inayat barricaded the streets and shut himself up in the fort. An attack on the stronghold was foiled by Inayat's stratagem of placing the families of all the principal officers on the wall opposite the guns, and Rahmat then had recourse to fraud. After assuring his son of his forgiveness, he bestowed on him the parganas of Faridpur and Salempur, and Inayat, though at first suspicious, marched out to take possession of his new domains, going to Salempur by the Kiara ferry over the Ramganga. Rahmat promptly followed by another route, crossing the river at Sardarnagar, and overtook his son at Kukri, a village on the Andharia in the extreme south of the district. An attack delivered

by Ahmad Khan Bakhshi was repulsed by Inayat; but when Rahmat arrived with the artillery the rebels were compelled to give way and the next day Inayat surrendered. He was banished from the country and retired to Fyzabad, where he remained in great poverty for a year: then he returned to Bareilly, but his father refused to support him and, shortly afterwards, he died in an obscure village near the city at the age of 31.

Fall of Hafiz Rahmat.

In November 1772 the Marathas again invaded Rohilkhand and, in accordance with the treaty, Shuja-ud-daula, with the English troops under Colonel Champion, came to the rescue. The aggressors were driven out of Budaun by the Oudh forces, Rahmat playing a prominent part in ejecting Holkar's column from Moradabad.* The pursuit of the Marathas through the Duab enabled the Rohillas to recover nominal possession of Etawah. That they never established themselves there effectively is clear, for Rahmat Khan was engaged with internal strife arising from the death at Aonla of Fateh Khan Khansaman, whose graceful tomb is one of the chief ornaments of that town. His sons, Azim Khan and Irshidad Ahmad, quarrelled over the property, the former seizing Usehat and the latter Aonla. Rahmat's mediation was invoked and Azim was forced to give up half the elephants and munitions of war which had been left at Usehat; but no sooner had the division been effected than Irshidad marched on Budaun, seized that town and ejected his brother from Usehat, afterwards obtaining confirmation of his title of Khansaman. Almost immediately afterwards Shuja-ud-daula demanded payment of the forty lakhs. Rahmat protested his inability to pay, though there is little doubt that he was fully able to do so. But his avarice had grown with age, and he now attempted to extort the money from his dependants, notably Ahmad Khan and the sons of Dunde Khan. Such measures only served to alienate the already discontented chiefs, who for the past year had been the recipients of overtures from the Nawab Wazir. The latter commenced operations in 1773 by seizing Etawah and driving out the scattered Maratha garrisons, in spite of Rahmat's vigorous protests. The Rohilla still refused to pay, and early in 1774 Shuja-ud-daula sent a force to threaten Rohilkhand from the direction of Aligarh, while he

* E. H. I., VIII p. 308.

himself advanced from Lucknow with his English allies, an ultimatum being despatched to Rahmat from the Oudh frontier. The latter retired from Pilibhit to Aonla and there recruited his army, but several of the leading nobles held back. Marching from Aonla to Tanda, some five miles to the south, he crossed the Ramganga at Kiara and proceeded to Faridpur. The two armies met at Miranpur Katra on the 23rd of April 1774 and Rahmat was then defeated and slain. His remains were carried to Bareilly and there buried by his personal adherents; but the result of the battle was the complete dispersion of the Rohillas. His sons fled to Pilibhit and there surrendered; while Faiz-ullah, Ahmad Khan, Irshidad Ahmad and Muhammad Yar retreated to Aonla, whence they fled to Laldhang at the foot of the hills. Bareilly had been left in charge of Rahmat's seventh son, Muhammad Zulfikar, who, after a consultation with the citizens, resolved to send a deputation to the Nawab Wazir; but on the night after the battle a body of Oudh cavalry took possession of the city and Muhammad Zulfikar fled, only to surrender the following day. The widow of Sad-ullah then wrote from Aonla to the victor, enquiring his intentions with respect to her; and she received a reply bidding her keep Aonla quiet, with a promise of an increased pension. The allied forces had marched to Pilibhit after the battle, and on their march to Bareilly they were met at Hafizganj by Fateh-ullah, the son of Dunde Khan, who was put under arrest. Several other chieftains were placed in confinement when the allied troops reached Bisauli, and were sent to the fortress of Allahabad; but several of them refused to surrender and found refuge with Faiz-ullah at Laldhang. The army remained cantoned at Bisauli during the summer and then marched northwards to deal with Faiz-ullah, who surrendered after a brief blockade. By a treaty signed on the 7th of October Rohilkhand was ceded to the Nawab Wazir with the exception of the Rampur *jagir*, which was given to Faiz-ullah together with Chachait.

Rampur affairs.

In the following year Shuja-ud-daula died at Fyzabad and was succeeded by Asaf-ud-daula. The latter was compelled by the British Resident to release the prisoners, most of whom returned to Rampur. A yearly pension of a lakh was granted

to the families of Rahmat and Dunde Khan, the former remaining at Lucknow and the latter at Rampur. In 1778 the treaty of Laldhang was renewed under British guarantee; but two years later, when Warren Hastings ordered Faiz-ullah to furnish the contingent of 5,000 men due under that treaty, the Nawab refused. After a time he offered 3,000; but the proposal was rejected, and the Governor-General authorised Asaf-ud-daula to resume the *jagir*. This permission was only nominal, the intention being to frighten Faiz-ullah, who in 1782 offered a money payment in lieu of service. He consented to pay 15 lakhs, but refused the suggestion that he should give another sum of equal amount in order to have his *jagir* made perpetual and hereditary. In 1794 Faiz-ullah died and his eldest son, Muhammad Ali Khan, soon rendered himself so unpopular that he was murdered in an insurrection led by Ghulam Muhammad, the fourth son of Faiz-ullah. The Nawab Wazir was inclined to recognise the usurpation of Ghulam Muhammad for a substantial consideration, but Mr. Cherry, the Resident at Lucknow, absolutely refused his consent. Sir Robert Abercrombie, with the Farrukhabad brigade, was ordered to march on Rampur, and proceeding hastily to Bareilly he halted seven miles from the city, at the Sankha bridge, to await the arrival of the Lucknow contingent. Meanwhile Ghulam Muhammad with some 25,000 men went out to meet the British, taking up a position at Bhitaura, some two miles distant from the Sankha, on the 23rd of October. The next morning the British General found the enemy posted on the plain between himself and the village of Bhitaura, occupying a wide front, while their force was partially concealed by patches of jungle. Ordering up the reserve, so as to lengthen the line and obviate the danger of a flank attack, he brought his troops into action. The cavalry were directed to expel the enemy from the jungles; but Captain Ramsay, the commandant, by some unaccountable error, wheeled to the left and rode along the British front. The Rohilla cavalry at once charged down on his flank and completely routed their opponents, driving them back through the right of the British line. The centre and left stood firm, and the artillery, opening a heavy fire of grape on the confused mass of horsemen, did great execution, killing both the Rohilla leaders.

Ramsay fled from the field and was never seen in India again; but it is almost certain that he afterwards took service with Napoleon and was captured by the British in one of their later wars. Meanwhile the Rohilla line had advanced, and coming on in irregular masses delivered an impetuous and most gallant attack on the infantry. For a time the issue was doubtful, but at length discipline prevailed and the Rohillas were driven off. Ghulam Muhammad fled in haste to Rampur. Abercrombie kept up the pursuit as far as the Dojora, where he halted for a day to bury his dead. His losses were heavy, amounting to 614 killed and wounded, no fewer than 14 British officers losing their lives. He then advanced to Mirganj, where he was joined by Asaf-ud-daula, and the combined forces pursued Ghulam Muhammad to the foot of the hills. The usurper then surrendered and was banished to Benares, the infant son of Muhammad Ali Khan being placed in possession of the reduced territory now known as the Rampur state.

Oudh rule.

On the conquest of Rohilkhand Shuja-ud-daula appointed his son, Saadat Ali Khan, governor of Bareilly; but one of Asaf-ud-daula's first acts was to banish his brother to Benares, replacing him by his father-in-law, Surat Singh. During the latter's administration a treaty was made in 1788 between the Company and the Nawab Wazir, permitting the latter to reimpose the transit dues abolished by Hafiz Rahmat Khan; this agreement being apparently commemorated by a coin struck at Asafabad-Bareilly on the 30th of July 1788.* At the time of the Rampur outbreak the governor was one Shimbhunath, who afterwards was constantly engaged in repelling the incursions of the Nepalese. The latter between 1794 and 1798 kept the northern frontier in a state of continual unrest. On one occasion they captured and held Kilpuri and a large portion of the Tarai; but eventually they were expelled by forces sent from Bareilly under Shimbhunath and Ata Beg. Under both Asaf-ud-daula and his successor, Saadat Ali Khan, the maladministration of the country was deplorable. The governors were mere farmers of the revenue, who sublet the various parganas to their underlings, and the latter devoted themselves to wringing the utmost from the unhappy

* A specimen is in the possession of Mr. H. Nelson Wright.

cultivators. Under the Rohillas agriculture appears to have prospered, though the question has been much debated; but under Oudh rule all signs of prosperity vanished and large tracts of fertile land relapsed into waste. Mr. Tennant in 1799 travelled through Rohilkhand by way of Chandausi, Bisauli, Aonla, Aliganj, Bareilly and Faridpur. He states that the fine province had become a desert in the course of the last twenty years, though the signs of recent cultivation were everywhere apparent; the population had greatly diminished, abandoned houses being painfully numerous, and the fields were exposed to the ravages of innumerable wild beasts. Commerce was at its lowest ebb and few industries were to be seen: a state of affairs which was ascribable as much to the wholesale emigration of the Rohillas as to the evil effects of Oudh misgovernment.

The cession.

In 1801 all Rohilkhand, as well as other extensive territories, was ceded to the Company by Saadat Ali Khan in extinction of the debts he had incurred on account of the British troops maintained in Oudh. Bareilly was made the seat of a collectorate and was also the headquarters of the Board of Commissioners for the ceded provinces. At the earliest opportunity the new rulers set about the introduction of reform, but progress was hindered by the famine of 1803-04 and the disturbed condition of the country. In 1805 the northern parganas were harried by bands of marauders from the force of Amir Khan Pindari, whose horsemen are said to have reached Pilibhit. Of a more serious nature was an outbreak of the Jangharas, led by the *zamindars* of Intgaon in Bisalpur. The trouble was practically confined to the present district of Pilibhit, but more than a year elapsed before quiet was restored.

Revolt at Bareilly.

Next followed the war with Nepal, between 1813 and 1816. Major Hearsey was employed to levy Pathans at Bareilly and to march them into Kumaun; but the expedition, undertaken in 1815, ended disastrously, the Pathans bolting on their first encounter with the Nepalese, who took Major Hearsey prisoner. The immediate result was unimportant, but there seems no doubt that the unfortunate commencement of the war helped to encourage the Pathans in their restless attitude and to engender contempt for the ruling power. The new government, which put the Rohillas

on a state of equality with their former subjects, was particularly distasteful to the Rohillas, among whom were many families who had held high rank under Musalman rule, but were now compelled to live in comparative indigence and irksome tranquillity. The rigid assessment of the land and the unaccustomed formalities of the judicial administration enhanced the unpopularity of a government which had lost much prestige in the war with the despised hillmen. While the leaders of the city population were in this temper, the imposition of a house-tax under Regulation XVI of 1814 aroused fresh resentment. Few of the principal men would undertake the assessment and collection of the tax in their respective wards; and those who at first assented were compelled by the popular clamour to decline. Business was at a standstill, the shops were shut, and crowds assembled at the cutcherry to petition against the impost. The leader of the movement was Mufti Muhammad Ewaz, a man of great age and reputed sanctity, who was held in profound veneration throughout Rohilkhand. The magistrate, Mr. Dumbleton, who was already far from popular with the townspeople, aggravated the situation by entrusting the assessment to the *kotwal*, a Hindu who was universally detested. On the 16th of April 1816 mobs of both Musalmans and Hindus assembled in the streets and the magistrate went down to the city with a few horsemen and 30 men of the provincial battalion. The mob fell back on his approach, but near the Mufti's house they turned and attacked the troopers, of whom two were killed and several wounded. The sepoys then fired: but though many fell, the rioters held their ground till Muhammad Ewaz had made good his escape to the Husaini Bagh, where the green flag of Islam was unfurled. He was at once joined by numbers of armed Musalmans, reinforced in the course of the next two days by others from Pilibhit, Rampur and Shahjahanpur, so that in a short time the Mufti led a force of some 5,000 men armed with swords and matchlocks. The troops at the magistrate's disposal numbered 270 men of the 27th Native Infantry, two guns and 150 men of the police battalion. Sending urgent requisitions to the neighbouring stations, he was joined on the 19th by a regiment of irregular cavalry from Moradabad under Captain Cunningham, while the 2nd Battalion of the 13th N. I. was advancing from

the same place with the utmost despatch. Negotiations were opened and the Mufti expressed his willingness to treat, though he admitted his inability to control the crowd. The more respectable of those who had joined the insurgents withdrew, the family of Hafiz Rahmat Khan among them; but the mob persisted in their attitude, demanding the withdrawal of the obnoxious Regulation, the surrender of the *kotwal*, provision for the families of the slain and a general amnesty. These terms were refused, and the mob determined to anticipate the arrival of the 13th N. I. of whose approach they were aware. On the 21st they murdered the son of Mr. Leycester, one of the judges of the court of circuit; and this was followed by a general charge on the sepoys, who were greatly outnumbered and surrounded. Captain Cunningham charged the rebel masses and threw them into confusion, driving them into a grove surrounded by a mud wall. From this they were soon dislodged by the troops, who pursued them into the old city, burning the huts in which they had taken refuge. In this affray the troops lost 21 killed and 62 wounded, while the insurgents left behind them three or four hundred dead and many wounded and captured. Matters were settled by the arrival of the 13th N. I. and the town submitted peaceably to the regulation. The Mufti and some of the ringleaders left the Company's territory and retired to Tonk, while most of the prisoners were released on a promise of good behaviour, at the intercession of their countrymen in the ranks of the provincial battalion and the Rohilla horse, who had faithfully discharged their duty in conflict with their friends and relatives. The numerous bodies of Musalmans on the march from other towns returned quietly to their homes and the district was gradually restored to its former tranquillity.

Riots of 1837.

One result of this outbreak was the construction of the fort in the cantonment, though it afterwards proved too small for use in an emergency. The peace of Bareilly was again disturbed in 1837, when the Muharram and the Ramnaumi festivals coincided. Quarrels arose between the Hindus and the Musalmans, and it was only after protracted negotiations that Mr. Clarke, the magistrate, was able to effect a reconciliation. The peace, however, was but nominal, for sometime later one of the

leading Brahmans of the city, Chaudhri Basant Rai, was stabbed by a Musalman carpet-maker. The assassin was hanged; but the famine of the same year was the cause of further disturbances both in Bareilly and in other parts of the district, riots and dacoities being unusually prevalent till the return of plenty in the autumn of 1838.

The Mutiny.

The history of the Mutiny in this district is of unusual interest, not so much on account of the tragedy of the initial outbreak, but because Bareilly became again for a while the capital of a Rohilla state and witnessed a remarkable experiment in native administration. The actual revolt of the troops was hardly unexpected, for some time before the news from Meerut reached Bareilly on the 14th of May 1857, rumours of unrest among the sepoys had been rife and the introduction of the new cartridges and the new musketry drill had caused widespread dissatisfaction. There were no European troops in the station, the garrison comprising the 18th Native Infantry under Major Pearson, the 68th Native Infantry under Colonel C. Troup, the 8th Irregular Cavalry under Captain Mackenzie and a battery of native artillery under Captain Kirby. The officer commanding the station was Brigadier H. Sibbald, C.B., while the civil officials included Mr. R. Alexander, the commissioner, Mr. J. Guthrie, the magistrate, Mr. D. Robertson, the judge, Mr. G. D. Raikes, the sessions judge, and two joint magistrates. On the 14th of May Brigadier Sibbald was on leave, and his place was taken by Colonel Troup. The latter had not much belief in the infantry, but he shared in the general conviction that the 8th, a well proved corps of marked efficiency, were thoroughly loyal, although in the course of time he modified his views on the subject. Almost immediately after the receipt of information regarding the Meerut outbreak the European ladies and children were sent off to Naini Tal. The troops remained outwardly quiet, but were known to be in a state of nervous excitement; and this was constantly aggravated by the arrival of emmissaries from Meerut, Dehli and elsewhere, and also by the disaffected Musalmans of the city. Troup did his utmost to quiet the men, and with apparent success. The Brigadier returned on the 19th and two days later paraded the troops, both he and

Mr. Alexander addressing them in soothing terms, though the sullen silence with which they listened betokened their ultimate intentions. On the 29th Troup received information from the commissioner that the 68th intended to mutiny that day. Preparations were made for all officers to assemble at the lines of the 8th in case of emergency; but the praiseworthy demeanour of the cavalry saved the situation for the moment, although that same evening Troup received sure information that the troopers were no longer to be trusted.

The outbreak.

The storm broke on Sunday the 31st of May, the opening act being the burning of Captain Brownlow's house in the morning. At 11 a.m. the sepoys of the 68th rushed to the guns and poured a volley of grape into the nearest houses; small parties went to each bungalow, while the rest scattered over the cantonments in search of Europeans. The officers at once made for the lines of the 8th, the first to fall being the brigadier. The cavalry were turned out, but only half the regiment appeared on parade. Their commanding officer obtained Troup's permission to charge the guns, but on reaching the parade ground the sight of the green flag hoisted by the mutineers caused the regiment to vanish away, leaving the officers with a weak troop of faithful men. Thereupon the Europeans rode off to Naini Tal, accompanied only by 23 men of the 8th, of whom twelve were native officers. The defection of the cavalry led to the immediate revolt of the 18th, whose officers were permitted to escape, though five of them were subsequently murdered by the villagers of Ram Patti on the Shahjahanpur road. At once the rebels proceeded to slaughter every Englishman left in the station, those who lost their lives including the two judges, the civil surgeon, the superintendent of the jail, the principal of the college and many others, 54 persons in all. Some had sought refuge in the city and all were not murdered the same day; but apart from those killed by the sepoys, almost all were put to death at the express order of Khan Bahadur Khan, a pensioned officer of Government and a descendant of Hafiz Rahmat Khan, who now declared himself viceroy of Rohilkhand under the king of Dehli. He was that

day enthroned with much pomp in front of the Kotwali, amid the plaudits of the whole Musalman population.

The refugees reached Baheri in the evening and found the staging bungalow burned down and the inhabitants hostile. The *peshkar* refused to hand over the money in the treasury, and there was no alternative but to proceed. Resting for a while at Kichha, they marched on during the night, arriving at Haldwani on the morning of the 1st of June. The Europeans numbered 28 persons in all, while with them were the loyal men of the 8th cavalry and Badr-ud-din, the *kotwal* of Bareilly. Two sergeants from Bareilly also made good their escape to Naini Tal two days later. Captain J. Y. Gowan of the 18th Native Infantry found refuge with villagers and eventually reached Khera Bajhera in the Shahjahanpur district, where he was joined by Sergeant-Major Belcham of the same regiment with his wife and family; the party being rescued by Mr. J. C. Wilson several months later. The latter also took with him Sergeant Hardy and family, eight persons in all, who had been sheltered for six months by Thakur Jaimal Singh of Kiara, as well as ten others who had been protected by various Rajput *zamindars*. Sergeant Wilson of the jail managed to escape when the rebels released the prisoners, and with great difficulty made his way to Naini Tal; while ten others connected with the jail were protected by Chada Singh of Surahi till January 1858, when they were seized by Khan Bahadur and confined till the advent of the British troops. Several others, chiefly Eurasians and Native Christians, found refuge in the city and in various villages. The refugees.

Khan Bahadur's first acts were to remove all traces of British rule by destroying the records and completing the slaughter begun. The first to suffer were Mr. Aspinall, a shop-keeper, and his family, whose murderer, Shams-i-Ahmad, was hanged at Bareilly in 1879. He then endeavoured to rid himself of the mutinous troops by persuading their leader, Subadar Bakht Khan of the artillery, to march his force to Dehli. Bakht Khan treated the self-styled Nawab with great coolness and agreed to his suggestion only on the receipt of a handsome bribe; while the soldiers refused to move till they had mulcted the city of as much money as possible. They seized Baijnath Misra, a banker, The mutineers.

who remained conspicuously loyal throughout the rebellion in spite of the great risk he ran and the personal ill-treatment to which he was subjected, and tortured both him and the treasurer for two days till they extorted from them Rs. 58,000; while they appropriated Rs. 1,41,000 which the tahsildar of Shahi was bringing in to Khan Bahadur Khan. At length on the 11th of June the troops left, to the unmixed joy of the inhabitants, and proceeded towards Moradabad, plundering every village through which they passed.

Rebel rule.

Khan Bahadur then endeavoured to put his house in order. The district was in a state of complete anarchy and he possessed no authority as yet, being without money or troops. He appointed a commissariat clerk named Sobha Ram as *diwan,* and then nominated a committee of eight for the trial of all cases in the first instances, while tahsildars and police officers were installed in the various posts throughout the district. He organized a military staff, but his chief difficulty was the lack of funds. No revenue was forthcoming from the landholders, and on the suggestion of his councillors he levied a tithe on the inhabitants of the city. This yielded Rs. 82,000, which was easily realised by seating recusants on heated plates of iron; while further sums were wrung from Baijnath and Lachhmi Narayan, the treasurer. His hands were strengthened by the receipt on the 21st of June of a *farman,* which many believed to be fabricated, purporting to come from the king of Dehli, whereby he was appointed *nazim* of Katehr. By degrees his authority was acknowledged in the city and by the Muhammadans of the district, but in the Rajput parganas of Faridpur and Nawabganj the Thakurs remained wholly independent. Khan Bahadur endeavoured to win them to his side by profuse compliments and partially succeeded. Jaimal Singh of Kiara was one of his staunch supporters and lent him much assistance in gaining over the Hindus. He raised a regiment of Jangharas, and other levies were contributed by Raghunath Singh of Budhauli and the Thakurs of Sheogarh, Nagaria and elsewhere; Raghunath Singh being created a Raja and empowered to collect the revenues of Faridpur, while Jaimal Singh was styled collector and given a salary of Rs. 1,000 a month. Khan Bahadur's army consisted

nominally of 91 cavalry corps with 4,618 men of all ranks, 57 infantry regiments with a strength of 24,330 men, and 40 guns, for the most part cast in his foundry at Bareilly. The bulk of this force was an unmanageable rabble and its upkeep was very costly, amounting on an average to Rs. 2,65,600 monthly. Constant trouble was caused by arrears of pay and consignments of treasure were frequently robbed by the escorts. Further difficulties arose in the outlying tracts from the contumacy of the *zamindars*, especially in the Budaun and Shahjahanpur districts, where Khan Bahadur's authority was never more than nominal. In Faridpur, where a Kayasth had been appointed tahsildar in supersession of Raghunath Singh, a quarrel not unnaturally arose about the revenue; and on the 31st of July Raghunath Singh assembled all the Rajputs, attacked and slew the tahsildar, and then defeated and killed the commandant of a cavalry corps sent to repress the outbreak. This event caused much excitement among the Pathans, and Khan Bahadur marched with a large force against the Rajputs. The latter had no guns and avoided a conflict; but Khan Bahadur's generals advanced as far as Fatehganj, burning and plundering Budhauli and all the Rajput villages. On the return of the troops to Bareilly two captured Rajputs were blown from guns, notwithstanding the entreaties of Jaimal Singh. This event, combined with the Faridpur expedition, wholly estranged the Rajputs from Khan Bahadur; and though an outward reconciliation was effected, no further reliance could be placed on the Thakurs, who only awaited their opportunity for breaking the power of the Musalmans. To add to the general insecurity of Khan Bahadur's position, influential Saiyids of Naumahla, who had been largely instrumental in raising the Nawab to power, started a quarrel with Sobha Ram, accusing him of sheltering an Englishman. His house was broken open and plundered, with the result that the insulted minister refused to attend council; but as a body, supposed to be that of Mr. Wyatt, was found shortly afterwards in a well in the public gardens, many were convinced of the justice of the accusation. A reconciliation was at length effected, for Sobha Ram's appointment was far too lucrative to be abandoned.

Expeditions against Naini Tal.

Meanwhile Khan Bahadur Khan had done little to advance the rebel cause. His soldiery were becoming restless and discontented, while he himself could never feel secure while the English were ensconced at Naini Tal. In July he despatched his grandson, Bani Mir, with a force against that place, but it never advanced beyond Baheri, where Bani Mir remained for some time, devoting his attention to the pillage of the neighbourhood. In October two officers were sent to Baheri with additional troops; but Bani Mir declined to proceed and returned to Bareilly. The troops under Ali Khan Mewati advanced through the Tarai and burned Haldwani and Kathgodam, but on the 6th of October the rebels fled in confusion before an attack by the small force under Captain Ramsay. This misadventure caused Khan Bahadur to imprison all who could read or write English, owing to his correct suspicion that certain persons were in communication with Naini Tal. He also banished all Bengalis from the city, but the prisoners were released after two days confinement.

Increasing difficulties.

Another expedition to Bisalpur and Faridpur had the desired effect of bringing into Bareilly several of the Rajput leaders, who now professed their allegiance to Khan Bahadur. But shortly afterwards Raghunath Singh of Budhauli and others fled to Naini Tal, where they remained till the reoccupation of the country by the British, subsequently rendering good service. The troubles of Khan Bahadur were daily increasing. To supply the lack of cash he set up a mint, in which a quantity of silver taken as plunder was converted into rupees of the coinage of Shah Alam, but with a change of date. The yield, however, was unsatisfactory, as also was an attempt to raise money by giving various parganas in farm to his supporters. His endeavours to extort money from the wealthy Hindus either failed or else provoked dangerous resentment on the part of their co-religionists. Baijnath was on several occasions imprisoned and had to bribe his jailor to effect his release; but popular feeling was greatly stirred by the murder of Baldeo Gir, an influential Goshain of Nara in pargana Dunka, who had resisted an attempt to plunder his house. To revive the drooping spirits of his followers Khan Bahadur Khan had recourse to fraud. In August he had sent a handsome present to the king of Dehli, but instead of the expected *khilat*

nothing came but the disturbing rumour of British victories. He therefore gave out that the imperial gift had reached Aonla and sent an escort to receive the deputation. On the 2nd of October he proceeded to the Bagh Dipchand outside the city with all pomp and was there invested with the robe of honour, the shouts of the crowd and a royal salute proclaiming his doubtful triumph. At this moment Ali Yar Khan, who had conveyed the present to Dehli, whispered in Khan Bahadur's ear that the king was a prisoner in the hands of the English. The news could not long be concealed, and from that moment Khan Bahadur retired to his house, the government being carried on mainly by Sobha Ram and other members of the council. His attempts to spread false news were frustrated by the influx of numberless fugitives from Dehli and the Duab. He then endeavoured to give the rebellion a religious character, but the erection of the flag of Islam in the Husaini Bagh attracted only a few of the lowest class, who vanished when the daily dole of food was discontinued, while a similar experiment with a Hindu flag on the banks of the Ramganga was even more disappointing in its results.

Aggressive measures.

Complete failure attended another expedition against Naini Tal. Haidar Khan left Bareilly with a large force of all arms and was joined at Baheri by Fazal Haq with the troops from Pilibhit. Advancing to the foot of the hills, they commenced the ascent by night under the guidance of a man who said that he had just escaped from Naini Tal and could show them an unguarded route. Soon they were fired on by a picquet, and thinking they had been led into an ambush they turned and fled; most of them retiring to Bareilly, though one, Habib-ullah, remained with a detachment at Baheri. This force achieved a slight success by raiding Kaladhungi and killing the police officer, whose head was sent to Bareilly: but Habib-ullah, disgusted with the scanty reward which attended his exploit, departed for Lucknow. In February Khan Bahadur made a last desperate effort to seize Naini Tal. The whole of his available forces were collected at Baheri and thence advanced under Kala Khan towards Haldwani, while Fazl Haq with 4,500 men and four guns threatened the place from Sanda on the east. The two forces united for a single frontal attack at Charpura, where they were met on the 10th of

February by Colonel McCausland with his Gurkhas, who inflicted a crushing defeat on the rebels, killing both the leaders of the Bareilly column. The remnant, save for a small party under Mahmud Khan which halted at Baheri, fled in terror to Bareilly, where they were greeted with indignant reproaches by Khan Bahadur. The latter then directed Ghaus Muhammad Khan with some guns and men to join Mahmud Khan in the entrenchments at Baheri, with the object of holding off an advance on Bareilly, while Fazl Haq was directed to resist a possible descent from Almora.

Closing days.

In the beginning of January the Nawab of Farrukhabad had arrived at Bareilly, effectually contradicting the false report of a rebel victory at that place spread two days before by Khan Bahadur; while shortly afterwards the proclamation of the complete defeat of the British at Lucknow was similarly falsified by the rumoured arrival of the Nana Sahib. The latter, however, did not reach Bareilly till the 25th of March, and then found himself in a wholly false position: for the rebellion in Bareilly was essentially Musalman, and after a vain attempt to suppress cow-killing in the city he resolved to depart. When Sir Colin Campbell reached Jalalabad in the Shahjahanpur district, the Nana obtained the command of the force sent out to Faridpur; but on arriving at that place he fled by way of Bisalpur into Oudh. Other distinguished visitors repaired to Bareilly after the fall of Lucknow on the 15th of March, among them Firoz Shah, who after a stay of three days left for Sambhal with 1,000 men and then got possession of Moradabad for a brief period: but, being attacked by the Nawab of Rampur and the townspeople and hearing of the approaching column from Roorkee, he left hastily for Bareilly.

Military operatons.

In April Khan Bahadur's position was clearly hopeless. Sir Colin Campbell was advancing through Shahjahanpur, joined by Penny's column from Budaun; and Jones was pressing onwards from Moradabad. On the 30th of the month Jones occupied the latter place. His detached force under Major Gordon drove the rebels from Bisauli into Bareilly, and Penny, though he himself was killed, won a signal victory at Kakrala. The Budaun column joined the Commander-in-Chief at Miranpur Katra on the

3rd of May, and the combined force reached Faridpur on the 4th. **Battle of Bareilly.**

Khan Bahadur made up his mind to fight. His available forces were still considerable and his army was stiffened by a large number of fanatical *ghazis*. He took up his position beyond the Nakatia, placing his guns on the sand hills which command the Shahjahanpur road, covered by his first line of infantry, while the second line occupied the cantonment. The British force comprised two cavalry brigades, one consisting of two squadrons of the Carabineers and the Multani Horse, and the other of the 9th Lancers, the 2nd Punjab Cavalry and detachments of 1st and 5th Punjab Cavalry, the 15th Irregulars and the Lahore Light Horse; two troops of Horse Artillery, three field batteries and a siege train; and two strong infantry brigades, one comprising the 42nd, 79th and 93rd Highlanders, the 4th Punjab Rifles and the Baluch Battalion, while the other was made up of the 64th Foot, the 79th Highlanders, a wing of the 82nd Foot, and the 2nd and 22nd Punjab Infantry. Campbell left Faridpur before dawn on the 5th of May and by 7 a. m. had come into action. The rebels without a struggle abandoned their first line and hastened across the Nakatia, leaving several guns behind them. The fight advanced for three-quarters of a mile and the line drew up opposite the cantonments. The 4th Punjabis were holding the cavalry lines, but were vigorously attacked and ejected by a horde of *ghazis*, who then turned on the 42nd. The Highlanders received them on the bayonet, and hardly a man escaped. After this brief affair the line advanced through the cantonment and halted. The Commander-in-Chief was unwilling to risk his troops in a street fight, and was encouraged in his caution by an attack on his rear by the enemy's cavalry who threw the transport into the greatest confusion but were effectually dispersed by the Carabineers and the Multanis.

Flight of Khan Bahadur.

The halt was a fatal error, though almost imperative for troops so worn with fatigue. The outlying suburbs of the city on the south were held by the 79th and the 93rd; but the city itself was left untouched. Either Sir Colin Campbell was a day too early or Jones was a day too late; for when the latter on the morning of the 6th reached Bareilly after a successful fight with a body of rebels at Mirganj, where he had captured several guns,

and stormed the weakly defended entrance to the Qila, the remnant of the rebels bolted northwards to follow Khan Bahadur, who with Firoz Shah and Mahmud Khan of Najibabad had slipped away during the night towards Pilibhit. Jones found the city almost empty, but it was not till the next day that he joined hands with the Commander-in-Chief. Bareilly had been taken, but the rebel army had escaped and the duration of the campaign was indefinitely protracted. Colin Campbell at once despatched Brigadier John Jones of the Budaun column to the relief of Shahjahanpur, while Brigadier Coke pursued the fugitives to Pilibhit. He himself marched on the 15th of May to Faridpur, after posting a garrison in Bareilly. The capture of Bahadur Khan, however, was not to be effected so easily. From Pilibhit he fled to Oudh and thence at the end of the year into Nepal. He was surrendered by the Nepalese authorities, and in 1860 he was hanged at Bareilly in front of the Kotwali.

Restoration of order.

The battle of the Nakatia was practically the end of the rebellion and from that date British authority was restored throughout the district. Mahmud Khan had quitted his post at Baheri and retired into Oudh, and nothing remained but to reorganise the civil administration, to bring the guilty to justice and to reward the loyal. The latter were comparatively few in number, though many small rewards were given to the villagers, mainly Rajputs, who protected Captain Gowan, the Belchams, the Hardys and other fugitives. Their action was due mainly to the example and influence of Thakur Raghunath Singh of Budhauli, who subsequently rendered valuable service in the restoration of order and was rewarded with confiscated land assessed at Rs. 5,000; and also of Thakur Zalim Singh of Rajpur, who himself sheltered the Hardy family for six months and received a grant of land paying a revenue of Rs. 2,000. Of the loyal Hindu residents of Bareilly itself, who suffered so much at the hands of Khan Bahadur Khan, the most prominent was Baijnath Misra the banker. He was given the title of Raja and a grant of 28 villages, whole and in part, revenue-free in perpetuity, as has been already mentioned in chapter III. Lachhmi Narayan, the treasurer, who was cruelly tortured and had to fly to Naini Tal, where he gave much assistance to the

authorities, obtained a grant of land assessed at Rs. 2,000 ; and a similar reward was assigned to Chaudhri Naubat Ram of Bareilly, the staunch representative of a very loyal family. Among others mention may be made of Ganga Prasad, the tahsildar of Budaun, who assisted the collector of that district to escape and was afterwards made tahsildar of Bareilly, where he succeeded in tracking down many prominent rebels and for his services he was given land assessed at Rs. 1,200 ; Bakhtawar Singh, a Rajput of the Moradabad district, who raised a force for the commissioner in the Tarai and was subsequently made tahsildar of Shahi, receiving land paying a revenue of Rs. 2,000 ; and Sheikh Badr-ud-din, almost the only loyal Musalman of any note, who went to Naini Tal with the fugitives and did excellent work after the restoration of order, his reward consisting in the grant of land assessed at Rs. 1,200.

Subsequent history.

Since the restoration of order in 1858 the history of the district has been generally a record of peaceful progress, chequered by famines in 1860-61, 1869-70 and 1877-78, to say nothing of the scarcity of 1896-97. To these reference has been made elsewhere, as also to other notable events, such as the settlements of the land revenue and the construction of the various railways and the development of commerce. The peace of the district has been disturbed on more than one occasion. The experience of 1834 was repeated in 1871, when the Muharram once again synchronised with the Ramnaumi festival. In order to obviate the danger of a disturbance the magistrate had directed the Hindu procession to follow a route which should avoid the crowded thoroughfares and the course taken by the *tazias*, several of the district officers and some 400 police accompanying the former. The event, however, showed that the Muhammadan community had premeditated aggression. On his return from the grove to which the image of Rama is carried in state the *mahant* was attacked and murdered, while another Hindu lost his life in resisting an assault on the procession during its return. The Musalmans then broke up into gangs, which fell back on the city, intent on plunder and rapine, and quiet was restored only on the appearance of troops from the cantonment. A recrudescence of the trouble in the following days

was speedily quelled; but the extent of the disturbance may be estimated from the fact that seven persons were known to be killed and 158 wounded, the actual figures being probably much greater. A special enquiry was ordered and a judge of the High Court held an extraordinary criminal sessions at Bareilly, with the result that five rioters were hanged and eight sentenced to transportation. The latter were the originators of a serious outbreak in the jail. The superintendent had issued an order that the *janeo* or sacred thread should be removed from all prisoners; whereupon the Hindus made common cause with the Musalmans and together they succeeded in breaking out of the barracks. Before they could reach the main wall they were overtaken by the guard and a conflict ensued, though three volleys sufficed to quell the disturbance. The most recent breach of the public peace occurred in 1893 and was not of a serious nature. It arose over the question of cow-killing at the Id; but though the ill-feeling was quickly dissipated it was sufficient to prove that the Pathans of Rohilkhand have not yet lost their old reputation for turbulence.

GAZETTEER

OF

BAREILLY.

DIRECTORY.

GAZETTEER

OF

BAREILLY.

DIRECTORY.

CONTENTS.

AHICHHATRA, *vide* RAMNAGAR.

AJAON *Pargana, Tahsil* MIRGANJ.

This is the smallest pargana in the district and occupies the north-west corner of the tahsil. It is a triangular tract, lying to the west of the Bhakra river, which separates it from Shahi, while it marches on the north-west with the Rampur State and on the south-west with Sarauli North. In its present shape it represents but a fraction of its former area, amounting in all to 13,315 acres or 20·8 square miles.

Ajaon in the days of Akbar was a very considerable pargana and appears to have extended southwards as far as the Ramganga, for the village from which it derived its name stands on the north bank of that river and belongs to pargana Aonla. The place has been washed away by the river and the site is a deserted expanse of sand and tamarisk jungle. At the cession of 1801 the pargana practically retained its ancient dimensions and till about 1825 constituted a separate tahsil. In 1835 the pargana of Sarauli North was formed from villages transferred from Moradabad and a number taken from Ajaon; and about the same time Ajaon itself and 13 other villages were assigned to Aonla. Of still greater consequence was the loss incurred in 1860, when the greater part of the pargana was handed over to the Nawab of Rampur.

The effect of this step is illustrated by the fact that the population dropped from 54,588 in 1853 to 14,132 in 1865. It then rose to 14,712 in 1872 and to 15,781 in 1881, but ten years later it fell to 14,626, though by 1901 the total was 15,315, of whom 12,140 were Hindus and 3,175 Musalmans. The chief village is Sindhauli, while Sanjna, Haldi, Sohar and Paraura also possess more than a thousand inhabitants.

ALIGANJ, *Pargana* SANEHA, *Tahsil* AONLA.

The village of Haidarnagar, better known as Aliganj from the market built by or named in honour of Ali Muhammad Khan, stands on the road from Bareilly to Aonla in 28°20′N. and 79°15′E., some two miles beyond Gaini and seven miles north-east from the tahsil headquarters. The road is joined near the village by an unmetalled road leading from Sarauli and Sheopuri. Markets are held here twice a week and the place is also noticeable as possessing an upper primary school and a small school for girls. The population at the last census numbered 2,088 persons, of whom 1,017 were Musalmans. Many of the latter are Pathans, but they have lost part of their possessions to Kayasths and Banias. The area is 673 acres and the revenue demand is Rs. 1,249.

AONLA, *Pargana and Tahsil* AONLA.

The town of Aonla stands in 28°16′N. and 79°10′E., at a distance of 17 miles south-west from Bareilly, with which it is connected by an unmetalled road. Other roads lead to Sarauli on the north, to Bhamora on the south-east, to Bisauli on the west, and to Budaun on the south. The last is metalled and passes through the east of the town to the railway station, a mile and a half to the north of the site.

The name is in all probability derived from the *aonla* tree and the place appears to have been a stronghold of the Katehriyas at least as early as the fourteenth century. By Akbar's day it was of sufficient importance to be the capital of a pargana, but its development did not take place till about 1730, when Duja Singh, the Katehriya chieftain, was assassinated through the agency of Ali Muhammad, who soon afterwards took possession of the town and made it his capital. For more than a quarter of a century Aonla was the headquarters of the Rohilla confederacy and here were buried most of the Rohilla chiefs. The place decayed rapidly with the removal of the court to Bareilly, and as the Rohillas built in brick instead of stone, their countless mosques, houses and tombs fell rapidly into ruin, giving the town an unmerited appearance of antiquity. By the time of the cession in 1801 Aonla was a dilapidated country town of no importance;

but in 1813 it became the headquarters of a tahsil and its subsequent growth has been rapid.

The population numbered 7,649 in 1847, and it has since risen steadily to 8,981 in 1853, to 9,947 in 1865, to 11,153 in 1872, to 13,018 in 1881, and to 13,559 ten years later. In 1901 the place contained 14,383 inhabitants, of whom 6,948 were Hindus, 7,388 Musalmans and 47 Christians. With the growth of the population the trade has increased and is now very considerable, and there is a large export of grain. The manufactures, however, are unimportant. Indigo was once a thriving industry, but is now in a declining state, and the few handicrafts include weaving, cotton-printing, and the manufacture of metal vessels and country carts. In 1859 the town was brought under the operations of Act XX of 1856. It would have been made a municipality but for its conformation; and in 1908 it was gazetted a notified area under Act I of 1900, local affairs being directed by a small committee under the presidency of the tahsildars. Other enactments extended to Aonla are the Village Sanitation Act, 1892, and section 34 of Act V of 1861. The public institutions comprise the tahsil, which with the registration office stands to the north-east of the town, a police station, two post-offices, a cattle-pound, a dispensary, a middle vernacular school and a school for girls. Markets are held twice a week in two bazars, which go by the names of Maharaj Datt Ram and the Deputy Sahib.

The chief feature of Aonla is the scattered nature of the site, the town consisting of four disjoined portions, the intervals being filled with graveyards and crumbling mosques. Approaching the town from the railway station, the road leads past the inspection bungalow and the mouldering tomb and the ruined palace of Saiyid Ahmad, otherwise called Shahji Miyan, a follower of Hafiz Rahmat, who was as renowned for his sanctity as for his valour. The first portion of the town is Aonla Khas, generally called Qila or Ganj, the former name being derived from the small brick-built castle in which the Rohilla chieftains held their court. It consists of two yards, entered from the street by a plain and unimposing gateway. In the outer court is the *diwan-khana* or hall of audience, an open pillared

structure which may once have had some pretensions to beauty. In the inner court are other buildings, all in a more or less dilapidated state, which in former days were used for the tahsil and the police station. Almost opposite the gateway is the mosque of Bakhshi Sardar Khan, who died in 1772; but the most conspicious building in the Qila quarter is the lofty mosque known as the Begam's. Another is that of Fateh Khan Khansaman, an elegant structure with twelve domes, but in a sad state of disrepair. The Qila is traversed by two main streets, lined in either case with brick houses, many of which are of recent date. The largest belongs to the Aonla Hakims, a somewhat impoverished but much respected family. The builder was Hakim Saadat Ali Khan, who attained high office in Rampur and rendered excellent service during the Mutiny, leading a force against the rebels and defeating them at Islamnagar in Budaun.

The second quarter is called Pakka Katra and derives its name from the high brick wall that surrounds it; for though many of the houses are of brick, the majority are poor mud-built dwellings and shops. In the centre is the lofty residence of a Brahman family, which was built by one Ajodhya Prasad. The quarter is densely populated and is the chief business centre of the town. To the south of Katra, in a walled enclosure of many acres, stands the tomb of the great Ali Muhammad. This is a large square building, standing on a high plinth, which is ascended by a flight of steps, and is surmounted by a great central dome and four octagonal cupolas at the corners. On each wall, between the cupolas, rise two square-shafted minarets. Within is a cloister surrounding the central chamber in which the chief lies buried. The building, which is of brick covered with plaster, is in a fair state of repair and is maintained by Ali Muhammad's descendant, the Nawab of Rampur. On one side of the mausoleum is a small mosque and on the other is the tomb of Sadullah Khan, who died in 1764, enclosed only by a light masonry screen with domed alcoves at the corners. Many other tombs are to be seen within the enclosure; and outside the southern gate, round a magnificent masonry tank with steps leading down to the water, are hundreds of Rohilla tombs, though few are remembered and none possesses any special interest.

The remaining quarters of Aonla are known as Sarai and Kachcha Katra. They are mere mud-built villages of the ordinary type, the former lying to the east of Pakka Katra, near the Budaun road, while the latter extends for some distance to the west towards Manauna, which in old days was regarded as a suburb of the town. Though in the time of its prosperity Aonla was doubtless much larger than at present, tradition ascribing to it no fewer than 1,700 mosques, it can hardly have been a fine city, owing to the inferior materials of which it was built. Its streets are narrow and ill-paved, while the scattered nature of the site must at all times have rendered its appearance far from imposing.

AONLA *Pargana, Tahsil* AONLA.

This is the largest of the four parganas which constitute the Aonla tahsil. It is a tract of very irregular shape, stretching from the Ramganga and the boundary of Sarauli North southwards to the borders of Budaun, with which it marches on the south and south-west. To the east lies Saneha and to the north-west is the pargana of Sarauli South. The total area is 82,550 acres or 129 square miles.

The population has increased rapidly during the past fifty years. The total in 1853 was only 67,960, but rose to 75,119 in 1865, to 80,413 in 1872, and to 81,808 in 1881. During the next decade it increased to 82,061, while in 1901 the pargana contained 84,806 inhabitants, of whom 69,660 were Hindus, 14,790 Musalmans, and 356 of other religions. More than half the Muhammadan population is to be found in the important town of Aonla, so long the seat of the Katehriyas and then of the Rohilla leaders. Other places of note or possessing large populations are Gurgaon, an ancient village in the north; Sheopuri, a town almost adjoining Sarauli, but lying within the borders of this pargana; Manauna, which is practically a suburb of Aonla; Atarchendi, a village on the Aril with several historical associations; and Rajpur Kalan, an Ahir village of 2,513 inhabitants, on the road from Aliganj to Sarauli; while 13 other places contain more than one thousand persons apiece.

The pargana has remained almost unchanged since the days of Akbar, when it belonged to the government of Budaun. At the cession it was included in the Moradabad district under the name of Manauna, but in 1805-06 it was transferred to Bareilly. The area was increased in 1835 or thereabouts by the addition of 14 villages from Ajaon, including Ajaon itself, a now deserted village on the north bank of the Ramganga.

AONLA *Tahsil.*

The Aonla tahsil is the south-western subdivision of the district and embraces roughly all the land lying on the right or south bank of the Ramganga. It contains the four parganas of Aonla, Sarauli South, Saneha and Ballia, each of which forms the subject of a separate article. On the south and west the tahsil marches with the district of Budaun and on the north-west with the Rampur state; while to the north lies tahsil Mirganj and to the north-east and east is pargana Karor, though for a very short distance in the extreme east the Ramganga constitutes the dividing line between the Ballia pargana and the Faridpur tahsil. The total area is 196,153 acres or 306·49 square miles.

Although the actual channel of the Ramganga usually lies in the Mirganj and Bareilly tahsils, both of which have several villages on the right bank of the stream, the alluvial zone extends for some distance into this tahsil. In Sarauli the river flows close to the high bank and the actual alluvial area is very small, being confined to portions of a few villages in the river bed: but above this is a row of *khadir* villages, untouched by floods and possessing a good soil, in which little irrigation is required. In pargana Aonla the alluvial belt is wider and includes a number of whole villages, and from this the level rises gradually inland, through the fine productive tract of the *khadir* to the loam of the central upland. In Saneha and Ballia, further to the east, though the belt immediately susceptible to fluvial action is relatively small, the extent of alluvial *khadir* is very large, embracing the greater part of the former and almost all the latter pargana. It is characterised by a very fine loam soil, probably superior in natural capacity to an other part of the

district. There are numerous creeks and pools kept constantly filled by springs and water is everywhere close to the surface.

The interior uplands exhibit a marked diversity of natural features. South of the *khadir* in Sarauli is an elevated plateau, rising here and there into ridges of sandhills, with a light shifting soil which under the action of the west winds is frequently blown away so as to expose the hard substratum of clay. There is a marked slope on either side of the Pairiya, a small stream which passes through the centre of the pargana and joins the Aril in Aonla, and a similar slope in the south leads down to the bed of the latter river, which throughout forms the southern boundary. The villages on this slope are inferior to the rest and constitute the poorest part of the tahsil. The uplands are irrigated from wells, but the subsoil is seldom firm; and while in a few places bullocks and the large leather bucket can be employed, the water has generally to be raised by the *charkhi* from unprotected wells which with difficulty can be made to last for a single season. In the Aonla pargana the soil improves greatly, and from the *khadir* to the town of Aonla the soil is a level loam, broken only by the slight valley of the Aril and minor channels, the dams on which supply water for irrigation. The Aril is joined by the Pairiya close to the western border, and lower down it receives on its left bank two insignificant watercourses called the Kuli and Katra. A short distance north of Aonla station it gives off the Nawab Nadi, a canal dug by Ali Muhammad, which flows south to join the Aril at the south-eastern extremity of the pargana. Another offshoot of the Aril is called the Pairiya and this represents an old channel, which goes south from Atarchendi into the Nawab Nadi. To the south-west of Aonla the level rises into sandy uplands, resembling the superior kinds of *bhur* in Sarauli, and these are usually irrigated from shallow wells worked by the *charkhi.* To the south-east is a tract intersected by drainage channels, and possessing a heavy clay soil. This block was once covered with *dhak* jungle, but most of it has long disappeared, though there is still a fair amount of stunted woodland and grassy waste. Wild animals were very numerous in old days, but the last leopard was killed in 1871, and even the *nilgai* and the blackbuck are now rare. Amid the cultivated

patches are large expanses of barren *usar*, and this clay tract extends as far as the Aril, which skirts the eastern border of the pargana, while beyond that river there is a similar belt of heavy land, but with less *usar* and *dhak* jungle, in the west of Saneha. In the latter the level sinks gradually to the Ramganga flats, which extend throughout the rest of this pargana and also include Ballia, though there is a small patch of *bangar* or upland in the middle of the southern border. There are many old channels of the Ramganga, the chief being the Bajha and the Andharia, which are a mere series of disconnected pools except during the rains.

The tahsil is very fully developed and there is practically no culturable land worth the expense of reclamation. At the first regular settlement the area under tillage was 91,619 acres and during the next thirty years a very marked extension took place, the total at the second settlement being 143,308 acres or 72·6 per cent. of the whole. During the currency of this settlement there was some further increase, the average for the seven years ending with 1894-95 being 147,257 acres, and though the figure dropped during the two following seasons, the subsequent improvement has been marked. For the five years ending with 1906-07 the average was 153,891 acres or 78·46 per cent. of the whole, the proportion rising to 83·75 in Sarauli, while nowhere is it lower than 75·33 per cent., which is the average for the Aonla pargana. There has also been an increase in the double-cropped area, which amounts to 40,164 acres or 26·1 per cent. of the cultivation. It is less than 12 per cent. in Sarauli, but in the two eastern parganas, where the conditions are more favourable, it exceeds 35 per cent. Of the remaining area 19,634 acres, or almost exactly one-tenth of the whole tahsil, are described as barren; and of this the greater part is under water or else taken up by roads, railways, buildings and the like, leaving an actually unculturable area of 6,686 acres, of which the largest proportion lies in Ballia and consists of sterile sand on the banks of the Ramganga, the rest being mainly *usar*. Excluding 3,291 acres of groves and 2,736 of current fallow, there are 16,601 acres of culturable waste, principally in the Aonla pargana; but much of this is under grass or *dhak* jungle and is more profitably utilised as pasture

than as potentially arable land of indifferent quality. The irrigated area is large, averaging 31,974 acres or 20·78 per cent. of the cultivation: but this figure does not include the extensive rice irrigation during the *kharif*, and at the same time none is required in the lowland tract in ordinary years. Sarauli is much less favourably situated than the other parganas, having an average of only 12·42 per cent. irrigated. It depends mainly on unprotected wells, whereas in Aonla and Saneha much irrigation is derived from the rude systems of canals taken out of the Aril and other streams; the chief dams being at Deokola and Atarchendi. The *zamindars* manage these dams and apportion the charges among the villages benefited; but disputes frequently arise, to the great detriment of the villages affected.

The average areas occupied by the *kharif* and *rabi* harvests are approximately equal, amounting to 95,994 and 95,171 acres respectively during the five years ending with 1906-07. Only in pargana Ballia does the latter exceed the former in extent, but much depends on the nature of the season. The chief *kharif* product is *bajra*, either by itself or mixed with *arhar*, the two comprising 33·3 per cent. of the area sown. In the light-soiled pargana of Sarauli it constitutes more than half the harvest, and everywhere it predominates, except in Saneha, where its place is taken by rice. The latter averages 19·11 per cent. and is almost exclusively of the early variety, Saneha and Aonla alone containing an appreciable area of transplanted rice. Next come *juar* and *arhar* with 19·05, maize with 13·67, the crop being a favourite one in the lowlands, cotton alone and in combination with 7·72 and sugarcane with 2·32 per cent.; garden crops, small millets, pulses and a very little indigo making up the balance. In the *rabi* the great staple is wheat, which by itself averages 46·67 per cent. of the harvest, and 6·04 per cent. is under wheat mixed with gram or barley. The two last together make up 14·61, while barley alone comprises 5·02, gram alone 9·26, *masur* 3·28 and poppy, which is very extensively grown in this tahsil, covers 9·83 per cent. of the area, the other products being of very little importance.

The chief cultivating classes of the tahsil are Kisans, Rajputs, Brahmans, Musalmans, Ahirs, Muraos and Chamars. There are

hardly any Kurmis, but the Kisans make up for the deficiency, though the proportion of high-caste tenants is unusually high for this district. In 1907-08 proprietors cultivated 9·78 per cent. of the total area included in holdings, which amounted to 161,506 acres, while occupancy tenants held 61·44, tenants at will 26·1 and ex-proprietary tenants 1·62, the remainder being rent-free. The occupancy area is larger than in any other tahsil and has increased considerably during the past thirty years. An area of 3,793 acres was grain-rented and this is mainly confined to a few villages along the Ramganga, in which the produce is peculiarly uncertain; but as an almost universal rule ordinary cash rents prevail and the system presents no peculiarities. The average cash rental is Rs. 4·25 per acre, as compared with Rs. 4·02 at the settlement, occupancy tenants paying Rs. 3·53 and tenants at will Rs. 6·64; while sub-tenants, who cultivate as much as 36,080 acres, pay the high rate of Rs. 10·01. There is a considerable difference between the rates for the various castes, Rajputs having a great advantage owing to their relationship with a large number of the proprietors, while Chamars and especially Muraos pay very much more than the average, the latter usually holding the best fields in a village.

The fiscal history of this prosperous tahsil differs in no way from that of the district as a whole and the revenue assessed at successive settlements, together with the present demand and its incidence, will be found in the appendix.* The total is liable to vary from time to time, since 37 villages or portions of villages along the Ramganga are subject to fluvial action and are held on short-term settlements under the usual rules. There are altogether 357 villages and in 1907-08 these comprised 1,474 *mahals*, of which 545 were held by single proprietors, 755 were joint *zamindari*, 88 were perfect and 79 imperfect *pattidari* and 7 were *bhaiyachara*. There are 25 revenue-free *mahals* or rather small plots in Sarauli and Saneha, but the total revenue-free area is only 2,017 acres in the whole tahsil. At the recent settlement Rajputs held 24·2 per cent. of the area, and next came Brahmans with 14·4, Banias with 14·1, Sheikhs with 11·3, Kayasths with 10·4 and Pathans with 10·2 per cent., Ahars,

* Appendix, tables IX and X.

Khattris, Kambohs and Saiyids holding the bulk of the remainder. A large number of villages, chiefly along the Ramganga, are still retained by Rajput communities, while about half as many are owned by Brahmans and Kayasths. There are no important resident landholders save the Hakims of Aonla and one or two Banias, and most of the land is in the possession of small *zamindars*, barely two-fifths being the property of actual outsiders.

The estimated population of the tahsil in 1847 was 148,522, but the inadequate character of this figure is shown by the returns of 1853, which gave a total of 174,851. It then rose steadily to 186,960 in 1865, to 196,236 in 1872 and to 197,636 in 1881. Ten years later it dropped slightly to 195,950, but in 1901 the number of inhabitants was 211,836, of whom 98,710 were females. The density was 692 to the square mile, equal to that of Mirganj and practically identical with the general average for the district. Of the whole population 173,100 were Hindus, 37,637 Musalmans, 1,013 Christians, 42 Aryas, 42 Sikhs and two were Jains. Among the Hindus the lead is taken by Kisans with 25,975 persons, and then follow Chamars with 22,408, Muraos with 21,801, Rajputs with 15,071, Brahmans, with 11,923, Kahars with 11,899, Ahirs with 9,824, Gadariyas with 5,255 and Banias with 5,031, while Dhobis, Barhais, Kayasths, Bhangis, Nais, Telis, Koris, Bharbhunjas and Kumhars occur in numbers exceeding 2,000 apiece. Rajputs are far more numerous than in any other tahsil of the district. They are chiefly Katehriyas, Chauhans, Jangharas, Gaurs and Rathors, but Gautams, Bais and many other clans are represented. Of the Musalmans 11,843 were Sheikhs, 7,526 Julahas, 5,121 Pathans and 2,160 Saiyids, no other caste being of much importance.

Save for the towns of Aonla, Sarauli and Sheopuri, the tahsil is purely agricultural and the few other places with large populations, such as Basharatganj, Ballia, Gaini, Gurgaon and Manauna, are merely overgrown villages. According to the census returns some 73 per cent. of the inhabitants depended directly on cultivation, the remaining occupations of importance being the supply of food, drink and clothing, general labour and personal or domestic service. The only manufacture which

gives employment to a large number of persons is cotton-weaving. Aonla is a local trade centre of some note, while the other markets are shown in the appendix, as well as the fairs, schools, post-offices and ferries of the tahsil.

Means of communication are very fair. The railway from Bareilly to Chandausi traverses the tract from east to west, passing through the stations of Basharatganj and Aonla, while that of Karengi lies just beyond the western border. The metre-gauge line from Bareilly to Budaun serves the south-eastern corner of the tahsil and has stations at Bamiana and Makrandpur, the latter being close to Bhamora. Parallel to the latter line runs the metalled road from Bareilly to Budaun, while a similar road runs to Budaun from the Aonla station. Several unmetalled roads radiate from Aonla, leading to Gaini and Bareilly on the north-east, to Bhamora on the south-east, to Bisauli on the west and to Sarauli on the north. A road connects Sarauli with Sheopuri and continues to Aliganj on the Bareilly road from Aonla.

The tahsil has been in existence in its present form since 1824 and constitutes a subdivision in the charge of a full-powered deputy collector. At Aonla are stationed a tahsildar, a sub-registrar, a munsif and the usual subordinate staff. For police purposes the area is divided between the circles of Aonla, Sheopuri, Gaini and Bhamora.

ATARCHENDI, *Pargana and Tahsil* AONLA.

This village stands in 28°16′N. and 79°14′E., on the west or right bank of the Aril, at a distance of four miles east from Aonla and some 14 miles from the district headquarters. The place was for a long period one of the strongholds of the Katehriyas and the site of their old fort, called the Thakurgarh, is still pointed out. It must, however, have fallen into ruins by the eighteenth century, for Sadullah Khan, the son of Ali Muhammad, built here a second fortress of brick of which the foundations and the towers on the river face are still traceable, covering an area of nearly 14 acres. The same chieftain built Sadullahganj, a hamlet on the opposite bank of the stream, north of the village. At the present day Atarchendi is best known on account of a dam on the Aril, which supplies irrigation for a large number

of villages and is maintained by the landholders. The village itself is of considerable size and has greatly increased of late years, the population rising from 1,108 in 1872 to 2,045 in 1901. The latter included 280 Musalmans and a large community of Katehriyas, who still retain the proprietary right in this and many other villages of the neighbourhood, though a portion is in the hands of Kayasths. The area of the village is 1,459 acres, of which some 950 are cultivated, and the revenue demand is Rs. 1,480. Atarchendi possesses a post-office, an upper primary school and a small school for girls.

BAHERI, *Pargana* CHAUMAHLA, *Tahsil* BAHERI.

The small town which gives its name to the northern tahsil stands in 28°46′N. and 79°30′E., on the main road to Naini Tal at a distance of 31 miles north from Bareilly. Parallel to the road on the east runs the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway, on which there is a station to the north of the town. Unmetalled roads lead from Baheri to Rudarpur on the north-west and to Shahi on the south-west. About a mile to the west flows the Kichha river, while to the east of the railway is the Kichha canal.

The town comprises the inhabited sites of Baheri, Sheikhupur and Tanda, the last being originally a Banjara settlement and still mainly inhabited by that caste. The total population at the last census numbered 4,421 persons, of whom 3,180 were Musalmans. The houses with few exceptions are built of mud, but there are several brick mosques and the bazar is a busy place with a large and growing trade in rice and other produce of the Tarai and the neighbouring country. Well-attended markets are held in Baheri three times a week and an important fair attracts some 15,000 persons on the occasion of the Dasahra festival. In addition to the tahsil buildings Baheri possesses a middle vernacular school, a dispensary, a registration office, a police station, a post-office, a cattle-pound, a canal bungalow, a district board *sarai* and a military encamping ground. The site is administered under the provisions of the Village Sanitation Act, 1892, and Section 34 of Act V of 1861 has been extended to the place. Tanda is owned partly by Banjaras and partly by a Bania of Chandausi, while small portions belong to Saiyids and Faqirs.

BAHERI *Tahsil.*

This is the northern subdivision of the district and comprises a large but compact block of country, bounded on the south by the Nawabganj, Bareilly and Mirganj tahsils, on the west by the Rampur state, on the north by the Naini Tal Tarai and on the east by the Jahanabad pargana of the Pilibhit district. It includes the parganas of Richha, forming the eastern half of the tahsil, Chaumahla, Kabar and Sirsawa, each of which is the subject of a separate article. The total area is 220,502 acres or 344·53 square miles.

The tahsil is a tract of a remarkably homogeneous character, the soil being uniformly of a fertile description. But soil is of less importance than climate, and the value of land rises as its distance from the Tarai increases. The southern portion, known locally as the *des*, resembles the better parts of the Mirganj and Nawabganj tahsils, offering a strong contrast to the *mar* of the north, which is very unhealthy and is characterised by fluctuating population and cultivation. The Chaumahla pargana has a particularly bad reputation and is decidedly precarious; though the soil is almost always good and productive, for there is practically no *bhur* and no *usar* whatever in any part of the tahsil. Sirsawa and Kabar are excellent parganas, fertile, well watered and in a flourishing condition. The same may be said of the southern half of Richha, but the north is an unhealthy tract, almost as bad as Chaumahla.

Taken as a whole the tahsil is a plain sloping gently to the south or south-west, the course followed by the rivers, the number of which forms the dominant characteristic of the tract. The western Bahgul flows through Sirsawa and the south-west corner of Kabar, receiving many affluents, of which the Barai, the Baraur, the Madmi and the Kuli are the most important. The Kichha, fed by the Andhalla on the east and the Khalwa on the west, joins the Bahgul on the boundary of Kabar and Sirsawa. Next comes the Dhora, another river of the Tarai, which traverses the east of Chaumahla and the south-west of Richha, receiving a small affluent on its left bank; while further east in Richha are the Deoranian and the eastern Bahgul, which maintain an almost parallel course through that pargana. These rivers and

the canals taken from them give the tahsil great facilities for irrigation. The Kuli is dammed at Khamaria and Basai, supplying all the land west of the Bahgul. Between the latter and the Kichha water is obtained from the Chachait dam over the Baraur, from the right branch of the Paha canal, supplemented by the Gurbojh and Daulatpur distributaries, and in Kabar from the Manpur dams on the Bahgul. Between the Kichha and the Dhora most of the country is irrigated from the Kichha canal and its various branches. The northern portion of the tract between the Dhora and the Deoranian has little irrigation, but the southern part is commanded by the Mahal canal from the Dhora, which discharges into the Gora *nala*. The country between the Deoranian and the eastern Bahgul depends in the north on irrigation by lift from the rivers; while further south the Khirni dam over the former supplies a number of villages, while the masonry dam on the Bahgul at Choreli serves the right Choreli and Khamaria canals. Nearly all the tract east of the latter river is served by the Bahgul canal, the two Oganpur distributaries and the left Choreli. The canal system has been very widely extended of late years, and an important improvement has been effected by the substitution of masonry for earthen dams. Irrigation is much more demanded for the rice than for the *rabi* crops, and the replacement of the earthen *bandhs*, which generally gave way in the rains, by masonry weirs has added enormously to the value of the land.

The tahsil was still in an undeveloped state in 1838, when the cultivated area was only 134,987 acres. It is true that this does not include revenue-free lands, which were then extensive owing to the existence of the Chachait *jajir*; but on the other hand it includes the 21 villages of Sirsawa and others in the Chaumahla pargana, which were afterwards bestowed on the Nawab of Rampur. By 1868 the figure had risen to 173,325, the increase being very marked in all parganas. In spite of repeated fluctuations the cultivation continued to expand, and for the seven years ending with 1894-95 averaged 177,695 acres; but then a cycle of unfavourable years set in and tillage dropped to a low figure, the total being only 165,849 acres at the last settlement. Though there has of late been some improvement, the average for the five years ending with 1906-07 was no

more than 166,956 acres. At the same time this represents a proportion of 75·72 per cent. of the total area, the figure being 79·07 in Sirsawa, 78·69 in Kabar and 75·72 in Richha, while in Chaumahla it is only 69·16 per cent. Further there is an extraordinarily large amount of double-cropped land, the average being as much as 73,046 acres or 43·75 per cent. of the net cultivation, and in pargana Kabar more than half the land under tillage bears two crops in the year.

The area of actually barren soil is extremely small; for though 24,335 acres are thus classified, most of this is either under water or else taken up by sites, buildings, railways, roads and the like, leaving but 1,211 acres of sterile land in the whole tahsil. The so-called culturable area averages 29,210 acres or 13·25 per cent. but this includes 3,210 acres of groves and 6,723 acres of current fallow; the remainder being principally old fallow or else grassy wastes which are of considerable value for grazing purposes. The irrigated area is larger than would appear from the returns, for much irrigation is given to rice in the *kharif* and this is usually not recorded. The average for the five years ending with 1906-07 was 30,747 acres or 18·42 per cent. of the cultivation; a figure which often is largely exceeded, much depending on the nature of the winter rains. The Kabar pargana has an average of 26·45 per cent. and Richha of 18·42, but in the other two parganas it does not exceed 15 per cent. As much as 89·61 per cent. of the irrigation is derived from the canals and the bulk of the remainder from the rivers and streams direct. Wells are little used, and of less than 1,000 acres irrigated by their means over 600 lie in pargana Richha, especially the southern villages of that tract.

The *kharif* always covers a larger area than the *rabi*, and for the five years ending with 1906-07 averaged 134,579 acres as against 108,480 under spring crops: but the difference is much less in the Sirsawa and Kabar parganas than elsewhere. Rice is the great *kharif* staple and occupies 47·76 per cent. of the area sown for this harvest; 22·05 per cent. being under the late or transplanted variety, which is relatively uncommon in pargana Sirsawa. Next comes maize with 22·03 per cent. and then sugarcane with 9·67, the proportion rising to 12·41 in

pargana Richha; while after these follow *juar* and *arhar* with 7·98, cotton and *arhar* with 3·07, small millets, pulses, garden crops and a very little *bajra*, the last alone and in combination making up but 1·67 per cent. In the *rabi* the lead is taken as usual by wheat with 31·45 per cent. of the area, exclusive of 14·88 per cent. under wheat mixed with barley or gram. The latter is very extensively grown, averaging 25·59 per cent., while with barley it makes up 5·21, barley alone covering 2·87. A favourite crop in this tract is *masur*, which occupies as much as 9·91 per cent. of the area, and with poppy, ·24 per cent., accounts for the bulk of the remainder.

The cultivation is generally good and a noticeable feature of the tahsil is the relative absence of high-caste tenants. The principal cultivating classes are Kurmis, Musalmans, Chamars, Muraos, Kisans and other low-caste Hindus; Brahmans and Rajputs being in possession of but 5·47 per cent. of the total area included in holdings. The latter aggregated 176,685 acres in 1907-08 and of this 4·43 per cent. was in the hands of proprietors as *sir* or *khudkasht*, 51·1 was cultivated by occupancy tenants, 43·2 by tenants at will, ·33 by ex-proprietary tenants and ·94 per cent. was rent-free. The occupancy area is smaller than in any other tahsil, but this is only natural in view of the precarious nature of the northern portions, and there has been a large decrease during the past three decades. Grain rents are still very prevalent, but whereas they obtained in the case of 144,000 acres in 1875, the present figure is but 56,889, principally in Richha and Chaumahla, and commutation has been effected in numerous instances since the last settlement. In a few villages on the Mirganj border a small area is held at high cash rents while the rest is grain-rented; but usually grain rents extend to whole villages. Cash rates run fairly high, averaging Rs. 5·8 at settlement and Rs. 5·75 per acre in 1907-08; occupancy tenants paying Rs. 5·22 and tenants at will Rs. 7·2. An area of 16,069 acres was sublet and the recorded rental was Rs. 6·01 per acre.

The vicissitudes of fortune experienced by the tahsil have been narrated in chapter IV and the revenue assessed at successive settlements, together with the present demand and its

incidence, will be found in the appendix.* The total is apt to vary slightly, since a number of precarious *mahals* were assessed for a short term only at the last settlement and at the same time those especially subject to floods were demarcated as alluvial. There are altogether 430 villages in the tahsil and in 1907-08 these comprised 1,177 *mahals*, of which 466 were owned by single proprietors and 624 were joint *zamindari*: while 37 were perfect *pattidari*, only one was held in imperfect *pattidari* tenure and three were *bhaiyachara*. A noteworthy feature is the relative absence of proprietary communities and small landholders. The Rains of Pilibhit have acquired considarable estates in Richha and the Sheikhs of Mawai in Kabar own a large property; but about a fourth of the land is in the hands of Pathans of Rampur and Bareilly, while the Banias and Kayasths of the latter city have purchased extensive areas. Altogether at the time of the settlement Pathans held 24·2 per cent. of the tahsil, Rains 11·9, Banias 11·8, Kayasths 10, Kurmis 7·7, Sheikhs 7·47, Khattris 4·5, Rajputs, 3·16, Jats 3 and Saiyids 1·3 per cent., the rest being in the hands of other Hindus.

Despite the unfavourable nature of the climate, the tahsil is thickly populated, the average density at the last census being 561 to the square mile. The precarious nature of the country is illustrated by the fluctuations in the number of inhabitants during the last half-century. The total rose from 188,305 in 1853 to 198,850 in 1865, but then fell to 197,393 in 1872. During the famine of 1877 large numbers flocked to the moist lands of the north and by 1881 the population had risen to 218,487. Since that date, however, it has undergone a marked decline, falling in 1891 to 207,063 and at the last census to 193,412, of whom 90,190 were females. The whole number included 136,913 Hindus, 56,017 Musalmans, 420 Christians, 50 Aryas, 8 Jains and 4 Sikhs. As in the adjoining Bareilly tahsil, Kurmis are the strongest Hindu caste, numbering 23,415 persons, and then come Chamars with 20,077, Muraos with 16,034, Koris with 13,975, Kahars with 8,190 and Kisans with 5,710, while after these follow Brahmans, Jats, Telis, Gadariyas, Barhais, Rajputs, Dhobis, Nais and Kayasths, with a total exceeding 2,000 in each

* Appendix, tables IX and X.

case. The Rajputs are less numerous here than in most other parts of the district, but the variety of clans is nevertheless great, though the majority are Chauhans, Katehriyas, Rathors and Gaurs. Among the Musalmans the prevailing castes are Julahas with 9,749, Banjaras with 7,202, Pathans with 6,682, Faqirs with 4,335, Behnas with 4,183 and Sheikhs with 3,958, while of the rest Mewatis, Lohars and Rajputs, principally Bhattis by clan, are the best represented.

According to the census returns the actual agricultural population amounted to about 72 per cent. of the whole, the proportion being much the same as in Nawabganj and Aonla. Of the other occupations the supply of food, drink and clothing accounted for 11·5, personal and domestic service for 4·5 and general labour for 2·9 per cent. There are no manufactures of any note, except perhaps cotton-weaving and cotton-printing in a few villages. The tahsil contains no town of any size, those of Baheri, Shishgarh, Shergarh and Richha being merely agricultural villages. The markets, fairs, schools and post-offices of the tahsil are shown in the appendix.

Through the centre of the tract, from north to south, run the railway and metalled Road from Kathgodam to Bareilly, the former having stations at Baheri, Richha Road and Deoranian. Elsewhere means of communication are both scanty and poor. East of the line the only road is that from Richha Road station to Richha and Pilibhit, while to the west roads lead from Baheri to Rudarpur on the north-west and to Shergarh and Shahi on the south-east. From the latter place a road runs northwards to Shishgarh and Rudarpur, traversing the extreme south-west corner of the tahsil.

The numerous changes that have taken place in the administrative arrangement of the component parganas have been dealt with in chapter IV. The tahsil in its present form came into existence in 1863, and has since formed a subdivision in the charge of a full-powered officer on the district staff. The tahsildar, sub-registrar and the usual complement of subordinate officials reside at Baheri, while the original civil jurisdiction is vested in the munsif of Haveli. For police purposes the area is divided between the circles of Baheri, Deoranian and Shishgarh, the station of Richha having recently been abolished.

BAIRAMNAGAR, *Pargana* KABAR, *Tahsil* BAHERI.

A large agricultural village standing in 28°38′N. and 79°20′E., about half a mile from the left bank of the Bahgul, three miles west from Shergarh and 23 miles from Bareilly. It gives its name to an important distributary of the Kichha canal, which flows through the west of the village. The population at the last census, including that of Nurabad, which forms part of the site, numbered 2,492 persons, of whom 1,138 were Musalmans. The latter are mainly Pathans, Banjaras and Julahas, who carry on their traditional industry of weaving. The place possesses an upper primary school, but has no other feature of interest. The area is 1,922 acres and the revenue demand is Rs. 3,301, the owner of the greater part being *Raja* Lalta Prasad of Pilibhit, who bought it from the old Sheikh proprietors.

BALLIA, *Pargana* BALLIA, *Tahsil* AONLA.

The place which gives its name to the Ballia pargana is a large agricultural village standing in 28°11′N. and 79°23′E., in the lowlands of the Ramganga valley, at a distance of fifteen miles south-east from Aonla and five miles from Bhamora. It is a most inaccessible place, owing to the existence of a large watercourse which cuts it off from the upland and there is no road within five miles. In 1901 it contained 2,560 inhabitants, of whom 365 were Musalmans. The principal castes are Banias and Kayasths, one of the latter being the proprietor of the village, which has an area of 724 acres and is assessed at Rs. 1,420. Ballia possesses a post-office, a middle vernacular school and a small school for girls. Markets are held twice a week, but the trade is necessarily local.

BALLIA *Pargana*, *Tahsil* AONLA.

This small pargana occupies the south-eastern corner of the tahsil and extends from Saneha on the west to the Ramganga and pargana Karor, the latter forming the boundary on the north and east, while to the south lies the Budaun district. The total area is 23,272 acres or 36·36 square miles, practically the whole of this lying in the low valley of the Ramganga.

Ballia seems to have originally formed part of Saneha and to have attained an independent existence in the eighteenth century. The Rohillas, however, appear to have incorporated it in Karor and it was not detached till 1814. Then it was transferred to Salempur, now in Budaun, but in 1824, on the constitution of the Sahaswan or Budaun district, it was retained in Bareilly and made into a separate pargana of the Aonla tahsil. In 1870 its area was reduced by the transfer of 19 villages to Salempur, though four were received from Saneha in compensation.

Owing to this loss the population, which had risen from 20,638 in 1853 to 24,314 in 1865, dropped to 23,950 in 1872, while it subsequently fell to 23,093 in 1881 and to 22,934 ten years later. In 1901, however, a marked increase was recorded, the total being 26,779, of whom 24,141 were Hindus, 2,566 Musalmans and 72 of other religions. Ballia is a large village, and in addition to this Sardarnagar, Naurangpur, Akha, Bichraiya and Langra contain over a thousand inhabitants apiece.

BARAUR, *Pargana and Tahsil* NAWABGANJ.

A village standing on the right bank of the Bahgul, in 28°37′N. and 79°35′E., at a distance of six miles north-north-west from Nawabganj and some 22 miles from Bareilly. It once ranked as a town, having been administered under Act XX of 1856 from 1873 to 1903, when the measure was withdrawn on account of the poverty and insignificance of the place. There is a cattle-pound here and an upper primary school, as well as a canal bungalow, while markets are held in the village three times a week. The population numbered 2,478 in 1872, but fell to 2,314 in 1881. Ten years later it was 2,322, while in 1901 the number of inhabitants, including those of Jafarpur, was only 1,906, of whom 449 were Musalmans. The village has an area of 1,310 acres, of which about 1,010 are cultivated, and is held at a revenue of Rs. 2,792 by Muhammad Rahimdad Khan of Bareilly. A short distance to the north of Baraur, in the village of Ataria, is a lofty pillar of the great trigonometrical survey.

BAREILLY, *Pargana* KAROR, *Tahsil* BAREILLY.

The city of Bareilly, properly spelled Bareli and commonly known as Bans Bareli to distinguish it from Rai Bareli in Oudh, stands approximately in 28°22′N. and 79°24′E., at a distance of 290 miles by rail from Allahabad, 812 from Calcutta and 1,031 from Bombay. It is situated on high ground above the valley of the Ramganga, which flows close to the western outskirts of the city, and then bends away to the south-west. To the east, skirting the cantonment, is the Nakatia, while on the west the Deoranian discharges itself into the Ramganga. The place is approached by several lines of railway and metalled roads. The main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand system approaches it from the south and, after passing through the station in civil lines, runs through the western extremities of the city, eventually turning off towards the north-west. From the station a branch line runs south-westwards to the bridge over the Ramganga near Akha and thence continues to Aonla, Chandausi and Aligarh. The station is also the junction for two lines of the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway. The branch leading to Soron and Kasganj leaves the broad-gauge line last mentioned at the Akha bridge; while the main line runs northwards from Bareilly station to the city station near the district jail and thence to Shahamatganj junction, formerly known as the central jail station. There it is joined by a short branch leading from the Shahamatganj goods-shed in the heart of the city. Metalled roads lead from Bareilly to Budaun on the south-west, to Shahjahanpur on the south-east, to Pilibhit on the north-east, to Naini Tal on the north, and to Moradabad on the north-west; though the last is now metalled only for ten miles from the city. An unmetalled road crosses the Ramganga by a ferry and leads to Budaun, while a second goes eastwards from the old city to Haru Nagla and thence over the Nakatia to Bisalpur.

Bareilly is the largest city in Rohilkhand. Its population rose from 92,208 souls in 1847 to 101,507 in 1853, or 111,332 if the cantonment be included, and to 105,649 in 1865. A decline then occurred, for in 1872 the total for both city and cantonment was but 102,982: though subsequently a rapid increase set

in, the figure rising to 113,417 in 1881, to 121,039 in 1891, and to 131,208 in 1901. These figures include the cantonment population, which numbered 10,257 in 1881 and 13,254 ten years later, while in 1901 it was 13,828, of whom 6,502 were Hindus, 4,801 Musalmans and 2,525 of other religions, principally Christians. The municipal population, 117,380 in all, consisted of 60,685 Hindus, 54,606 Musalmans, 1,503 Christians, 531 Aryas, 49 Sikhs and 6 Jains. The principal Hindu castes were Banias, with 7,132 representatives, followed by Kahars with 7,065, Brahmans with 5,835, Kayasths with 5,786, Lodhs with 3,578, Muraos with 3,165, Chamars with 2,338, Sonars with 2,220, Khattris with 2,163 and Rajputs with 2,100. Of the Musalmans 22,739 were Sheikhs and 12,518 Pathans, while Julahas with 5,260 and Saiyids with 4,399 made up the bulk of the remainder, for besides these Mughals alone occurred in numbers exceeding a thousand.

Of the city population 49·04 per cent. were engaged in or dependent on industries and commerce, the industrial community by itself making up 40·18 per cent. The chief occupations comprised under the latter head were those concerned with the preparation and supply of food and drink, and one of the chief of these is the manufacture of sugar. An immense amount of sugar-refining is now carried on in Bareilly and this may be regarded as the staple industry of the city : about 20,000 tons of raw sugar being imported annually. Next comes weaving, which has been mentioned already in chapter II, and then work in metals and wood, the latter including the well-known manufacture of furniture. The trade of the place consists mainly in sugar, cloth, grain, salt, metals as well as timber, of which large quantities are brought hither by rail from the forests. The chief centres of the grain trade are Shahamatganj, Zulfikarganj and the Kotwali Chauk. Of the other main occupational classes pasture and agriculture accounted for 14·45, personal and domestic service for 15·9, general labour for 7·31, professions for 5·86 and public service for 4·8 per cent., the small remainder consisting of those whose means of support is independent of any regular occupation.

According to tradition the old city was founded in 1537 by a Rajput, as already recorded in the district history. About

1573 the place had an imperial garrison and a few years later Ain-ul-mulk founded the Mirzai Masjid and the Mirzai Bagh. Before the close of Akbar's reign Bareilly had become the capital of a vast pargana, but no name of any note occurs in connection with the place till the days of Shahjahan, when Raja Makrand Rai, a Khattri, was appointed governor in 1657. This man built the new city, the new fort, the tomb of Shahdana and the Jami Masjid of the Sunnis; while either he or his brothers founded Makrandpur, Alamgiriganj, Mulukpur, Kunwarpur and Biharipur. By this time the city had become the capital of Katehr and it grew to further importance during the days of the Rohillas, notably Hafiz Rahmat Khan, who moved the seat of government hither from Aonla. The sons of Hafiz Rahmat gave their names to Inayatganj and Zulfikarganj, while his Hindu ministers built Katra Manrai and Gadhi. Other relics of this period are the garden of Champat Rai and the mosques of Badr-ul-Islam and Bibiji; while the tombs of Hafiz Rahmat and Muhammad Yar were built during the administration of the Nawab Wazirs of Oudh, who held Bareilly till the cession of Rohilkhand to the Company in 1801. The place then became the headquarters of a district and the seat of a provincial court of appeal. The subsequent history of the city has been narrated elsewhere, the chief events being the outbreaks of 1816 and 1837 and the great rebellion of 1857.

Bareilly became a cantonment from the first introduction of British rule, but it was not till after the Mutiny that European troops were regularly stationed here. The cantonment is of wide extent, stretching south-eastwards from the city to the Nakatia, the boundary being defined roughly by the railway and the Shahjahanpur road. It contains the native cavalry lines in the east, the infantry lines for a British and an Indian battalion in the centre, the artillery lines in the west and the extensive buildings and yards of the Supply and Transport Corps near the railway station. Near the artillery lines is the small fort, built as a place of refuge after the outbreak of 1816: a square building with two flanking bastions and a deep and wide ditch. There is a large and densely populated bazar in the south of the cantonment, and another stands in the centre, near

the British infantry lines, while close to the latter are the dak-bungalow, the post-office and the station church. Towards the fort are the Outram Institute, the station hospital and the Roman Catholic church. There is a second Anglican church on the north-west borders of the cantonment, close to the club, and its churchyard contains the tomb of James Thomason, Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces from 1843 to 1853. The tomb was destroyed by the rebels in 1857, but was afterwards rebuilt by the Government. The northern portion of the cantonment, from the Shahjahanpur road to the eastern boundary of the civil station, is a magnificent expanse of open grass, containing room for two or more battalions under canvas without encroaching on the large racecourse and the polo grounds. Save for this vast *maidan* the cantonment is extremely well wooded and for its broad roads and shady avenues, its convenient arrangement, its commodious barrack accommodation, its ample space and remarkable cleanliness it has been considered equal to any in India, and certainly the station has at all times enjoyed an almost unrivalled popularity.

The civil station is interposed between the cantonment and the city. It extends northwards from the railway station, adjoining which is a large *sarai* and a number of poor shops. From the station one road leads into the cantonment and another goes direct to the city, passing the district courts and offices, round which are congregated the judge's court, the bar library, the police office, the magistrate's lock-up and other buildings. To the west of the courts is the large enclosure of the district jail, originally constructed as a central jail. Beyond this are the police lines, and further on is the Bareilly city station on the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway. To the north-east and east of the courts are the residential bungalows of the officials, including the circuit house and that of the Commissioner of Rohilkhand ; and in the same neighbourhood are the Allahabad Bank, the Bank of Upper India, the offices of the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway and the Company Bagh or public garden, at the southern end of which, abutting on the cantonment, is the extensive building of the Bareilly Club. Along the northern extremity of the public gardens runs a broad road westwards,

crossing the main road to the city and continuing past the police lines to the city station, while subsequently it becomes the Naini Tal road and closely follows the line of railway. On the north side are the lunatic asylum and the vast compound in which stand the residence of the Nawab of Rampur and the imposing buildings of the college, recently erected. To the west of the city road are the premises of the American Mission, with its theological seminary, a red-brick church and the residences of the staff. In the same neighbourhood is the Highland cemetery, a small and shady enclosure which contains numerous memorials to the non-commissioned officers and men of the 42nd Royal Highlanders who died in 1858-59.

Between the mission premises and the city is the district high school, the buildings of which were till recently shared by the Bareilly college. It stands in the village of Makrandpur, which derives its name from Raja Makrand Rai, the principal founder of Bareilly. To the west of this is Nekpur, which comprises a large extent of cultivated land within municipal limits, stretching for a considerable distance beyond the railway lines and the area occupied by the yards and workshops adjoining the city station.

The city proper runs east and west, from the Ramganga almost to the Nakatia. It is extraordinarily modern in its appearance and old buildings are few and generally inconspicuous. The eastern portion is known as the old city, which ten years ago was a somewhat squalid and decayed suburb, but has now good roads and pavements, while the old mud-built houses have been replaced by substantial dwellings of brick. It is inhabited chiefly by Musalmans and is full of open spaces, graveyards and ruined or ruinous mosques and houses. The old city was built round the Kot or fort of Basdeo, the reputed founder of Bareilly, the name of whose father, Jagat Singh, is preserved in the easternmost *muhalla* and the cultivated lands of Jagatpur, which is included within municipal limits. To the south of Jagatpur, in the extreme south-east, is the suburb of Newada Sheikhan, named after a very old Sheikh colony, and between this and the Shahjahanpur road, abutting on the *maidan* and racecourse, is Hafizpur, called after Hafiz Rahmat Khan. The latter

contains the small Christian settlement, and the little church of Cowieganj, to which reference has been made in chapter III. Practically speaking the old city comprises the area to the east of the Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur roads from their junction at Golganj. It is traversed by the Bisalpur road and lies in the police circle known as Baradari. In addition to the outlying villages already mentioned it includes the *muhallas* of Madhobari, which contains the Shahamatganj goods-sheds and terminus; Bazaria Inayatganj, the smaller of the two markets built by Inayat Khan, the unfortunate son of Hafiz Rahmat Khan; Chak Mahmudpur, Kankartola and Gher Jafar Khan, to the north of the Bisalpur road. To the south of the latter are Qazitola, the north and south *muhallas* of Katra Chand Khan, Chah Baljati, named after the wells built by a Banjara woman, and Jagatpur, already noted. There are no traces of the old Katehria fort which was razed to the ground in the days of Akbar, and the antiquities of the old city are very unimportant. The chief is the Mirzai Masjid, built under the orders of Akbar by Mirza Ain-ul-mulk, the date according to a chronogram written by the famous Faizi being 1579, while it was repaired in 1750 by Haq Dad Khan. There is also the tomb of Badr-ul-Islam, appointed governor of Bareilly in 1745 after the capture of Ali Muhammad at Bangarh; as well as that of Bibiji, the sister of Hafiz Rahmat Khan.

The new city lies on either side of a main street which runs throughout its length from Golganj westwards. This street is flanked on either side by a continuous line of neat masonry shops, for the most part of two storeys and uniformly built of brick covered with white plaster; though in the squares and market-places the houses are more lofty and pretentious. From Golganj the road leads to a second circus of the same name and thence through the large grain market of Shahamatganj, past Zulfikarganj, and the Kachcha Sarai, a vast quadrangle on the south of the street, to the Kotwali Chauk, where the street is joined by the main road from the civil lines and the railway station, which continues northwards through the city to join the Naini Tal road near the central jail and is often known as the Naini Tal road. The Chauk or central market-place is flanked

on the north by the Kotwali or city police station and on the south by the tahsil: fine buildings of two storeys erected when Mr. Fleetwood Williams was magistrate of the district. To the south of the main street from Golganj to the Kotwali are the *muhallas* of Shahamatganj, Kali Bari, Bansmandi and Naumahla. The last lies to the south of the Kachcha Sarai and contains the spacious grounds of the Sadr dispensary and the Dufferin hospital. These have been greatly improved during the past thirty years and with the various wards, operating rooms and other buildings present a very attractive appearance. Opposite the dispensary, on the other side of the road leading from the civil station, stands the large triangular edifice occupied by the offices of the municipal board, the courts of the honorary magistrates and the Rohilkhand Institute. Facing it on the south is an ornamental garden maintained by the municipality; and close by are a church and a school belonging to the American Mission, the former possessing a lofty clock tower. South of this garden again are the extensive premises of the district high school, to which reference has been made above.

The *muhallas* to the north of the main street, from the Shahamatganj station to the Naini Tal road, are north and south Shahdana, Gangapur, Bagh Ahmad Ali Khan, Kasaitola, Chamartola, north and east Alamgiriganj, east and west Chah Kankar and Akab Kotwali; while further north again are Birahimpur, which includes a large area of cultivated land on either side of the Pilibhit road, east and west Shahabad, Qanungoyan, Bhur, Tibri and the outlying village of Udaipur, which extends to the furthest northern boundary of the recently enlarged municipal area. Of these *muhallas* Shahdana derives its name from a celebrated Faqir, whose tomb was built by Makrand Rai in the days of Aurangzeb; during the riots of 1816 it was the rallying-point of the insurgents, many of whom were buried in its precincts. The market of Alamgiriganj was also erected by Makrand Rai, while Bagh Ahmad Ali Khan derives its name from a wealthy Rohilla, who built the large tank which is still called after him.

From the Naini Tal road westwards to the railway line is a densely inhabited block of city, which contains a very large

number of small *muhallas*. The main street continues westwards through the centre from the Kotwali square. It is here of a very regular character till it opens out in the Chandni Chauk, on the south side of which is a fine gateway, richly decorated with plaster, leading into the Pakka Sarai. There was formerly a similar gateway on the north, at the entrance of the Sahukara *muhalla*, but this was pulled down owing to its dangerous condition a few years ago. Beyond this the street again opens out into the Katra and Qila Bazars, the latter marking the site of Makrand Rai's great fort, now wholly demolished; while at the termination of the street, close to the railway, is the fine square of Inglisganj, named after Mr. John Inglis, who when magistrate built most of the existing highways through the city.

The *muhallas* to the south of the central street, between the municipal hall and the high school on the east, the civil station on the south and the railway on the west, are Kaharan, Karaulan, Khwaja Qutb, Darzi Chauk, Kucha Sitaram, Saudagaran, Khattrian, Kasgaran and Biharipur on the west; Kauwatola, east and west Gadhia, east and west Bamanpuri, Richhbandan, Kunwarpur, Malukpur and Gali Mirdaha in the centre; and Pakka Sarai, Masjid Domni, Gher Sheikh Mitthu, Masjid Niarain, Kanghitola, Akab Kotwali Kohna, Inglisganj, Bazaria Sandal Khan, Zakhira, Reti, east and west Jasauli and Nakhshbandian in the west. Most of these names explain their origin, being called after the caste or occupation of the residents. Zakhira is named after the old treasury, Gadhia after a tank in that neighbourhood, Kauwatola after a rookery among some *nim* trees, Malukpur, Kunwarpur and Biharipur after three brothers of Makrand Rai, Khwaja Qutb after a merchant called Qutb-ud-din, and Jasauli after a village which extends beyond the railway to the banks of the Ramganga. In Kanghitola, the comb-makers' quarter, is the Jami Masjid of the Sunnis, approached by a street leading from the south-east corner of Inglisganj. It was built in 1667 by Makrand Rai, and has lately been restored by the Musalmans of the city; but it is architecturally uninteresting, save for its gateway which is surmounted by a *naubatkhana* or chamber for musicians. Further south is the Gudri-ka-Masjid, the chief mosque of the Shias; built by Mirza Hasan Raza Khan,

governor of Bareilly in the days of Asaf-ud-daula. It was repaired some years ago by Nawab Qasim Ali Khan of the reigning family of Rampur, and it is a much more striking building than the other, with its graceful domes and lofty minarets plastered with serrated tracery. Near the Qila Bazar is the highly decorated house of Altaf Ali Khan, a former Kamboh resident of the city, and to the west of the bazar is a solid masonry bridge over a watercourse called the Qila *nadi,* built in 1842 by Diwan Bahadur Singh, the great-grandfather of Munshi Bhim Singh mentioned in chapter III as one of the chief landholders of the district. At the extremity of the street, on the west side of Inglisganj, is the Qila police station and on the opposite side of the road is the Inglisganj school.

North of the main street are the *muhallas* of Gali Nawaban, Katra Manrai, east and west Bazaria Puran, Gali Bhatan, Lakheran, east and west Zakati, Manaintola, Charhai Nib, Panjabpura, Pul Qazi, Sahukara, Chhipitola and Bazaria Moti Lal; while further to the north are Kohra Pir, Bhishtian, Chah Bai, Bankhana, Kishtpazan, Chaudhri, Gulabnagar, Muradpura, Rafiabad, Kela Bagh and Talab Chaudhri. The Zakati or almstakers' *muhalla* is named after a family of Kayasth pensioners, and Katra Manrai is called after Man Rai, a minister of Ali Muhammad, who built a house and gateway, of which the latter is still standing.

Beyond the railway the main street parts into two, one going north-west to Moradabad through the suburb of Salehnagar, while the other leads south-west to Aonla, crossing the Ramganga by a bridge of boats. The only *muhallas* in this direction are the three divisions of Kathgar, which lie close to the railway, and the area is for the most part taken up by gardens and cultivation. It would seem that the houses of the earliest European officials were located in this neighbourhood: as for example the large, but dilapidated, house of Mr. Fanthome and the Kashmiri Kothi near the central jail, where Bishop Heber stayed with Mr. Hawkins, then judge of Bareilly. Here is the Husaini Bagh, containing a *baradari* or summer-house built by Husain Ali Khan, a governor of the city under Asaf-ud-daula; and hard by is the garden of Champat Rai, a younger brother of Rao Pahar Singh, who was a

minister of Hafiz Rahmat Khan. The temple in the garden was built in 1854. Of more importance is the tomb of Hafiz Rahmat Khan, standing near the Aonla road. It is approached through a fine plastered gateway, which leads into a large cemetery, and in the centre of the latter is the mausoleum, an elegant though somewhat shabby structure of brick and plaster. Over the door is an inscription stating that it was built by his daughter in 1834; but as a matter of fact the tomb was begun in 1775 by Rao Pahar Singh, while Zulfikar Khan in the following year set up the ornamental canopy of plaster over the grave. When the wall surrounding the city of Pilibhit was demolished the money derived from the sale of the materials was devoted to the construction of the dome and the precincts, either by the Nawab Wazir at the suggestion of the British Government or by the Company itself. Hafiz Rahmat Khan's daughter repaired the structure and assumed the whole credit for the building, while at the same time the gateway was erected by Hafiz Muhammad Yar Khan. The latter is to be distinguished from Muhammad Yar, the son of Ali Muhammad, who is buried in a tomb in the immediate neighbourhood. The mausoleum was again restored by Mr. Thomason; but after the Mutiny the declining fortunes of Hafiz Rahmat Khan's descendants caused it to be neglected, with the result that Mr. A. Cadell had to undertake extensive repairs in 1891.

The chief public buildings have already been mentioned or described in the foregoing pages, while in chapter IV reference has been made to the many educational institutions, of which a list will be found in the appendix. Some account too has been given there of the municipal administration of the city. Bareilly has an excellent water-supply from the innumerable wells: and matters are so satisfactory in this respect that the question of waterworks has been considered of little importance. The drainage of the place is a more serious matter and an extensive scheme is shortly to be carried out. Further difficulties have arisen of late years in connection with the rapid increase in the population, which has led to the congestion of the more densely inhabited quarters. Accordingly a scheme has been sanctioned for a large extension of the municipal area, especially on the north and east, so as to include the outlying villages of Jagatpur

and Newada Sheikhan in the latter direction and those of Udaipur and Birahimpur in the north, with the object of encouraging the establishment of new and more wholesome settlements along the Pilibhit, Bisalpur and Naini Tal roads.

BAREILLY *Tahsil.*

This tahsil comprises the central portion of the district and is conterminous with the single pargana of Karor. The latter was originally a vast subdivision, including the present tahsils of Faridpur and Nawabganj, as well as a considerable area in the Shahjahanpur and Pilibhit districts. In the days of the Rohillas the tahsils of Faridpur and Bisalpur were severed from the old *mahal* of Bareilly or Karor, as it was thenceforward called, but the Ballia pargana was added to it from Saneha. The last was separated in 1814, while a year later the Nawabganj tahsil was formed. The boundaries were altered in 1852-53, with the result that 84 villages were lost and 21 gained by transfers with other parganas: but since that date the only changes that have occurred have been due to variations in the course of the Ramganga. As at present constituted the tahsil is bounded on the north by the Richha pargana of tahsil Baheri, on the east by Nawabganj and Faridpur, on the south by the latter tahsil and pargana Ballia, and on the west by Saneha and Sarauli North and the Shahi parganas of the Mirganj tahsil. The total area is 198,633 acres or 310·36 square miles.

The Ramganga flows in a south-easterly direction close to the south-western borders of the tahsil. Its course is subject to continual change and the river rarely, if ever, forms the actual boundary. It has a broad bed, containing a large expanse of alluvial soil, and in many places the deposit is very rich and fertile, much sugarcane being grown in the actual bed of the river. In this respect the Ramganga *khadir* is superior to that in Faridpur, the area of sandy waste being relatively small. There is no high bank as a rule and the change from the alluvial lowlands to the level upland is effected gradually. Between the Ramganga and the city, also in the immediate vicinity of the latter on all sides, is a number of fine villages in which the soil has been worked up to a remarkably high pitch of excellence and the

land, devoted chiefly to market gardening, pays unusually high rents.

Several affluents join the Ramganga in this tahsil, all flowing in a direction more or less due south. First comes the western Bahgul or Dojora in the extreme west; then the Sankha and its tributary the Dhaniya; then the Deoranian, almost bisecting the tahsil and closely following the line of the Naini Tal road, to join the main river close to the city; then the Nakatia, which keeps an almost parallel course and skirts the Bareilly cantonment; then the eastern Bahgul, about five miles further to the east; and lastly the Kandu, a small stream of Nawabganj, which joins the Bahgul on its left bank.

These rivers form a fairly complete drainage system; but the western portion of the tahsil lies low and abounds in shallow depressions, in which the surface drainage collects during the rains, leaving the soil so hard when it dries that *rabi* cultivation is impossible. This intractable clay soil, locally known as *jhada*, produces little but rice and occupies a block of country in the southern portion of the tract between the Deoranian and the Sankha. North of this block as far as the Baheri border and west of the latter river the soil improves into a rich loam of great natural fertility. There is but little sand and the soil is generally of a good consistency, stiffening into clay in the lower levels.

The rest of the tahsil, save for a small group of good loam villages along the Bisalpur road, is of a very different description. It is a fairly homogeneous tract of light soil, often degenerating into poor sandy *bhur* of a most inferior type. The western boundary is marked roughly by a line drawn from the city northwards to Pardhauli, thence to Bhojupura and thence along the railway to Pilibhit. There is generally a ridge of *bhur* along the river banks and the sand between these ridges varies to some extent, in places being a fair loam with clay in the depressions; but frequently the *bhur* stretches eastwards in extensive plateaux, the worst soil being found on the watersheds between the four rivers. In the actual basins of the streams there is usually some *khadir* land of good quality, especially along the Bahgul and in the bed of the Nakatia near Bareilly.

The tahsil is fully cultivated, and this has been the case for a long time. The area under tillage in 1840 was 101,964 acres, but this did not include the large revenue-free area under cultivation. By 1870 the total was no less than 151,528 acres; and, though several fluctuations occurred in the next thirty years, there has been a considerable advance of late, for in the five years ending with 1906-07 the average was 154,423 acres or 77·74 per cent. of the total area. The amount of land bearing two crops in the year is very considerable, for though double-cropping is impossible in the clay tract it amounts on an average to 38,382 acres, or 24·85 per cent. of the net cultivation, the increase in this direction being very marked. If the proportion of cultivated land is below the general average for the district the reason lies in the fact that the barren area is necessarily large. It averages 20,938 acres, but of this 6,900 are under water and 9,873 are taken up by sites, buildings, railways, roads and the like, the city and cantonment alone being responsible for a large amount of unculturable land; so that the actual area of barren waste is but 4,165 acres, and this consists principally of sterile sand along the Ramganga or else of equally useless *usar* by the Sankha. The so-called culturable area averages 22,333 acres, but this includes 5,464 acres of current fallow and 5,433 of groves, which are far more plentiful than in any other tahsil, leaving out 12,379 acres of old fallow and unbroken waste, mainly *bhur* of the poorest type.

The irrigated area averages 28,943 acres or 18·74 per cent of the cultivation, and though this is often exceeded the proportion is never very high. Half of this amount is supplied from wells, which can be made in most places, even in the high *bhur* tract, provided the walls be strengthened with a *bir* or lining of twisted *arhar* stalks. There are very few masonry wells employed for irrigation, and the *charkhi* system is adopted everywhere save in the fine tract of the north-west, along the Shahi border, where bullocks may sometimes be seen at work on masonry wells. The rivers are utilised whenever practicable. Earthen dams are constructed every year by the Canal department at Saidpur on the Deoranian and at Maheshpur on the Sankha, and from these high level canals have been carried, so as to replace the old wasteful ditches, and irrigate the intervening area. Small dams are also

made by the landholders at various other places on all the little rivers; but the area supplied is always inconsiderable, except in the Bahgul valley and the large block in and near the Bareilly cantonment, which is watered from the Nakatia dam.

Owing to the extension of double-cropping the *rabi* area has greatly increased of late years, but is still much smaller than that occupied by the *kharif;* the averages for the five years ending with 1906-07 being 84,921 and 106,797 acres respectively. The chief autumn products are rice, mainly of the early kind, covering 26·28 per cent. of the *kharif* area, and *bajra* which, either alone or mixed with *arhar*, occupies 26·13 per cent., the latter being very widely grown in the light uplands. Next come *juar*, alone and mixed, with 12·34; sugarcane with 11·07, maize with 10·92 and cotton with 2·16 per cent., while garden crops, the autumn pulses, *sanwan* and other small millets constitute the bulk of the remainder. Wheat takes the lead as usual in the *rabi*, by itself covering 44·16 and with barley or gram 9·73 per cent. of the area sown. Gram makes up 18·65, barley 4·78 and the two together 13·98, while 3·81 is under *masur* and 1·16 per cent. under poppy, a crop which is now of considerable importance The balance consists mainly of garden produce, which occupies a large area in the vicinity of the city.

This garden land is generally tilled by Muraos, who in consequence pay a higher rent than any other caste. Among the cultivating community Kurmis are the most conspicuous and at the recent settlement occupied 27·22 per cent. of the area in holdings, while Musalmans, many of whom are Mewatis, held 18·16, Ahars and Ahirs 8·21, Kisans 6·86, Chamars 6·16, Muraos 5·38 and other low-caste Hindus 18·16 per cent. Brahmans cultivated 6·51 and Rajputs 2·93 per cent., and these pay a somewhat low rent, as also do Ahars, Ahirs and most Musalmans, for the reason that they are more troublesome than others and because in frequent instances they are of the same caste as the present or late proprietors of the village. In 1907-08, out of a total area of 163,883 acres included in holdings, 6·28 per cent. was proprietary cultivation, 1·03 was held by ex-proprietary tenants, 1·53 was rent-free, 54·28 was in possession of occupancy tenants and 36·42 per cent. was leased to tenants-at-will. An

area of 14,152 acres was held on grain rents and this lies almost exclusively in the tract north of Bhojupura, where the Banjara proprietors have insisted on the retention of the old system. Cash rents are usually calculated at a fixed rate per *bigha*, but recently lump rents on the holding have become somewhat prevalent. The general cash rate at the recent settlement was Rs. 4·02 per acre, whereas in 1907-08 it was Rs. 4·65, occupancy tenants paying Rs. 4·29 and tenants-at-will Rs. 5·35, while sub-tenants paid as much as Rs. 6·82 on an area of 20,065 acres, the custom of subletting being far more prevalent here than in any other tahsil.

The fiscal history of the tract has been uneventful. Tables in the appendix show the demand fixed at successive settlements, as well as the present revenue and its incidence.* The total is liable to vary from time to time owing to the presence of so many alluvial *mahals* along the Ramganga. There are altogether 442 villages in the tahsil and these comprise 1,339 *mahals*. Of the latter 226 are owned by single proprietors, 725 are joint *zamindari*, 213 are perfect and 166 are imperfect *pattidari*, while 9 are *bhaiyachara*. An area of 14,704 acres, containing 86 *mahals*, is revenue-free; but the only large estate of this nature is that belonging to Raja Kali Charan Misra. Along the Ramganga there are several villages owned by Rajput communities, notably those of Kiara and Chaubari, and throughout the tahsil are numbers of small resident proprietors of the Brahman and Kurmi castes; but fully three-fourths of the area belongs to residents of the city, principally Musalmans, Kayasths and Brahmans, though the money-lending Kurmis of Nekpur, a suburban village, have acquired a considerable estate.

The population of the tahsil was said to be 216,924 in 1847, but this was undoubtedly too low a figure. It was 261,816 in 1853 and then rose to 285,550 in 1865, and though there was a temporary drop to 279,436 in 1872, the total was 285,731 in 1881 and 298,482 ten years later. In 1901 a further marked increase was observed, the number of inhabitants being 325,650, of whom 149,299 were females. The density is naturally much higher than elsewhere, by reason of the city, and averaged no less than 1,050 persons to the square mile. Classified by religions there

* Appendix tables IX and X.

were 211,973 Hindus, 107,684 Musalmans, 4,997 Christians, 616 Aryas, 281 Sikhs, 23 Jains, 8 Parsis and 68 Buddhists, the last being Burmese prisoners at that time confined in the central jail. Among the Hindus the principal castes were Kurmis, 23,901; Chamars, 22,092; Kahars, 18,727; Muraos, 17,209; Brahmans, 13,238; Kisans, 12,789, and Ahars, 12,258. Next came Banias, Koris, Kayasths, Rajputs, Telis and Barhais, the total exceeding 5,000 persons in each case. The Rajputs belong to an unusual variety of clans, the chief being Chauhans, Jangharas, Katehriyas, Sombansis, Bais and Bachhils. Of the Musalmans no fewer than 30,577 were Sheikhs, and then came Pathans with 18,439, Julahas with 13,191, Behnas with 5,156 and Saiyids with 4,977, other castes of importance being Faqirs, Telis, Darzis, Mewatis, Rajputs and Dhobis.

Owing to the presence of the city, the occupations of the people are far more varied than in other parts of the district, and the agricultural population is relatively much smaller, amounting to little more than 47 per cent. of the whole. Personal and domestic service accounted for 8·5, the provision of food and drink for 8·4, the manufacture and supply of textile fabrics for 7·1 and general labour for 6 per cent., while the professional and commercial elements are unusually strong. Apart from the city, however, there is no place of any size among the 415 villages of the tahsil. Those possessing the largest number of inhabitants are Rithaura, Fatehganj West, Thiria, Dhaura, Raipura Chaudhri, Chhaoni Surkha, Agras and Jitaur, in each of which the population exceeds 2,000. The markets, fairs, schools and post-offices of the tahsil are shown in the appendix.

Means of communication are admirable. Through Bareilly runs the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, with stations at Bareilly and Fatehganj West or Bhitaura, while that of Rasuiya is close to the tahsil border. A branch line leads south-east to Aonla and Chandausi, and parallel to this runs the metre-gauge line to Budaun and Soron, connected at Bareilly with that going northwards to Kathgodam, which has stations at Bareilly city, Shahamatganj, Bhojupura and Atamara. Metalled roads radiate from Bareilly to Budaun on the south-west, to Naini Tal on the north, to Pilibhit on the north-east, to

Shahjahanpur on the south-east and to Rampur on the north-west, though in the last instance the metalling does not extend beyond Bhitaura, whence an unmetalled branch leads to Shahi and Kabar. Unmetalled roads go from Bareilly to Aonla and Bisalpur, and the only tract which is not well served by roads is in the north-west, betweeen the Naini Tal and Shahi roads.

The tahsil forms a subdivision for criminal and revenue purposes, but the city is usually in the separate charge of a joint magistrate. The civil courts of original jurisdiction are those of the city and Haveli munsifs, while for police purposes there are the three city stations of Kotwali, Qila and Baradari, the cantonment station, and the rural *thanas* of Fatehganj West and Bhojupura.

BASHARATGANJ, *Pargana* SANEHA, *Tahsil* AONLA.

A large village standing in 28°17′N. and 79°17′E., on the north side of the railway from Bareilly to Aligarh, at a distance of some ten miles from the former and about eight miles east from Aonla. It is off the road, but is connected by a rough track with Aliganj and possesses a station on the railway. The place is said to have been founded by a Rohilla named Basharat Khan, who was in charge of the pargana and called it Ahmadnagar, in honour of Ahmad Khan Bakhshi, though the latter name is now obsolete, having been supplanted by that of the bazar. Basharatganj is a mere mud-built village of little interest. The population numbered 2,764 persons in 1872 and, though it dropped to 2,467 in 1891, the total ten years later was 3,023, including 1,484 Musalmans, of whom many were Pathans. For a time it was administered under Act XX of 1856, but the measure was withdrawn in 1880 owing to the poverty of the inhabitants. The Village Sanitation Act, 1892, was extended to the place in 1906. Markets are held twice a week, but the trade is unimportant. The village possesses a post-office and an upper primary school. The total area is 386 acres, of which about 285 are cultivated, and the revenue demand of Rs. 795 is paid by a Pathan lady of Rampur.

BHAMORA, *Pargana* SANEHA, *Tahsil* AONLA.

This village stands in 28°12′N. and 79°18′E., on the main road from Bareilly to Budaun, just beyond the bridge over the Bajha, at a distance of 14 miles from the former and about ten miles south-east from Aonla with which it is connected by an unmetalled road. At the junction stands the police station and close by are the post-office, the cattle-pound, an inspection bungalow and a *sarai* maintained by the district board. The Aonla road is metalled for half a mile, as far as the Makrandpur station on the metre-gauge railway to Budaun. The village itself is small and in 1901 contained 875 inhabitants, of whom 90 were Musalmans. It has an upper primary school and is the scene of a market held twice a week. The area is 632 acres and the revenue demand of Rs. 792 is paid by Janghara Rajputs and Banias.

BHOJUPURA, *Pargana* KAROR, *Tahsil* BAREILLY.

This village stands in 28°31′N. and 79°27′E., at a distance of eleven miles north from Bareilly on the metalled road to Naini Tal. Close to the road on the east runs the railway to Kathgodam and the Bhojupura station is a junction for this line with that from Lucknow and Sitapur. The station is about a mile and a half south of the village and is actually situated in Pipalsana. Bhojupura proper is a small place, containing at the last census a population of 553 persons, of whom the majority were Kurmis. It deserves mention as possessing a police station, a post-office, a cattle-pound, a district board *sarai* and a military encamping-ground. The village lands are bounded on the south and east by the Deoranian river, spanned by bridges on the road and railway, and are 529 acres in extent: they are assessed at Rs. 857 and are owned by Saiyid Raza Husain of Bareilly.

BHUTA, *Pargana and Tahsil* FARIDPUR.

The village of Bhuta, officially known as Umedpur Bhutaha, stands on the western borders of the pargana, in 28°20′N. and 79° 36′E., on the unmetalled road from Bareilly to Bisalpur, at a distance of twelve miles east from the former and nine miles north from Faridpur. The place owes its importance to the possession

of a police station, as well as a post-office and a cattle-pound. Small markets are held here twice a week, but otherwise it is a poor mud-built village, which at the last census contained 1,503 inhabitants, including 178 Musalmans and a large body of Kurmis. The owner is a Bania of Bareilly, who pays a revenue of Rs. 1,700 on a total area of 855 acres.

BUDHAULI, *Pargana and Tahsil* FARIDPUR.

A village standing in 28°15′N. and 79°40′E., at a distance of some eight miles north-east from Faridpur and two miles south of the road leading from that place to Bisalpur. It is best known as the home of a powerful family of Janghara Rajputs, Rao Lakhan Singh Bahadur, the present owner, being one of the most influential Hindus in the district. The place itself is of no great size, containing in 1901 a population of 1,348 persons, but it possesses a post-office, a cattle-pound, an upper primary school and a small school for girls, while markets are held here twice a week.

CHAUMAHLA *Pargana, Tahsil* BAHERI.

This pargana occupies the north-western portion of the tahsil and is a compact block bounded on the north by the Tarai, on the west by the Rampur state, on the south by Sirsawa and Kabar, and on the south-east and east by pargana Richha. It has a total area of 58,322 acres or 90·1 square miles. The country closely resembles the Tarai and dampness is the predominant characteristic. The northern portion lies in the *mar ilaqa* and is particularly unhealthy; but the south is decidedly better, though it consists mainly of rice land. There are several rivers running from north to south through the pargana, but for a full description reference must be made to the tahsil article.

In Akbar's date there was a pargana called Hatmana, from a village in the north-east corner of Chaumahla, but under the Rohillas it became absorbed in the four *mahals* or parganas of Sirsawa, Kabar, Richha and Rudarpur. The bulk of the area seems to have been included in the *chakla* of Rehar, held by the Rohilla leader, Dunde Khan; and possibly the fort of Najibabad, to the south of Chachait, recalls the name of his son-in-law,

Najib-ud-daula. The Pathans ousted the old Hindu *zamindars* and still retain the greater part of Chaumahla, which was formed in 1774 and included in the *jagir* of Faiz-ullah Khan of Rampur. On the revolution of 1794 the new pargana was appropriated by the Nawab Wazir of Oudh, who ceded it to the British in 1801. The *ilaqa* of Chachait was subsequently given to the ancestors of the Raja of Kashipur and was held by that family till it was exchanged in 1866 for the Barhapura estate in Bijnor. It comprised 16 villages, of which two were bestowed on grantees and the rest were sold by auction. Prior to this a large portion of the Chaumahla pargana had been given in 1860 to the Nawab of Rampur, together with other estates in this district, in recognition of his services during the Mutiny.

The population of the pargana, as at present constituted, numbered 43,452 persons in 1865, and this rose to 44,480 in 1872 and to 54,231 in 1881. Ten years later, however, it had fallen to 50,237, while in 1901 it was only 45,244, of whom 30,544 were Hindus, 14,651 Musalmans and 49 of other religions. The only place of any importance is Baheri, the headquarters of the tahsil, and with this exception there are no large villages, save perhaps Banjaria. Chachait is a quite insignificant village and Hatmana, the old capital, is a mere agricultural settlement with a population of 1,032 persons at the last census.

DEORANIAN, *Pargana* RICHHA, *Tahsil* BAHERI.

This village stands in the south of the pargana, in 28°37′N. and 79°29′E., on the main road from Bareilly to Naini Tal, at a distance of 18½ miles north from the former and 12½ miles south from Baheri. Close to the road on the east runs the railway to Kathgodam, on which there is a station adjoining the village site. Both the road and railway cross the Deoranian river, which apparently takes its name from the village, about half a mile north of the station. The place possesses a police station, a post-office, a cattle-pound, a small road bungalow, a district board *sarai* and an encamping-ground. The *thana* is a new building and faces the road, close to the railway station. The village in 1901 contained 1,265 inhabitants, of whom 370 were Musalmans. The lands are 861 acres in extent and are

assessed at Rs. 1,942, the owner being Sheikh Khalil-ud-din of Tah in pargana Nawabganj.

Adjoining Deoranian on the south-east is the large village of Mundia Jagir, which had a population of 2,084 persons at the last census and contains a school and a bazar of some local note. Markets are also held at Gohna Hattu, to the north-west of Deoranian, this being another large village of 1,575 souls.

DHAURA, *Pargana* KAROR, *Tahsil* BAREILLY.

A large but otherwise unimportant village of a purely agricultural character, standing in the north of the pargana, in 28°34′N. and 79°25′E., at a distance of some 15 miles north from Bareilly and four miles from Bhojupura. It is off the road and is accessible only by rough tracks; but markets are held here three times a week and are well attended by inhabitants of the adjacent villages, the Banjaras doing a considerable trade in grain and sugar. A large upper primary school is maintained at Dhaura, which at the last census contained a population of 2,816 persons, including 647 Hindus, 2,133 Musalmans and 36 Christians. The Musalmans are mainly Banjaras, who are in prosperous circumstances and own the greater part of the village, the rest being in the possession of resident Banias. The total area is 894 acres and the revenue demand is Rs. 1,784. There are two mosques in Dhaura, one built recently by a Banjara named Pir Bakhsh, while the other was erected by subscription.

DUNKA, *Pargana* SHAHI, *Tahsil* MIRGANJ.

The large village of Dunka was once of considerable importance, since from 1824 to 1863 it was the headquarters of the tahsil now known as Mirganj. It stands in 28°36′N. and 79°18′E., by the right bank of the western Bahgul and on the road from Shahi to Shishgarh, some five miles north from the former and 23 miles from Bareilly. The population at the last census numbered 2,112 persons, including 876 Musalmans and large communities of Banias and Kurmis, the three together being the owners of the village lands, which are 842 acres in extent and are assessed at Rs. 1,431. The place was brought under the provisions of the Village Sanitation Act, 1892, in 1906.

It possesses an upper primary school and twice a week is the scene of a local market, while a small fair takes place on the occasion of the Ramnaumi festival in the month of Chait.

FARIDPUR, *Pargana and Tahsil* FARIDPUR.

The capital of the Faridpur pargana is a town standing in 28°12′N. and 79°33′E., at a distance of 13 miles south-east from Bareilly by the provincial road to Shahjahanpur, which here gives off unmetalled branches to Khudaganj on the east and to Bisalpur on the north-east. A short branch runs from the town westwards to the railway station, which goes by the name of Pitambarpur.

The place was originally known as Pura, and is said to have been founded by Katehrias who were ejected from Bareilly between 1657 and 1679. The name was changed to Faridpur by Sheikh Farid, a governor of Bareilly shortly before the days of Rohilla rule. The town is long and narrow, with few brick houses, though it has a neat and well-kept appearance. It is divided into two portions, known as Bharatpur and Sarai Qasba, which are considered separate *mauzas*. They have a combined area of 1,690 acres and are assessed at Rs. 2,059, the proprietors being Rao Lakhan Singh Bahadur of Budhauli and several others, Musalmans, Kayasths, Brahmans and Telis. The population has risen steadily of late years, increasing from 5,660 in 1872 to 5,881 in 1881 and to 6,406 in 1891, while at the census of 1901 it was 6,635, of whom 3,596 were Hindus, 2,970 Musalmans and 69 Christians and others. Markets are held here three times a week and a considerable trade is carried on; but there are no manufactures of any importance except country cloth and a certain amount of sugar-refining. The tahsil buildings and police station were once considered model structures of their kind, but are now in a state of decay. With the registration office they occupy three sides of a shady courtyard and are surrounded by a ditch. Faridpur also possesses a new dispensary, an inspection bungalow, an encamping-ground, two mud-built *sarais*, a post-office, a cattle-pound, a middle vernacular school, a girls' school and two small aided schools, one of which is located in the principal mosque. There are several temples, and at one

of them a small fair is held in honour of Debi once a month while larger gatherings take place at the Dasahra. A considerable Musalman assemblage, known as the Basi fair, occurs on the 8th of Jumad-ul-awal.

The town has been administered under Act XX of 1856 since 1859 or thereabouts, and subsequently section 34 of Act V of 1861 and the Village Sanitation Act, 1892, were extended to the inhabited site. The latter in 1908 contained 1,001 houses, of which 830 were assessed, the house-tax yielding Rs. 1,646, with an incidence of Re. 1-15-11 per assessed house and Re. 0-4-0 per head of population. The average total receipts, including the opening balance, for that and the two preceding years were Rs. 1,995 and the annual expenditure during the same period was Rs. 1,849, of which Rs. 865 were devoted to the upkeep of the town police, Rs. 502 to the maintenance of publicsweepers and Rs. 271 to minor local improvements.

FARIDPUR *Pargana and Tahsil.*

This is the south-eastern subdivision of the district and embraces the single pargana of Faridpur, once a part of Bareilly or Karor. It is of somewhat irregular outline, and is bounded on the north-west by the Bareilly tahsil, on the north by Nawabganj, on the north-east by the Bisalpur pargana of Pilibhit, on the east and south by the Shahjahanpur district and on the south-west by the Ramganga, which separates it from the Ballia pargana and the district of Budaun. The vagaries in the course of that river cause the area to vary somewhat from time to time, the average for the five years ending with 1906-07 being 159,040 acres or 248·5 square miles.

In addition to the Ramganga the tahsil is drained by its affluent the Nakatia, which joins the former at Khalpur in the extreme west, and also by the eastern Bahgul, which flows through the centre and passes into Shahjahanpur near Fatehganj East. The Bahgul is joined near Dhakni by the Kailas on the left bank, while for a short distance the north-eastern boundary is formed by the Deoha. There are also several tributary watercourses of some local importance, such as the Lucha, which joins the Deoha in the north-east; the large Gauneya *nala* passing by

Piparthara and falling into the Bahgul on the eastern boundary; and the numerous *jors* or drainage channels of the high western uplands, several of which combine to form the Kirpia, the latter falling into the Ramganga close to its junction with the Nakatia.

The Ramganga flows through a wide basin, in which the river shifts from side to side, leaving large stretches of sandy waste, alternating with a considerable extent of cultivation of varying quality. Above this is the permanent *khadir*, a tract of fine rich soil which is seldom inundated; and this terminates in a well-defined bank, above which lies a belt, some two or three miles in width, of good productive loam possessing a fair amount of natural moisture. This loam changes gradually into the light and sandy soil which occupies the greater part of the tahsil. Most of the tract is of fair quality, but the soil often degenerates into mere *bhur* and in many places rises into barren sandhills. Here and there appear small patches of thatching grass, which are systematically cut down every cold weather. The soil improves towards the centre of the tahsil and around Faridpur is a block of fertile loam. Beyond this lies the valley of the Bahgul, which contains a good deal of moist alluvial land, while between the Bahgul and the Kailas, as well as beyond the latter up to the Pilibhit border, is a tract of rich loam interspersed with stretches of stiff clay, which produce little else but rice. The valley of the Kailas is particularly good, but below Imlia, where the river joins the Bahgul, there is a considerable amount of fertile *khadir* along the stream, from which the level rises to the eastern *bhur*, which is generally of a superior type to that of the west and south. The soil improves towards the eastern boundary and near the Deoha the level sinks into a low block of 14 villages, much superior in quality to that of the uplands. Three villages on the Deoha are of an alluvial character, but as a rule are little affected by that river.

While the greater part of the tahsil has a distinctly poor soil, there is little unculturable land and for a long period the tract has been fully developed. In 1840 the area under tillage was 89,523 acres, exclusive of a certain amount of revenue-free land, and thirty years later it was 112,985 acres. Since that

time there have been frequent fluctuations, since a period of drought causes much land to be abandoned; but on the whole the increase has been noteworthy, and during the five years ending with 1906-07 the average cultivated area was 125,586 acres or 78·96 per cent. of the whole. There has also been a marked extension of the double-cropped area, which averaged 20,386 acres or 16·23 per cent. of the net cultivation. No more than 14,110 acres were shown as barren, and this includes 5,333 acres under water and 5,748 permanently occupied by railways, roads, buildings and the like, leaving but 3,030 acres of actually useless waste. For the rest there were 4,226 acres of current fallow and 3,492 of groves, which are remarkably numerous, so that the so-called culturable area comprises 81,625 acres or 7·31 per cent. of the whole, and most of this is old fallow which would hardly repay the cost of tillage.

Irrigation is somewhat deficient, the area watered annually averaging but 21,017 acres or 16·73 per cent. of the cultivation, though this has often been exceeded. Wells supply two-thirds of this amount, the rest being derived from the rivers and from the tanks and *jhils* in about equal proportions. The *khadir* lands do not require irrigation, and much of the *bhur* is too poor and uneven to be irrigated without undue labour and expense; but elsewhere the relative absence of irrigation indicates a careless and inferior style of husbandry. In most places earthen wells can be dug with ease, although even when strengthened with twisted coils of *arhar* stalks they are very short-lived, save in a few villages in the extreme south-east where larger wells can be made and worked by bullocks, the subsoil being considerably more stable than in the sandy uplands.

As is the case throughout the district, the *rabi* area has greatly increased during the past thirty years but is still less than that of the *kharif*, the averages for the five years ending with 1906-07 being 68,608 and 77,825 acres respectively. The principal autumn crop is *bajra* and this, either by itself or mixed with *arhar*, covers 46·97 per cent. of the area sown. Next comes rice with 19·92 per cent., grown chiefly in the north-east, where a fair amount of late or transplanted rice is produced. Then follow *juar* and *arhar* with 11·19, sugarcane with 7·76, maize

with 2·25 and cotton with 1·19 per cent., the balance consisting of the smaller millets, the autumn pulses, extensively grown on the sandy *bhur*, and garden crops. The predominant *rabi* staple is wheat, averaging 56·94 per cent. of the area sown for this harvest, exclusive of 4·55 per cent. under wheat mixed with gram or barley. The former by itself makes up 17·02 and barley 5·23, while the two together account for an additional 7·09 per cent. Poppy is an important crop, covering 3·10 per cent., and the rest includes 1·77 per cent. under *masur* and smaller areas of oilseeds and garden produce.

The tenantry of the tahsil is inferior in agricultural skill to that of the rest of the district, owing to prevalence of high caste cultivators. These hold nearly one-fourth of the land, and this is due to the large number of Rajput communities in the tahsil. Of the various castes Ahirs come first, and then follow Kurmis, Rajputs, Musalmans, Brahmans, Chamars, Muraos, Kisans and Kahars. There is very little difference in the rental paid by the several castes, for rent depends more on the locality than on the social status of the tenant, the Ahirs of the *bhur* paying considerably less than any other caste. In 1907-08 the total area included in holdings was 133,481 acres, and of this 7·05 per cent. was cultivated by proprietors, the proportion being exceeded only in Aonla, 54·28 by occupancy tenants, 36·42 by tenants-at-will and ·94 per cent. by exproprietary tenants, the remainder being rent-free. Rents are paid almost exclusively in cash and the grain-rented area, 1,082 acres, principally in the north, is smaller than in any other subdivision of the district. As a rule the rent is calculated by the *bigha* according to soils, while sometimes extra rates are imposed on sugarcane cultivation varying according as the land is *parhel*, or left fallow in the preceding year, or *kharik*, the term applied to fields which have borne a crop in the previous autumn. The average cash rate was Rs. 3·27 at the recent settlement and by 1907-08 it had risen to Rs. 3·59, occupancy tenants paying Rs. 3·49 and tenants-at-will Rs. 3·75; while sub-tenants, who cultivated as much as 19,143 acres, paid the high rate of Rs. 5·9 per acre.

In early days the tahsil suffered from over-assessment, but of late the fiscal history of the tract has been uneventful and is

adequately illustrated by the statements given in the appendix, showing the demand at successive settlements, the present revenue and its incidence.* The total is apt to vary from time to time owing to the periodical revision of the alluvial *mahals* along the Ramganga. There are altogether 386 villages; and in 1907-08 these were divided into 1,112 *mahals,* of which 253 were held by single proprietors, 720 were joint *zamindari,* 16 were *bhaiyachara,* 33 were perfect and 90 were imperfect *pattidari.* Only 769 acres, chiefly in small patches, are revenue-free. Nearly one half of the tahsil is owned by the Janghara Rajputs of Budhauli, Piparthara, Raipur, Nagaria and elsewhere, while the Kayasths and Banias of Faridpur hold a number of villages and there are several Ahir communities in the *bhur.* But about two-fifths of the area is owned by residents of Bareilly, Musalmans, Brahmans, Kayasths and Banias. At the recent settlement Rajputs possessed 47·12 per cent. of the land and then came Brahmans with 14·54, Musalmans of all kinds with 8·89, Kayasths with 9·55, Banias with 8·07, Ahirs with 5·72, Khattris with 2·59 and Goshains with 1·21 per cent.

The tahsil is much less densely populated than any other part of the district and at the last census the average density was no more than 518 to the square mile. The estimated population of 85,925 in 1847 was altogether below the mark, for in 1853 the total was 101,242, and this rose to 115,557 in 1865 and to 119,811 in 1872. A decline then occurred on account of famine and other causes, but though the number of inhabitants was only 111,141 in 1881, ten years later it had risen again to 119,805, while in 1901 the tahsil contained 128,861 persons, of whom 59,077 were females. The total included 110,285 Hindus, 18,091 Musalmans, 311 Christains, 150 Aryas and 24 Sikhs. The prevailing Hindu castes of the tahsil are Chamars, who numbered 15,313; Ahirs, 13,344; Kurmis, 9178; Brahmans, 7,841; Muraos, 7,502; Rajputs, 7,286; Kahars, 6,195 and Ahirs, 5,578, while Kisans, Telis, Gadariyas, Dhobis, Barhais, Koris and Banias are found in numbers exceeding 2,000 apiece. The Rajputs are mainly Katehriyas, Jangharas, Chauhans and Rathors, but many other clans are represented. Of the Musalmans 4,049 were

* Appendix, tables IX and X.

Julahas, 3,426 Sheikhs and 2,992 Pathans, the rest being chiefly Mewatis, Behnas and Faqirs.

The returns of the last census show that this tahsil is more essentially agricultural in character than any other part of the district, no fewer than 80·4 per cent. of the population being directly dependent on cultivation. There are no manufactures or industries of any note, and even cotton-weaving is carried on to a less extent than elsewhere, while the commercial community is unusually small. Faridpur itself is a considerable town, but apart from this and Fatehganj East there is not a village of any size in the tahsil. There are a few markets of purely local importance and a list of them will be found in the appendix, while other tables show the schools, post-offices and fairs.

The metalled road from Bareilly to Shahjahanpur traverses the centre of the tahsil from north-west to south-east, and parallel to this runs the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, with stations at Fatehganj East, Pitambarpur or Faridpur and Rasuiya. From Faridpur unmetalled roads lead to Khudaganj and Bisalpur, the latter joining the road from Bareilly to Bisalpur, which passes through Bhuta and the extreme north of the tahsil, just beyond the district boundary. The tract south-west of the railway is devoid of roads, that from Budaun to Fatehganj running for most of its length through the Shahjahanpur district, though the crossing of the Ramganga is at Manpur in this tahsil.

In old days the entire area was included in the vast pargana of Karor, but the southern portion became a separate pargana known as Tisua during the eighteenth century, while the northern part, called *tappa* Khalilpur, obtained the name of Faridpur from one Sheikh Farid, a governor of Budaun. Faridpur and Tisua were separate parganas in 1801, and within the next ten years they became distinct tahsils. In 1825 or thereabouts they were united and since that date there has been a single subdivision with headquarters at Faridpur. There is one munsif for the two tahsils of Aonla and Faridpur, while for police purposes the area is divided between the circles of Faridpur, Fatehganj East and Bhuta.

FATEHGANJ EAST, *Pargana and Tahsil* FARIDPUR.

The small town of Fatehganj East, so called to distinguish it from Fatehganj West or Bhitaura, stands on the provincial road from Bareilly to Shahjahanpur, in 28°4′N. and 79°38′E., in the extreme south-east of the tahsil, at a distance of eleven miles from Faridpur and 24 miles from the district headquarters. Close to the road on the west runs the railway, which crosses the Bahgul river on the district boundary about half a mile beyond the town. The station lies to the west of the site and is approached by a short branch road; while an unmetalled road leads from the town westwards to Manpur on the Ramganga and thence to Budaun.

Fatehganj was built in honour of the victory won by Shuja-ad-daula and his British allies in 1774 over Hafiz Rahmat Khan, the battle taking place between the town and Miranpur Katra in Shahjahanpur. The new bazar was surrounded by a mud wall, pierced by two archways; but these, which were mentioned by Bishop Heber in 1824, have long disappeared. Outside the town to the west is a magnificent grove of mango trees, said to have been planted by an officer of Hafiz Rahmat Khan. The place has a poor appearance, being built almost wholly of mud, and the population has remained almost stationary for a long time. It fell from 2,735 in 1872 to 2,189 in 1881, but ten years later it rose to 2,465 and in 1901 the town contained 2,772 inhabitants, of whom 902 were Musalmans. There is a large community of Banias, one of whom, Sheo Sahai, has a considerable property in the neighbourhood. He owns part of Fatehganj, the remainder being held by Musalmans and Kayasths. There is a fair amount of trade in grain, country cloth and other articles, markets being held twice a week. A considerable fair takes place here on the occasion of the Dasahra festival. Fatehganj possesses a police station, a post-office, a cattle-pound, an upper primary school, a military encamping-ground and a mud-built *sarai*.

The *mauza* is 577 acres in extent and is assessed at Rs. 532. The inhabited portion has since 1865 been administered under Act XX of 1856 and the Village Sanitation Act, 1892, was extended to it in 1906. It contained 498 houses in 1908 and 245 of these were assessed to taxation, the proceeds of the hous-

tax being Rs. 684, which gave an incidence of Rs. 2-12-6 per assessed house and Re. 0-4-0 per head of population. The total average income for that and the two preceding years, including the initial balance, was Rs. 879, while the expenditure for the same period was Rs. 826 annually, the chief items being Rs. 326 for the upkeep of the town police force, Rs. 236 for the pay of a staff of public sweepers and Rs. 200 for minor works of improvement.

FATEHGANJ WEST, *Pargana* KAROR, *Tahsil* BAREILLY.

Fatehganj West is the name given to the combined villages Bhitaura and Naugaon, which stand in 28°27′N. and 79°18′E., at a distance of twelve miles north-west from Bareilly on the road leading to Moradabad. This road is now metalled only as far as the Sankha bridge, two miles to the south-east of Bhitaura, and from the latter a short unmetalled road goes north to the railway station of the same name, thence continuing to join the road from the Sankha bridge to Shahi and Shishgarh. The name of Fatehganj is derived from the battle fought on the 24th of October 1794 by the allied troops of the Company and the Nawab Wazir against the Rampur insurgents, of which an account has been given in chapter V. In a small enclosure by the roadside, to the south-east of the village, stands a large obelisk of Chunar sandstone, erected by the Government in memory of the fourteen officers and the others who fell in the engagement. To the west of it, on the same hillock, which probably marks the site of an ancient and forgotten village, is a tall pillar of the great trigonometrical survey, and hard by is a Musalman sepulchre containing the tombs of the Rohilla chiefs Najib Khan and Buland Khan, who lost their lives in the same action. These tombs stand on a raised plinth approached by steps and are surrounded by a graceful wall with latticed openings.

Opposite the mound is a military encamping-ground and in the village are a police station, a post-office, a cattle-pound and an upper primary school, as well as two *sarais* for travellers. Small markets are held here weekly on Thursdays. The population in 1901 was only 625, of whom 62 were Musalmans. The village has an area of 985 acres, of which about 500 are

cultivated, and pays a revenue of Rs. 975, the owner being Rai Lalta Prasad Bahadur of Pilibhit.

GAINI, *Pargana* SANEHA, *Tahsil* AONLA.

This large village stands in 28°21′N. and 79°17′E., on the unmetalled road from Bareilly to Aonla, some eight miles west from the district headquarters. It is built on raised ground overlooking the Ramganga valley, and close to the village on the east flows the stream called the Andharia. Gaini possesses a police station, a post-office, a cattle-pound and a middle vernacular school, as well as a bazar in which markets are held twice a week. The village, which has been brought under the provisions of the Village Sanitation Act, 1892, is a poor mud-built place. The population numbered 2,611 in 1872 and has since increased rapidly, the total in 1901 being 3,649, including 827 Musalmans and 24 Christians. There is a considerable number of Gaur Rajputs, who own most of the land, the rest being held by Kayasths, Banias and Musalmans. The area of the village is 1,897 acres, of which about 1,620 are under cultivation, and the revenue demand is Rs. 3,250.

GURGAON, *Pargana and Tahsil* AONLA.

The large agricultural village of Gurgaon stands on the high ground overlooking the Ramganga valley, in 28°25′N. and 79°8′E., on the unmetalled road leading from Aliganj to Sheopuri and Sarauli, at a distance of about 12 miles north from Aonla and 21 miles from Bareilly. The village consists of a main site by the roadside and numerous hamlets dispersed over a wide area, comprising in all 5,276 acres, of which some 4,360 are under cultivation. It pays a revenue of Rs. 9,900 and is owned by Haji Kalb Husain and Tasadduq Husain, Kambohs of Bareilly. The population in 1901 numbered 4,540 souls, including 275 Musalmans, 61 Christians and a very large community of Ahirs. The last claim descent from Adi, who was a contemporary of Drona, the *guru* or tutor of the Pandava brethren, and from this title of Drona the name of Gurgaon is popularly derived. Among the inhabitants too are many Daleras, a criminal tribe who are kept under close

surveillance. The village contains a lower primary school and the site has been brought under the provisions of the Village Sanitation Act, 1892. Markets are held here twice a week and a large trade in sugar and grain is carried on ; while an unimportant fair takes place in Bhadon on the occasion of the Janamashtmi festival.

HAFIZGANJ, *Pargana and Tahsil* NAWABGANJ.

A village standing in 28°29′N. and 79°35′E., on the metalled road from Bareilly to Pilibhit, at a distance of 14 miles north-east from the former and some four miles from the tahsil head-quarters. It was founded as a halting-place half-way between Bareilly and Pilibhit by Hafiz Rahmat Khan in 1755, but it has never attained much importance. It possesses a police station, a cattle-pound, a post-office and an upper primary school. The place contained at the last census a population of 1,139 persons, including 347 Musalmans. The village lands are 478 acres in extent and are assessed at Rs. 1,000, the proprietor being Sheikh Inam-ullah of Bareilly. Close to Hafizganj on the north is a pillar of the great trigonometrical survey.

KABAR, *vide* SHERGARH.

KABAR *Pargana, Tahsil* BAHERI.

This pargana lies in the south-west of the tahsil, between Richha on the east and Sirsawa on the west. It is a long and narrow strip extending from the borders of Chaumahla on the north to those of Shahi on the south, and has a total area of 34,296 acres or 53·59 square miles. Like Sirsawa it is a level plain, watered by the Bahgul, Kichha, Dhora and other streams, as well as by a fairly complete system of canals; but for a fuller account reference must be made to the tahsil article.

In early days, from the 13th to the 16th century, Kabar was held alternately by Musalmans and by Katehriya Rajputs; but the latter were finally subdued when Sher Shah changed the name of Kabar to Shergarh, and at the present time Sheikhs and Pathans are the chief owners of the land. Bakauli, a village on the northern borders, is the reputed birthplace of Ali

Muhammad, the controversy regarding whose origin has been mentioned in chapter V. In 1774 the pargana was included in the *jagir* of Faiz-ullah Khan of Rampur, who cut off a few villages to form Chaumahla; but in 1794 it was resumed by the Nawab Wazir of Oudh and it was ceded in 1801 to the British together with the rest of the district.

The population of the pargana rose steadily from 31,226 in 1853 to 34,835 in 1865, to 35,411 in 1872 and to 39,409 in 1881. Ten years later, however, it had fallen to 35,680; but in 1901 the total was 36,363, including 25,564 Hindus, 10,711 Musalmans and 90 of other religions. Besides Kabar or Shergarh itself the pargana contains the large villages of Bairamnagar and Sharifnagar, while Mawai and Muhammadpur also possess populations exceeding 1,500 souls; but all these are agricultural villages of little importance, with local markets and inferior means of communication.

KAROR *Pargana, vide* BAREILLY *Tahsil.*

KHATELI, *Pargana and Tahsil* FARIDPUR.

This large village stands on the eastern borders of the tahsil in 28°13′N. and 79°41′E., at a distance of nine miles east from Faridpur and 22 miles from Bareilly. It contained in 1901 a population of 2,013 persons, including 451 Musalmans and a large community of Katehriya Rajputs, who have been settled here for several centuries. Khateli is noteworthy as being one of the places to which the provisions of the Village Sanitation Act, 1892, were extended in 1906, but is otherwise unimportant. Markets are held here twice a week, and there is an upper primary school.

KIARA, *Pargana* KAROR, *Tahsil* BAREILLY.

The large village of Kiara stands in the extreme south of the tahsil, in 28°15′N. and 79°25′E., at a distance of some seven miles due south of Bareilly. The village lands extend inland from the Ramganga and much of the area is alluvial. The place contained 1,958 inhabitants at the last census, including 116 Musalmans, and possesses a cattle-pound, an upper primary

school and a bazar in which markets are held twice a week. The place is chiefly noted as being the headquarters of the Janghara Rajputs in this district, and at the time of the Mutiny Jaimal Singh of Kiara was one of the chief Hindu landholders. His descendants still hold a considerable property, including this village, and possess much local influence.

MANAUNA, *Pargana and Tahsil* AONLA.

The village of Manauna stands about two miles to the west of Aonla, on the road leading to Bisauli in the Budaun district. In former days it used to be a mere suburb of the town and for a time it gave its name to the Aonla pargana. It is now a large agricultural village, possessing a post-office and an upper primary school; a small market is held here twice a week. In 1901 the population numbered 2,873 persons, including 873 Musalmans and a large community of Chauhan Rajputs. The present proprietors, however, also include Musalmans and Brahmans, who pay a revenue of Rs. 3,152; the total area of the village being 1,769 acres of which about 1,490 are under cultivation. The Village Sanitation Act, 1892, is in force here. There were originally four villages, known as Barkhurdarpur, Lalpur, Shahmirpur and Manauna Khas, all of which were held by the Chauhans; but they were united at the last settlement, by which time the whole of Manauna and about half the rest had been sold, the chief purchasers being the Hakims and two Brahmans of Aonla.

MIRGANJ, *Pargana* SARAULI NORTH, *Tahsil* MIRGANJ.

The capital of the Mirganj tahsil is a mere village standing in 28°33′N. and 79°13′E., on the road from Bareilly to Moradabad, at a distance of 21 miles north-west from Bareilly. To the north of the road runs the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, on which there is a station known as Nagaria Sadat, close to Mungra and connected with the latter by a short branch road. From the south of the village a road leads south-west to Sarauli. Mirganj was probably built as a market in the village of Banaya during the days of Rohilla rule and the site includes those of Banaya, Mungra and Dalpatpur, the three

forming a long and straggling village which extends for more than half a mile along the road. The place has grown considerably since the advent of the railway and the transfer of the tahsil headquarters from Dunka in 1863. There is a large market held four times a week in Mirganj proper and other markets occur twice weekly in Mungra. The three villages contained 1,505 inhabitants in 1872, but at the census in 1901 the total was 3,966, of whom 1,404 belonged to Dalpatpur, and among them were 2,444 Hindus, 1,506 Musalmans and 16 Christians. The Muhammadan community includes a number of Pathans, who are the owners of the village lands.

In addition to the tahsil buildings, the registration office, police station and cattle-pound, which stand to the east of Mirganj, there is a post-office and an upper primary school in the village, as well as a *sarai*, while to the west is a military encamping-ground. The inhabited site of Banaya and Mungra has been brought under the operations of the Village Sanitation Act, 1892.

MIRGANJ *Tahsil.*

This is the smallest of the six tahsils into which the district is divided and comprises the west central portion of the area. It is roughly rectangular in outline and is bounded on the north by Baheri, on the east by Bareilly, on the south by Aonla—the dividing line following approximately the course of the Ramganga—and on the west by the Rampur state. The tahsil is made up of the three parganas of Sarauli North, Shahi and Ajaon, the last being merely a shadow of its former self owing to the large assignment of land made to the Nawab of Rampur after the Mutiny. The total area is 95,435 acres or 149·12 square miles.

The Ramganga closely follows the southern border; but, as most of the villages have fixed boundaries, they lie sometimes on one and sometimes on the other side of the stream. The river is joined by the Siddha, which flows in a south-easterly direction through the centre of pargana Sarauli, while a more important affluent, effecting its junction just beyond the eastern boundary, is the Dojora, a name given to the combined waters of the Bahgul and Bhakra. The former of these flows southwards

through the centre of Shahi, receiving the Dhora on its left and the Kuli on its right bank. On the southern borders of that pargana it is joined by the Bhakra, already reinforced by the Nahil, Dhakra and Dhakri; and from that point it forms for several miles the boundary between this tahsil and Bareilly till it enters the latter some two miles above its confluence with the Ramganga. There are several minor streams, such as the Pehria, a tributary of the Dhakra; the Pila, Hurhuri and Sila, affluents of the Siddha; and the Basit, which flows along the Bareilly boundary and ultimately joins the Sankha in that tahsil.

The tahsil is a purely agricultural tract and the soil is as a rule of a highly productive quality, much superior to that of the adjoining subdivisions on the south and east. Owing to the proximity of the Tarai it has much inherent moisture, so that the *rabi* crops can usually be brought to maturity without irrigation. The watersheds of the numerous rivers and their valleys form a series of gentle undulations, the greater portion of the tahsil lying low so as to retain both the rainfall and the drainage. Along the Ramganga there is a considerable amount of sandy waste, often covered with a growth of tamarisk: and beyond this is the *khadir*, generally covered with a rich deposit. A few villages along the Bhakra and Bahgul are of a similar alluvial character, but the rest of the tahsil is of a very homogeneous description, loam on the higher levels alternating with stiff rice-bearing clay in the depressions. The latter are most conspicuous along the upper portion of the Siddha, adjoining the Rampur border and in the north-east of Shahi, whereas the villages on the Bareilly border are somewhat inferior to the rest of the tahsil.

Irrigation is of importance only in a season of drought. A few villages in the north are supplied from an earthen dam on the Kuli, constructed every year by the Canal department, and the small tract between the Bahgul and Dhora is watered from the Rampura and Bairamnagar distributaries of the Kichha canal. In dry years the Bhakra is dammed near Parchhai, while similar treatment is extended to the Nahil, Pila and other small watercourses. In an emergency water is raised to great heights from the rivers, three or four lifts being employed,

and small wells, worked by the pulley or the lever, are dug in almost every village. The average irrigated area for the five years ending with 1906-07 was only 7,896 acres or 10·99 per cent. of the cultivation, the figure ranging from 1,783 acres in 1904-05, when the winter rains were unusually abundant, to 10,957 acres in the preceding year. Of the average total 1,223 acres were watered from canals, 1,936 from wells and the rest from the rivers and other sources.

The cultivated area was 53,908 in 1840, but this did not take into account the considerable extent of revenue-free land. Thirty years later the total had risen to 69,440 acres, but since that time little further extension of tillage has taken place, the average for the five years ending with 1906-07 being 71,816 acres or 75·25 per cent. of the whole; the proportion being decidedly lower in Sarauli than elsewhere owing to the large amount of waste in the Ramganga valley. Altogether 11,704 acres are returned as barren, but from this must be deducted 4,789 acres under water and 3,947 occupied by railways, roads, buildings and the like, leaving an actually barren area of 2,967 acres, of which nearly four-fifths lie in Sarauli. Groves cover 1,141 acres and 1,556 are current fallow, so that the remaining culturable area is 9,217 acres and this again is confined for the most part to Sarauli, though there is a certain amount of grassy waste along the Bahgul in Shahi.

The figures given above fail to represent the real increase in cultivation, for a feature of the tahsil is the extraordinary prevalence of double-cropping. This extends on an average to 34,208 acres or 47·63 per cent. of the net cultivation, the proportion exceeding 50 per cent. in Ajaon, while in Sarauli it is very little less. The *kharif* is almost invariably of greater extent than the *rabi* harvest, the areas averaging 55,907 and 49,677 acres respectively. The crops differ somewhat markedly from those of other tahsils. In the *kharif* maize takes the lead with 31·98 per cent. of the area sown, or more than double the amount recorded in 1870. Then comes rice, almost exclusively of the early variety, with 28·36; *juar*, either alone or in combination with *arhar*, with 12·02; *bajra*, alone and mixed, with 10·87; cotton, with 5·7 and sugarcane with 5·1 per cent.,

garden crops and pulses constituting the bulk of the remainder. In the *rabi* the lead is taken by wheat, as usual, but the crop is far less widely grown than elsewhere, by itself averaging 28·96 and with gram or barley 15·01 per cent. of the harvest. Gram makes up 24·1, barley and gram 16·4, *masur* 9·29, barley alone 1·9 and poppy 1·83 per cent., the rest being mainly oilseeds and garden crops.

The bulk of the cultivation is in the hands of low-caste Hindus, Kurmis and Kisans predominating. Musalmans hold about 12, Brahmans 10 and Rajputs some 6 per cent. of the area, as compared with 32 per cent. held by Kurmis and Kisans alone. Muraos, Chamars, Ahirs and Kahars cultivate most of the remainder. In 1907-08 the total area included in holdings was 76,667 acres, and of this 5·88 per cent. was proprietary cultivation, 58·65 was held by occupancy tenants, 33·2 by tenants-at-will and 1·12 per cent. by ex-proprietary tenants, the rest being rent-free. An area of 11,484 acres was held on grain rents, but this is much smaller than was the case in 1870. In such land special cash rents were paid for sugarcane, maize and cotton, at a customary rate per *bigha*; but ordinary cash rents are fixed on holdings in the lump. At the recent settlement the average cash rental was Rs. 4·71, per acre, ranging from Rs. 3·96 in the case of Rajputs to Rs. 5·6 paid by Muraos; but in 1907-08 the average recorded rate was Rs. 5·4, occupancy tenants paying Rs. 4·92 and tenants at will Rs. 6·74, while sub-tenants, who cultivated 13,135 acres, paid no less than Rs. 7·67 per acre, a rate which is only exceeded in Aonla.

The fiscal history of the tahsil closely resembles that of the district as a whole. It was over-assessed up to 1840 but since that time the demand has rapidly increased. The revenue at successive settlements, together with the present amount and its incidence, will be found in the appendix.* Owing to the continual changes in the course of the Ramganga there is a large number of alluvial *mahals*. which are subject to periodical revision under the ordinary rules. There are 170 villages in the tahsil and in 1907-08 these formed 584 *mahals*, of which 114 were held by single proprietors, 396 were joint *zamindari*, 52

* Appendix, tables IX and X.

were perfect and 21 were imperfect *pattidari*, while one was *bhaiyachara*. An area of 4,962 acres, comprising 19 *mahals*, is revenue-free, and in 12 villages a *malikana* of 10 per cent. is paid to the heirs and assigns of Kunwar Kehri Singh of the Shahi family. The proprietors of the tahsil include many small communities of Brahmans, while the Rajputs of Aundh hold a number of villages, and resident bodies of Pathans, Kayasths, many of whom live at Shahi, Kurmis, Jats and other Musalmans own a considerable share of the land. As usual, a large proportion of the area belongs to the money-lending classes of Bareilly and to the Pathans of that city and Rampur; but such properties are seldom large and one of the chief estates is that owned by Lala Debi Das of Dunka, who has gradually acquired rights in a number of villages.

The tahsil is very thickly populated, the average density at the last census being 692 to the square mile, a rate which is identical with that of Aonla and is slightly above the general average for the district. In 1853 the population was 137,198, but the transfer of a large area to Rampur after the Mutiny reduced the total to 97,479 in 1865, and this rose to 97,551 in 1872 and to 100,939 in 1881. Ten years later a decline was observed, the number of inhabitants being 95,300, but the recovery was rapid, for in 1901 the tahsil contained 103,198 persons, of whom 48,766 were females. Classified by religions there were 83,951 Hindus, 18,908 Musalmans, 243 Aryas, 90 Christians and six Jains. Among the Hindus the lead was taken by Kisans with 15,321 persons, followed by Chamars with 9,639, Muraos with 8,529, Kurmis with 7,532, Kahars with 6,063 and Brahmans with 5,726, while other castes occurring in numbers exceeding 2,000 were Rajputs, Koris, Dhobis and Barhais. The Rajputs are principally Sombansis, Katehriyas, Chauhans and Gaurs, but many other clans are represented. Of the Musalman castes the strongest are Sheikhs with 3,456 persons and Julahas with 3,170, while of the rest Pathans alone occur in any numbers.

The essentially agricultural nature of the tahsil is shown by the fact that some 77 per cent. of the inhabitants are directly dependent on cultivation, and no other forms of occupation are of any importance save general labour, personal service and the

supply of the ordinary necessaries of life required by a rural community. There is a certain amount of cotton-weaving, but this is the sole manufacture deserving mention, and the trade of the tahsil is practically limited to agricultural produce. Shahi is the only town, but it is a poor and insignificant place, while large villages are few in number, the chief being Dunka, Sindhauli and Muhammadganj.

Save for the railway, which passes through the centre of the tahsil, with stations at Dhaneta and Nagaria Sadat or Mirganj, means of communication may be described as poor. There is no metalled road, for the old highway between Bareilly and Moradabad is no longer metalled. It is joined at Mirganj by the road from Sarauli, but apart from this there is not a single road in the southern portion of the tahsil. The north is inadequately served by a road from Fatehganj to Shahi, where it bifurcates, one branch leading to Shishgarh and Rudarpur, and the other to Shergarh and Baheri.

The tahsil assumed its present form in 1863, when the headquarters were transferred from Dunka to Mirganj, consequent on the assignment of the Kabar and Sirsawa parganas to Baheri. The reduced area was treated as a *peshkari* till 1871, but since that year it has been a regular subdivision of the district for revenue and criminal administration, with a tahsildar, a subregistrar and, save for the absence of a naib tahsildar, the usual subordinate staff residing at Mirganj. The court of original civil jurisdiction is that of the Haveli munsif, who sits at Bareilly, and for police purposes there are stations at Shahi and Mirganj,

MUHAMMADGANJ, *Pargana* SARAULI NORTH, *Tahsil* MIRGANJ.

A large but otherwise unimportant agricultural village in the south-east of the pargana, standing in 28°26′N. and 79°15′E., on the right bank of the Dojora, at a distance of eight miles south-south-east from Mirganj and four miles south-west from Bhitaura station. The river is crossed by a ferry on the village track leading to the latter place, on other sides Muhammadganj is very inaccessible. With its three hamlets, Hardoi, Khizrnagar

and Karanpur, it has an area of 2,440 acres and is assessed at Rs. 3,190; the owners are Pathans, Khattris, Brahmans and Banias, the chief proprietor being Munshi Jai Narayan, son of Rai Damodar Das Bahadur of Bareilly. The population at the last census numbered 2,663 souls, including 784 Musalmans and 53 Christians. The village contains an upper primary school and markets of purely local interest are held there twice a week.

NAWABGANJ, *Pargana and Tahsil* NAWABGANJ.

The small town of Nawabganj was originally known as Bijauria and derives its present name from the market built here during the days of Asaf-ud-daula. The market prospered, owing to its favourable position on the main road from Bareilly to Pilibhit, and in 1815 the place obtained fresh importance by being made the headquarters of a new tahsil severed from Bareilly. It stands in 28°32′N. and 79°38′E., at a distance of 18 miles north-east from Bareilly, just west of the point where the metalled road crosses the Pangaili. A short metalled branch road, less than two miles in length, connects it with the Nawabganj railway station on the north, and an unmetalled road runs from the north-eastern extremity of the town in a south-easterly direction to Barkhera in Pilibhit.

In addition to the tahsil buildings the town possesses a police station, a registration office, a post-office, a dispensary, a middle vernacular school, a small aided school, a cattle-pound, a canal bungalow and a military encamping-ground. Markets are held four days a week and a considerable trade in local produce is carried on; and a large fair takes place on the Dasahra festival. The population numbered 4,242 in 1872 and rose to 4,343 in 1881, but then declined rapidly, the total being only 3,753 in 1891, though ten years later it was 4,199, of whom 2,352 were Hindus, 1,819 Musalmans and 28 Christians. The town is compactly built, but the bazar and the great majority of the houses are of mud, and there are few wealthy inhabitants except the small trading community.

From 1859 or thereabouts the place has been administered under Act XX of 1856, while subsequently section 34 of Act V of 1861 and the Village Sanitation Act, 1892, have been extended

to Nawabganj. In 1908 the number of houses was 790, and of these 580 were assessed to taxation, the income from the house-tax being Rs. 974, which gave an incidence of Re. 1-10-8 per assessed house and Re. 0-3-8 per head of population. The average total income for that and the two preceding years was Rs. 1,055, including the opening balance, and the annual expenditure for the same period was Rs. 985, of which Rs. 528 were devoted to the upkeep of the town police force, Rs. 300 to the maintenance of a staff of sweepers and Rs. 80 to local improvemants. The *cha ukidari* area includes only a small portion of the *mauza* of Bi jauria, which has a total area of 554 acres, some 395 acres being under cultivation. It is assessed at Rs. 958 and is owned partly by a Bania family and partly by a Kayasth, Munshi Bhim Singh, both being residents of Bareilly.

NAWABGANJ *Pargana and Tahsil.*

This is the east central subdivision of the district and comprises the single pargana of Nawabganj, in old days a part of Bareilly or Karor. It is a fairly compact block of country, almost rectangular in shape, and is bounded on the north and north-west by pargana Richha of the Baheri tahsil, on the west and south-west by Karor, on the south by Faridpur and on the north-east and east by the Pilibhit district. It has a total area of 141,246 acres or 220·7 square miles.

The tahsil is purely agricultural in character and is a fertile tract of a homogeneous description. Along the eastern border for some ten miles flows the river Deoha, which has a low and wide *khadir*, most of the villages on its banks being classified as alluvial and settled for short terms. Above the Deoha bank is a rich and level stretch of country, irrigated from the Nola, a small tributary of the former river, and by the Absara, a stream which rises in Pilibhit and joins the Pangaili at Umarpur near Jeonth; and also by the small Kailas, Nawadia and Nakti canal distributaries, which extend into this district from Pilibhit The Pangaili flows due southwards through the centre of the pargana past the small town of Nawabganj, and as its banks are high it is of little use for irrigation, whereas the Nola and Absara run not far below the general level of the country. Furthe

west, maintaining an almost parallel course, is the Bahgul and the intervening space is of a rather poor description, the soil being a light sandy loam, often degenerating into *bhur*, though it improves considerably towards the south. A similar block of poor soil is to be found west of the Bahgul on the Bareilly border, along the course of a small tributary named the Kandu; but generally the western portion of the pargana is a good tract with a light but fertile soil. It deteriorates along the course of the Nakatia, which is liable to overflow its banks between Baraur and Bholamanpur, the villages in this stretch being full of grassy waste, which is, however, capable of reclamation. West of the Nakatia the soil again improves and continues good up to the Deoranian, which skirts the western border. This tract, between the Bahgul and the Bareilly boundary, is served by a useful system of canals, comprising the right Choreli and the right Girem distributaries as well as the Khamaria minor. Canals also irrigate the poor central belt in the shape of the left Choreli and Girem distributaries, which supply water to a number of dry and otherwise inferior villages.

The tahsil has long attained a remarkably high standard of agricultural development. In 1840 the cultivated area was 88,234 acres, but this did not include the very considerable amount of revenue-free land, and by 1870 the total had risen to 113,066 acres. Since that time there has been a further increase, the average for the five years ending with 1906-07 being 114,725 acres or 81·22 per cent. of the whole, while in the last year it exceeded 116,000 acres. At the same time the double-cropped area has extended very rapidly, the present average being 28,206 acres or 24·59 per cent. of the net cultivation. There is very little barren land in the tahsil, for out of an average of 12,567 acres thus classified 5,595 are under water and 5,799 are permanently occupied by roads, railways, village sites, buildings and the like, leaving but 1,173 acres of actually sterile waste. Similarly there is only a small amount of unused arable land and most of this is either grass jungle or else of a very inferior kind, more valuable for grazing than for tillage. Excluding 2,688 acres of groves and 3,905 of current fallow or land prepared for sugarcane, there remain 7,359 acres of waste

and old fallow, mainly of the latter description, the two together comprising 5·21 per cent. of the entire tahsil. Means of irrigation are very good, and on an average 32,571 acres or 28·59 per cent. of the cultivated area is irrigated, been on occasions this amount and has largely exceeded. There are 62 miles of canal distributaries and minors, while the Nola, Absara and Nakatia are regularly utilised. In most places unprotected wells can be sunk when required, but ordinarily they are employed only for sugarcane and the richest fields. On an average wells irrigate 10,500 acres and the bulk of the remainder is supplied from the canals and streams.

The *kharif* is invariably the more important harvest, although the *rabi* has greatly expanded since 1870, the two now averaging 85,895 and 58,143 acres respectively. The great autumn staple is rice, almost exclusively of the early variety, and this averages 53·47 per cent. of the *kharif* area. Next comes sugarcane, for which Nawabganj has long been famous, with 17·06 per cent., a far higher proportion than in any other pargana of the district; and then follow *bajra* and *arhar* with 8·34, *juar* and *arhar* with 4·49, maize with 2·75 and cotton with 1·01 per cent., small millets, pulses and garden crops making up the balance. In the *rabi* the foremost place is taken by wheat with 38·35 per cent., not including 8·35 per cent. under this crop in combination with barley or gram. The last two together make up 11·79, while barley alone covers 3·61 and gram 28·74, the latter being grown extensively in succession to early rice. Other products include *masur* with 3·34 and poppy with ·5 per cent., oilseeds and garden crops occupying the rest of the sown area.

The standard of husbandry is high, for at the recent settlement exactly half the cultivated area was tilled by Kurmis and another quarter by low-caste Hindus; Ahars and Ahirs holding 6·6, Chamars 5·24, Muraos 3·82 and Kisans 2·86 per cent. For the rest Musalmans held 8·49, Brahmans 5·25 and Rajputs 1·76 per cent. Caste does not seem to affect rents, and if Brahmans and Ahirs pay less than others, it is due to the fact that their holdings are for the most part situated in the poorer villages to the south. The total holdings area in 1907-08 was 120,932 acres, and of this only 3·72 per cent. was in the hands of proprietors as *sir* or

khudkasht. Occupancy tenants held 60·33, tenants-at-will 34·38, ex-proprietary tenants ·27 and 1·3 per cent. was rent-free. The occupancy area is considerably less than it was in 1870, but is still very large. The decrease is due partly to the breakdown of newly converted cash rents in bad seasons and partly to the practice on the part of several strong *zamindars* of insisting that all the sugarcane in a village shall be sown in one tract, with the result that changes of holdings are frequent. There is still as much as 23,651 acres under grain rents, but in 1870 the area so held was 80,877 acres; and although commutation was then effected in many villages the landholders often compelled the tenants to revert to grain rents. A similar step was taken in 1901, but it yet remains to be seen whether the reduction in the grain-rented area, then amounting to 56,092 acres, will be permanent. In all grain-rented villages special cash rates are charged for sugarcane and other specified crops, as is the case elsewhere. Cash rents are high, averaging Rs. 5·35 per acre as compared with Rs. 4·7 in 1901 and Rs. 3·4 in 1870, but in the latter year the cash-rented land was practically confined to the poorer villages on the Faridpur border, so that the comparison is not complete. Occupancy tenants pay Rs. 5·09 and tenants-at-will Rs. 6·13, while sub-tenants, who in 1907-08 held 9,343 acres, paid an average rate of Rs. 6·21 per acre.

The revenue demand at successive settlements, as well as the present amount and its incidence, will be found in the appendix.* In former days floods from the Bahgul did considerable damage at times and in 1871 and 1874 remissions were found necessary, but of late years little injury has resulted from this cause. The tahsil contains 330 villages and in 1907-08 these comprised 800 *mahals,* of which 258 were held in single and 504 in joint *zamindari* tenure, while 30 were imperfect *pattidari* and 8 were *bhaiyachara.* The village of Khanjanpur and three-tenths of Muazzampur Khalsa are permanently settled, and 16 *mahals* with an area of 6,559 acres are revenue-free, most of them belonging to Raja Kali Charan Misra of Bareilly. The proprietors are chiefly Musalmans of the city and there are very few resident landlords or proprietary communities. Among the exceptions

* Appendix, tables IX and X.

may be noted the Sheikhs of Tah, the Saiyids of Senthal and a few families of Kurmis, the last holding 9·2 per cent. of the area. Altogether 41·5 per cent. belongs to Musalmans and the remaining landholders are for the most part Brahmans, Banias, Khattris and Kayasths, residing either in Bareilly or else in Nawabganj, Hafizganj and Senthal. The Rajput proprietors are in almost all instances residents of the Faridpur pargana and probably less than one-fourth of the land is owned by persons living within the tahsil boundaries.

The recorded population of the tahsil in 1847 was 95,061, but that this figure was much below the mark was proved in 1853, when the total was 111,646. It subsequently rose to 122,264 in 1865 and to 124,276 in 1872, but the famine of 1877-78 caused a decline, for in 1881 the number of inhabitants dropped to 117,002. The recovery was rapid and ten years later the total was 124,349, while at the last census it was 127,160, including 58,771 females. The average density was 575 to the square mile, a rate which is below that of the district as a whole, but considerably above those of the adjoining tahsils of Faridpur and Baheri. Of the whole population 103,489 were Hindus, 23,155 Musalmans, 317 Christians, 127 Aryas, 59 Jains and 13 Sikhs. Kurmis are the strongest Hindu caste, as in Baheri, having a total of 29,196; and next in order come Koris with 12,576, Chamars with 10,799, Ahars with 6,469 and Muraos with 5,949. Other castes with more than 2,000 persons apiece are Kahars, Brahmans, Dhobis, Barhais, Nais, Kisans and Telis. The number of Rajputs was only 1,380, or far less than in any other tahsil, the prevailing clans being Chauhans, Rathors, Jangharas and Katehriyas. Of the Musalmans 4,682 were Pathans, 3,749 Julahas and 2,073 Faqirs, the others being mainly Saiyids, Behnas, Sheikhs, Rajputs and Nais.

According to the census returns some 71 per cent. of the people depended directly on cultivation and the actual proportion of agriculturists is somewhat higher. Personal or domestic service account for 2·8 and general labour for 5·3 per cent., while the principal industrial occupations are the supply of food, drink and clothing, and cotton-weaving is almost the sole manufacture beyond the ordinary handicrafts found in every village. The only towns in the tahsils are Nawabganj, Senthal and Baraur, but

corresponds closely to the present circuit, and states that the city contained ten Buddhist monasteries with 1,000 monks, as well as nine Hindu temples of Shiva. Outside the town was a *naga-hrada* or serpent tank, where the Buddha had preached for seven days in order to convert the Naga king, and he states that Asoka had built a great stupa on the hallowed spot. The place was obviously a Hindu town of importance before the days of Buddha and the tradition states that it was founded by an Ahir Raja named Adi, after whom the ruins are sometimes called Adikot to this day. By the time of Hiuen Tsang Buddhism was on the decline and thereafter the number of Hindu temples increased. The town was still inhabited in 1004 A.D., as was proved by the discovery of an inscribed stone; but it seems to have been deserted by the time of the Musalman conquest of Katehr. It is curious, however, that among the numerous coins found at Ahichhatra, for the most part those of the Hindu dynasty referred to in the district history, there are very many also of the early Pathans of Dehli. The late Mr. J. Hooper, C.S.I., possessed a fine specimen in gold of Ghias-ud-din Tughlaq and the author has one of Muhammad *bin* Tughlaq, both of which are said to have come from the fort. It might be therefore that the place was taken by the former monarch in his incursion into Katehr in 1266 or else, as is more probable, it was occupied by Firoz Tughlaq during his frequent visits to this part of the country. About 1740 Ali Muhammad Khan attempted to restore the fortress; but after spending a large sum of money on the south-eastern wall he relinquished the scheme as unprofitable.

The ruins are somewhat disappointing. The curtains and bastions are mere crumbling banks of huge bricks, and the few fragments of wall seldom rise more than three or four feet above the banks; the whole attaining a general altitude of 28 or 30 feet above the surrounding country, though on the west the height rises to 35 feet and the tower at the south-west corner, known as the Sahib Burj, is 47 feet above the road. Within is a raised plateau, partly cultivated and partly covered with scrub jungle. There are several mounds, notably one near the middle of the northern wall, which rise to a height of 65 feet above the plain, while everywhere are to be seen fragments of

brick: but the place has been used as a quarry for centuries by all neighbouring villages, and railway contractors have done much damage to this ancient monument. The 34 bastions are hardly traceable, but probably much still remains to be unearthed when an occasion arises for complete and systematic excavation. Figures of Buddha, Jain images and Brahmanical idols are to be found in the temples of Alampur Kot and Ramnagar, while others have been set up under trees in the neighbourhood and are treated as objects of worship.

The ruins of Ahichhatra were first examined in 1833 or thereabouts by Captain Hodgson of the Survey department, who seems to have confined his attention principally to the great stupa, known locally as the *pisanhari-ka-chhatar* or the mill-grinder's monument from its shape, which stands about a mile west of the fort and the same distance south of the Adisagar and Jandhansagar tanks in the village of Jagannathpur. This officer dug a gallery into the stupa for 21 feet and then sank a well, but nothing is known as to the results of this exploration.

In 1862-63 General Cunninghan made a careful examination of the site.* He noted the difference between Ali Muhammad's work and the original structure, remarking that an arched gateway had been made by the Rohillas in the centre of the south-east face, though no trace of this is now visible. Inside the fort he found three large mounds each representing the site of a Saivite temple. The largest, to which reference has been made above, contained the foundations of a building with an external measurement of 48¼ by 29½ feet, which must have been at least 100 feet in height or 165 above the level of the country outside the fort. It is known as *Bhim-gaja*, from the enormous though mutilated *lingam*, 3½ feet in diameter and upwards of 8 feet high. The second mound, a short distance to the west, is 35 feet in height and shows the remains of a large square building with a long flight of steps on the west side. The third is to the south between the others and is 30 feet high, but its exploration was deferred.

Cunningham found a large number of mounds of all sizes outside the fort. The first of these stands about 1,000 feet from

* C. A. S. R., I, pp. 255, 265.

the west gate and is 300 feet square, while the height is some 30 feet, two smaller mounds adjoining the north-east corner. This revealed a temple, 11 feet square inside, containing a small image of Shiva and a quantity of ashes, which suggested its destruction by the Musalmans. He then proceeded to investigate the large stupa, which he identified with that built by Asoka; being convinced by the presence of four small stupas, which were mentioned by Hiuen Tsang. The *chhatar* is a mass of solid brickwork, 40 feet in height and 30 feet in diameter at the top. Originally the diameter was 50 feet, to which an outer casing 12½ feet thick was subsequently added, while according to Cunningham's calculation the height of the completed building was 77 feet. Utilising Hodgson's gallery, he continued it to the centre where it met a shaft sunk from the crown, and then he dug downwards till he found an earthenware vessel, within which was a small steatite box containing fragments of pearls, a few beads and similar articles. Another vessel was found at a lower depth, but this contained merely a cake of earth.

Cunningham's attention was then turned to a second Buddhist mound called Katari Khera, about 1,200 feet north of the fort and 1,600 feet east of Nasratganj. It is some 400 feet square and 20 feet high, but it had been rifled of bricks to such an extent that little remained to show the nature of the original building. He discovered the foundations of a temple 26¼ feet long and 22 feet broad, standing on a plinth of *kankar* blocks, with a doorway to the east. Here he unearthed a broken statue of Buddha and other sculptured stones, including part of a railing; one stone being inscribed in Gupta characters, while another was a fragment of a large pillar with a lion sculptured on each of its four faces, and the largest was a naked figure, which he subsequently considered to be Jaina in character.

He lastly investigated a mound 300 feet square and 35 feet high, about 400 feet south from the Sahib Burj, to the east of Ramnagar village. This contained a large temple 40 feet square, with smaller ruins outside. His excavations, however, were very limited, but he believed the mound to represent the site of a great monastery surrounding a lofty temple.

Cunningham expressed his intention of revisiting the spot, for he had noted at least fifteen other mounds which required investigation; but he never found time to return and his exploration was lamentably incomplete. He made no mention at the time of his visit of the unmistakably Jaina nature of several remains, and failed to refer to the modern temple of Parasnath, which stands on an old mound a short distance north of Ramnagar. It is a large brick building of peculiar form with a wide colonnaded courtyard, and is held in much veneration by the Jains, who come here in considerable numbers from distant parts to take part in the Chait fair.

A further attempt was made to explore the antiquities of Ahichhatra in 1891-92 by Dr. Führer.* He made a careful examination of the mound to the west of the fort, containing the Saivite temple, and found it to be a large two-storeyed structure of immense carved bricks with a great profusion and variety of ornament. Within it he found a vessel containing coins of the Ahichhatra kings and he ascribed the building to the first century before the Christian era, which would make it the earliest known example of a Saivite temple in Northern India. He also made a complete excavation of the Katari Khera mound, which he considered to be a temple of Parasnath dating from the time of the Kushans. He found a number of fragmentary naked Jaina statues, some inscribed with dates ranging from 96 to 152 A.D., as well as the remains of a smaller temple to the north and a brick stupa to the east. The mound opposite to the Sahib Burj he discovered to be a Buddhist monastery, as Cunningham had supposed, an inscribed figure of Buddha recording its name as Mihiravihara. It was built of carved bricks, as also was a second monastery some 200 paces to the south-west. Many of the bricks and terracottas were inscribed, but the legends referred only to private donors and are of no great interest.

The nature of remains and the number of mounds yet to be investigated show that Ahichhatra still offers a most promising field to the archæologist. Numerous mounds have as yet been untouched and the fort itself still awaits a complete exploration.

*Progress Report of the Epigraphical and Architectural Branches, N.-W. P. and Oudh, for 1891-92.

RICHHA, *Pargana* RICHHA, *Tahsil* BAHERI.

The small town of Richha, which gives its name to a pargana, stands in 28°42′N. and 79° 31′E., at a distance of 27 miles from Bareilly and some 9 miles south from the tahsil headquarters. A branch from the Naini Tal road takes off about three miles to the west and runs through Richha to Pilibhit, this same road connecting the town with the Richha Road railway station on the line to Kathgodam.

It is doubtful whether the popular derivation from *richh*, a bear, has any foundation in fact. The place is said to have been settled by some Rajputs under one Dharajit, while the village of Tanda, which adjoins it on the south and east, sharing the same site, was founded by two Banjaras in the reign of Aurangzeb. The combined population numbered 4,953 in 1891, but ten years later had dropped to 4,163, of whom 1,636 were Musalmans. The total area of 1,203 acres is assessed at Rs. 2,388 and is owned by Kayasths, Brahmans and Musalmans. The town possesses a post-office, a dispensary, a cattle-pound and an upper primary school, the police station having been abolished in 1907. It has a considerable trade and markets are held here four times in each week, as is also the case at Giridharpur, close to Richha Road station. There are two Hindu temples in the town, each with a moderate endowment, and at one of them a fair is held annually in Kuar in honour of Debi. Another fair of more importance takes place on the first Sunday in Jeth and goes by the name of Bale Mian, the popular title of Saiyid Salar Masaud ; though in all probability the festival is connected with sun-worship rather than with the Musalman hero.

The provisions of Act XX of 1856 were extended to Richha in 1894, and those of the Village Sanitation Act, 1892, in 1906. The area affected by the former enactment contained 2,554 inhabitants at the last census, dwelling in 923 houses, of which 483 were assessed to taxation in 1908. The income from the house-tax was Rs. 950, giving an incidence of Re. 1-14-10 per assessed house and Re. 0-5-11 per head of population. The average total receipts, including the initial balance for that and the two preceding years, were Rs. 1,245 and the annual expenditure during the same period was Rs. 1,158, the chief items being

Rs. 403 for the upkeep of a force of *chaukidars*, Rs. 335 for the maintenance of public sweepers and Rs. 195 for petty improvements.

RICHHA *Pargana*, *Tahsil* BAHERI.

This large pargana comprises the eastern half of the tahsil and extends westwards from the Pilibhit borders to those of Chaumahla and Kabar. To the north lies the Tarai and on the south the pargana marches with Nawabganj and Karor. The total area is 107,352 acres or 167·75 square miles. The physical features of the tract have been described in the article on the Baheri tahsil and require no repetition.

The pargana as a fiscal subdivision is of fairly recent origin. In early days it belonged for the most part to Hatmana, which was named after a village of Chaumahla, and to Balai, the latter now lying mainly in Pilibhit; while probably a portion of it was included in Kabar. Its formation seems to have been the work of the Rohillas, but the date of its constitution is unknown. Part of the pargana was detached by Faiz-ullah Khan of Rampur as a contribution towards his new pargana of Chaumahla; but in 1794 it ceased to belong to Rampur and was resumed by the Nawab Wazir of Oudh. The latter made it over to the East India Company, and it was then incorporated in the Bareilly district. When a northern division was formed in 1825 Richha was detached from Bareilly; but in 1841-42 it was restored and no further change has since occurred.

The population has fluctuated greatly during the past half-century. It rose from 90,224 in 1853 to 98,025 in 1865, but dropped in 1872 to 95,516, only to rise to 100,600 in 1881. Ten years later, however, it was 98,905 and then deterioration set in rapidly, the total in 1901 being only 90,001, of whom 65,126 were Hindus, 24,700 Musalmans and 175 of other religions. Excepting Richha itself there is hardly a place of any size or importance in the pargana, and the few villages with large populations are purely agricultural in character. Such are Mundia Jagir, Mundia Nabi Bakhsh, Faridpur, Basdharan, Gohna Hattu, Bahadurganj and Deoranian, all of which contain more than a thousand inhabitants.

RITHAURA, *Pargana* KAROR, *Tahsil* BAREILLY.

This large village stands on the north-eastern borders of the pargana, in 28°27′N. and 79°30′E., by the side of the main road to Nawabganj and Pilibhit, at a distance of ten miles north-east from Bareilly. It contained in 1901 a population of 2,816 persons, including 623 Musalmans and a large community of Ahars. The village lands are 2,340 acres in extent, some 1,955 being under cultivation, and are assessed at Rs. 4,027. The owner is Mirza Ghulam Hazrat Beg of Bareilly. Formerly Rithaura was of some importance as possessing a police station, but this was abolished recently. The place still contains a cattle pound, a post-office, an upper primary school and an encamping-ground. There is a small roadside bazar, but no regular markets are held here.

SANEHA *Pargana*, *Tahsil* AONLA.

The Saneha pargana lies in the eastern half of the tahsil and extends from the Ramganga on the north to the Budaun border on the south. It is bounded on the north and north-east by Karor, on the east by Ballia and on the west by parganaa Aonla. The total area is 52,273 acres or 81·68 square miles. The physical features of the country have been described in the tahsil article, where also will be found an account of its agriculture and revenue.

The population of the pargana rose from 46,615 in 1853 to 55,273 in 1865 and to 57,820 in 1872. It then declined for some years, falling to 56,042 in 1881 and to 55,151 in 1891; but at the last census the total was no less than 65,992, including 51,903 Hindus, 13,676 Musalmans and 413 others. There are no towns deserving the name, but Basharatganj, Gaini, Aliganj and Bhamora are large and fairly important villages, while eleven others contain more than a thousand persons apiece.

Saneha was known as a pargana at least as early as the days of Akbar, when it included Ballia and formed part of the *sarkar* of Budaun. The origin of the name is uncertain, the village of Saneha either having been washed away by the Ramganga or else being known by some other designation at the present time. Under the Rohillas the tract now called pargana Ballia was

transferred to Karor, and since that time the territorial changes have been insignificant. Saneha was included in the Bareilly district at the cession, and in 1806 or shortly afterwards it was added to the Aonla tahsil.

SARAULI, *Pargana* SARAULI SOUTH, *Tahsil* AONLA.

The small town of Sarauli stands on the south bank of the Ramganga, in 28°29′N. and 79°5′E., at a distance of 28 miles west-north-west from Bareilly and about 15 miles north from the tahsil headquarters, being in the extreme north-west corner of the tahsil. Unmetalled roads connect it with Aonla on the south, with Mirganj on the north-east, the river being crossed by a ferry, and with Sheopuri and Aliganj on the south-east. Adjoining it on the east is Piyas, which is included in the town for administrative purposes. To the west is the hamlet of Shahpur, presumably named after a celebrated Musalman saint named Nirgan Shah, whose tomb is still greatly venerated. The ruined walls round the sepulchre abound with scorpions, and it is said that they are harmless, a fact which is implicitly believed by the inhabitants, who attribute it to the all-pervading sanctity of the buried saint.

The population of Sarauli and Piyas numbered 5,885 persons in 1872 and rose to 6,542 in 1881, though ten years later it had fallen to 6,440. The subsequent decline of the place has been more rapid, for in 1901 the total was 6,125, of whom 2,669 were Hindus, 3,384 Musalmans and 72 Christians. Among the inhabitants are many Jats, Pathans and Julahas, of whom the last are celebrated for their manufacture of striped and check cotton cloths, which are among the best produced in the district, and also for that of cotton carpets, which are made in considerable quantities. The Pande Brahmans of Sarauli claim descent from a woman named Surji, who is said have founded the town, receiving a grant of land in reward for services rendered to some Sultan of Delhi in supplying his troops with food during a campaign in Katehr.

The town contains a police station, a post-office, a cattle-pound, an upper primary school and a small school for girls. Markets of considerable local importance are held here twice

a week, while small bathing fairs take place in Jeth and Kartik. The lands of Sarauli are 1,615 acres in extent, about 945 acres being cultivated, and are assessed at Rs. 2,075. The owners are Rajputs, Banias, Brahmans and Musalmans. The inhabited site is administered under Act XX of 1856 and the Village Sanitation Act, 1892. In 1908 there were 1,556 houses in the town, of which 935 were assessed, the income from the house-tax being Rs. 1,241, which gave an incidence of Re. 1-5-2 per house and Re. 0-3-3 per head of population. The average total income for that and the two preceding years was Rs. 1,812 annually, and the expenditure Rs. 1,677, of which Rs. 682 were devoted to the maintenance of the town police force Rs. 313 to the upkeep of a staff of sweepers and Rs. 610 to minor local improvements.

SARAULI NORTH *Pargana, Tahsil* MIRGANJ.

This is the largest of the three parganas comprised in the Mirganj tahsil, of which it forms the southern portion. It is bounded on the west by the Rampur state, on the north by Ajaon and Shahi, on the east by Karor and on the south by the Aonla tahsil. The boundary does not follow the course of the Ramganga river, though at one time apparently that erratic stream formed the dividing line between this pargana and those of Aonla and Sarauli South.

The whole of Sarauli, formerly known as Barsir, was included at the cession in the district of Moradabad. It was transferred to Bareilly in 1835, when Sarauli North appears to have received a number of villages from Ajaon. The pargana was reduced in size in 1860, when the western boundary was realigned on the transfer of a considerable strip of land to the Nawab of Rampur in return for the services rendered by him during the Mutiny.

This change caused the population to fall from 44,308 in 1853 to 41,278 at the next census in 1865. There was a further drop to 40,646 in 1872, and though the total rose to 41,330 in 1881, it was only 40,714 ten years later. In 1901, however, the pargana contained 44,570 inhabitants, of whom 36,822 were Hindus, 7,599 Musalmans and 99 of other religions. The chief

place in the pargana is Mirganj, and besides this Muhammadganj and Gora Loknathpur are very large villages, while Basantpur, Bahrauli and seven others have populations of a thousand persons and upwards.

SARAULI SOUTH *Pargana*, *Tahsil* AONLA.

This pargana has much the same history as Sarauli North. In early days it was known as Barsir, from a village now called Barsir Sikandarpur, in the centre of the pargana, some five miles south from Sarauli. The place is now of no importance and at the last census contained 1,104 inhabitants, mainly Kisans. The pargana, which included land on either side of the Ramganga, was assigned to Moradabad at the cession and was not transferred to Bareilly till 1835, when the northern portion was included in the Dunka tahsil and the southern half in that of Aonla. A considerable strip of territory was given to the Nawab of Rampur in 1860, leaving an area which at present amounts to 38,058 acres or 59·47 square miles. The pargana is bounded by Aonla on the south-east and east, by the Budaun district on the south-west, by Rampur on the north-west and on the north by that state and pargana Sarauli North.

Owing to the loss of territory the population dropped from 39,638 in 1853 to 32,254 in 1865, but subsequently rose to 34,053 in 1872 and to 36,693 in 1881. Ten years later, however, a decline was observed, the total being 35,804, and in 1901 there were but 34,259 inhabitants, of whom 27,396 were Hindus, 6,605 Musalmans and 258 of other religions. Besides the towns of Sarauli, the pargana contains the large village of Ramnagar, which is chiefly noted for its archæological remains, while other places with more than a thousand inhabitants are Beondhan Khurd, Kesarpur, Hardaspur and Barsir.

SARDARNAGAR, *Pargana* BALLIA, *Tahsil* AONLA.

The village of Sardarnagar stands in 28°15′N. and 29° 22′E., on the metalled road from Bareilly to Budaun, at a distance of some seven miles south-west from the former. The road crosses the Ramganga by a bridge of boats about a mile from the village; but the Sardarnagar station, where the metre-

gauge line to Budaun leaves that to Aonla and Chandausi, is in Akha, some two miles to the north. Markets are held twice a week in Sardarnagar, but the place possesses nothing of any interest. The population numbered 1,413 at the last census, including 259 Musalmans and a colony of Panwar Rajputs. The latter state that their ancestor, Mahipat Singh, received from Akbar a grant of seven villages, then held by Jangharas, Katehriyas and others. One of these villages was Kariaon, the modern Sardarnagar, and here Mahipat built a fort; but the place was stormed by the displaced landholders in the days of his son, Partab Singh, who at the time was absent in Delhi. On his return he drove out his enemies and then built a new castle in Badrai, which adjoins Sardarnagar on the south-east. His descendants retained their possessions till the days of Oudh rule, when they were ousted, though they still hold Badrai and a portion of Sardarnagar. The remainder is owned by a Brahman family of Kaimua, a neighbouring village to the east. The area of Sardarnagar is 391 acres and the revenue demand is Rs. 556.

SENTHAL, *Pargana and Tahsil* NAWABGANJ.

The small town of Senthal stands in 28°32′N. and 79°34′E., about four miles west of Nawabganj and 16 miles from Bareilly, on a short branch from Hafizganj on the Pilibhit road, which was constructed as a famine work and leads for about a mile north of the town to the railway station.

The town is poor and straggling, but contains a fair number of brick houses. On the west is a large mound which probably marks the site of an ancient village. Senthal itself is said to have been founded by a Saiyid named Aman-ullah, who obtained a grant of the land from some Sultan of Delhi, and the place still contains a number of his descendants. One of them owns part of the land, but the Saiyids are generally in poor circumstances and much of their property has passed into the possession of Banias. The town also contains numbers of Banjaras and at times the streets are full of their ponies. The population was 4,210 in 1872 and has since remained stationary, being 4,113 in 1881 and 4,171 ten years later, while in 1901 there were 4,203

inhabitants, of whom 2,534 were Musalmans. There are no manufactures: but a fair amount of trade is carried on at the markets, which are held here three times a week. Senthal possesses a post-office, a cattle-pound and an upper primary school. The place is noted for a Muhammadan fair which takes place annually during the month of Ramzan at the tomb of a Shia saint named Chiragh Ali Shah. The gathering lasts for a week and is largely frequented.

In 1873 the town was brought under the provisions of Act XX of 1856 and in 1906 the Village Sanitation Act, 1892, was put in force; but the measures only affect the inhabited site, which comprises but a small portion of the total area of 1,439 acres. The former contained 807 houses in 1908, of which 389 were assessed to taxation, the proceeds of the house-tax being Rs. 641, which gave an incidence of Re. 1-10-4 per assessed house and Re. 0-2-1 per head of population. The average total receipts, including the initial balance for that and the two preceding years, were Rs. 809 and the annual expenditure for the same period was Rs. 746, the latter including Rs. 395 for the upkeep of the force of *chaukidars*, Rs. 187 for the pay of public sweepers and Rs. 100 for minor local improvements.

SHAHI, *Pargana* SHAHI, *Tahsil* MIRGANJ.

The small town of Shahi stands near the left bank of the western Bahgul, in 28°33′N. and 79°19′E., on the road leading from the Sankha bridge on the Moradabad road to Shishgarh. This road crosses the Bahgul close to the town and at that point gives off a branch which runs northwards to Shergarh and Baheri. The distance to Bareilly is 17 and to Mirganj some six miles in a direct line.

Shahi is a place of some antiquity and was one of the Katehriya strongholds till its capture by the Musalmans. As early as the days of Akbar—and probably before that time—it gave its name to a pargana which is still in existence; but the town is uninteresting, possessing no ancient remains and few good houses, though there is a Hindu temple of some note. From 1813 to 1824 Shahi was the headquarters of a tahsil, but it is now merely a small market town in a somewhat decayed

condition. The population fell from 3,771 in 1872 to 3,755 in 1881 and to 3,560 ten years later, while in 1901 it was 3,556, including 1,991 Hindus, 1,516 Musalmans and 49 Christians and others. Markets are held here twice a week, and the trade of the place is considerable, while there is a fair amount of through traffic. A small fair takes place every Thursday. Shahi possesses a police station, a post-office, a cattle-pound, a middle vernacular school, a school for girls and a canal inspection house.

The town lands are 832 acres in extent, and of this some 560 acres are cultivated; the revenue demand is Rs. 1,115 and the proprietors are Musalmans, Brahmans and Rajputs. The inhabited site has been administered under Act XX of 1856 since 1865, and the Village Sanitation Act, 1892, was extended to it in 1906. The number of houses was 858 in 1908, and of these 399 were assessed, the income from the house-tax being Rs. 525, which gave an incidence of Re. 1-5-1 per assessed house and Re. 0-2-4 per head of population. The total receipts, including the initial balance, for that and the two preceding years were Rs. 761 and the annual expenditure during the same period was Rs. 680. The latter included Rs. 314 for the upkeep of a force of *chaukidars*, Rs. 188 for conservancy and Rs. 158 for minor local improvements.

SHAHI *Pargana, Tahsil* MIRGANJ.

The pargana of Shahi forms the north-eastern portion of the Mirganj tahsil. It is bounded on the east by Karor, which with Sarauli North also constitutes the southern boundary. To the west lies Ajaon and to the north are Sirsawa and Kabar. The total area is 39,383 acres or 61·54 square miles. The physical characteristics of the pargana have been described in the tahsil article and need not be repeated.

Shahi was in existence as a pargana in the days of Akbar, but it would seem that after the cession of the district in 1801 portions of it were incorporated in Karor. It was a separate tahsil till 1825, when it was amalgamated with Ajaon, the head-quarters being at Dunka, an arrangement which was maintained till the formation of the Mirganj tahsil in 1863.

The population of the pargana rose from 38,302 in 1853 to 42,069 in 1865, to 42,093 in 1872 and to 43,828 in 1881. Ten years later it had dropped to 39,960, but it subsequently recovered, the total in 1901 being 43,313, of whom 34,939 were Hindus, 8,134 Musalmans and 240 of other religions. Shahi itself is the only place of any importance, though Dunka is a large village and Basai, Anandpur, Ghatgaon and five others, all of a purely agricultural character, contain more than a thousand inhabitants.

SHEOPURI, *Pargana and Tahsil* AONLA.

This small town stands in the extreme north of the pargana, on the high right bank of the Ramganga, in 28°28′N. and 79°7′E., between the river and the road leading from Sarauli to Aliganj, at a distance of some 13 miles north from Aonla and 26 miles from Bareilly. The place is said to have been founded by a Chauhan Rajput named Umed Singh, whose descendants were known as the Rajas of Sheopuri. The history of the family has already been noted in chapter III, where it was shown how the estate has been lost by the Chauhans, the lands of Sheopuri itself, which are 1,336 acres in extent and are assessed at Rs. 3,050, being now in the possession of Musalmans.

The town is of little interest or importance. It contains an upper primary school and a market is held here twice a week. Most of the houses are of brick, giving the place a fairly substantial and prosperous appearance; but there are few wealthy residents and the trade is insignificant. The population was 7,619 in 1853, but if this was the actual number, the subsequent decline has been great; for in 1872 the total was only 4,087. It rose to 4,519 in 1881, and though ten years later it had fallen to 4,123, the number of inhabitants in 1901 was 4,622, including 582 Musalmans, a few Christians and a large community of Muraos.

Since 1873 the town has been administered under Act XX of 1856, and in 1906 the provisions of the Village Sanitation Act, 1892, were extended to Sheopuri. The number of houses in 1908 was 1,116, of which 552 were assessed, the house-tax

yielding Rs. 1,002, which gives an incidence of Re. 1-13-1 per house and Re. 0-3-6 per head of population. The average total receipts for that and the two preceding years, including the initial balance, were Rs. 1,365, while the expenditure was Rs. 1,266. Of the latter Rs. 517 were devoted to the upkeep of town *chaukidars*, Rs. 263 to the maintenance of a staff of sweepers and Rs. 379 to minor works of improvement.

SHERGARH, *Pargana* KABAR, *Tahsil* BAHERI.

The ancient town of Kabar, generally known as Shergarh, stands in 28°39′N. and 79°22′E., on the unmetalled road from Shahi to Baheri, at a distance of 21 miles north-north-west from Bareilly and some 16 miles from Baheri. Near the town on the west flows the Shergarh distributary of the Kichha canal, which here gives off the Rampura distributary on its right bank. The place is in a decaying state, and the population has remained almost stationary for a long time, numbering 2,279 souls in 1872 and 2,374 in 1891, while at the census of 1901 it was 2,366, of whom 708 were Musalmans. This figure, however, refers to Shergarh alone, for Kabar proper, which forms the central portion of the site, had 1,445 inhabitants; Islampur, on the west, had 497; and Dungarpur, another western quarter, had 1,022, bringing the total of 1901 up to 5,330, of whom 2,103 were Musalmans. The place was brought under the operations of Act XX of 1856 in 1873, but the measure was not long afterwards withdrawn, though in 1906 the Village Sanitation Act, 1892, was applied to the combined site. Shergarh contains a post-office, a cattle-pound and an upper primary school. Markets are held here twice a week, but the trade is small and the only industry is weaving. The lands of Kabar and Shergarh are 2,567 acres in extent, of which 2,185 acres were cultivated in 1908, and are assessed at Rs. 5,475, the owner being Raja Lalta Prasad of Pilibhit.

The four component villages at one time formed a continuous whole but are now separate, each standing on an ancient mound. The chief of these is the old Hindu citadel of Kabar, some 25 feet in height and 300 yards in diameter. It is still surrounded by a deep ditch, from 50 to 100 feet in width, and on

the summit the foundations of a large oblong building are traceable. In the sixteenth century Sher Shah built the fort of Shergarh to the east of Kabar, and the town which grew up in its vicinity stands on a great mass of *debris*, some 3,500 feet from east to west and 2,500 feet from north to south, with a circuit of nearly two miles. All vestiges of the Hindu period, however, have been swept away during a long period of Musalman domination, tradition relating that the town was taken from the Rajputs in 1313, during the reign of Ala-ud-din Muhammad Khilji.* The poet Amir Khusru, however, states that it was first captured by Jalal-ud-din in 1290, but that the Hindus reoccupied the town, only to be ejected by that Sultan's nephew. It was recovered in the days of Firoz Shah, when the Katehrias were driven northwards and took up a stand at Kabar, then on the edge of the submontane forest, and remained in their hands till they were expelled by Sher Shah, whose famous general, Khawas Khan, is commemorated in the Khawas Tal, a fine tank to the south of Shergarh. Islampur was doubtless named in honour of Sher Shah's son and successor. To the north is a shallow sheet of water called the Ram Sagar and on the north-west is an old tank named the Rani Tal, which is attributed to the queen of the mythical Raja Ben. General Cunningham in 1863 searched diligently for traces of the Hindu period, but he only succeeded in recovering a few coins of the 9th and 10th centuries and two small stone figures, one of which was hopelessly mutilated, while the other represented Durga slaying the demon Mahesasur.

The local story makes Kabar the capital of Raja Ben and his wife, Ketaki or Sundari, the reputed ancestor of the early Bachhil rulers of the place. Of Ben or Vena nothing is known beyond the vaguest tradition; but it seems certain that he was of aboriginal descent, since the Brahmanical books invariably refer to him as the enemy of the Aryans, a fact which perhaps accounts for his undoubted popularity with the lower classes.

SHISHGARH, *Pargana* SIRSAWA, *Tahsil* BAHERI.

The old town of Shishgarh stands close to the Rampur border, in 28°43′N. and 79°19′E., at a distance of 31 miles

* C. A. S. R., I, p. 358.

north-west of Bareilly and some 15 miles from Baheri, on the unmetalled road from Shahi to Rudarpur. This road is here joined by one leading eastwards to Mawai in pargana Kabar on the road from Shahi to Baheri and crossing the Kuli river a mile from the town. In 1824 Bishop Heber described Shishgarh as a poor village on a trifling elevation, crowned by a ruinous fort. The latter was a stronghold of the Katehriyas and for a long time was the residence of the Rajas of Shishgarh, whose family is now almost extinct, while their possessions have passed into the hands of strangers. The fort is now rendered conspicuous by the presence of a pillar of the great trigonometrical survey, but hardly a trace of the old building is to be seen, though its name suggests a structure of some magnificence.

The population of Shishgarh rose from 1,863 in 1,872 to 4,198 in 1881 but has since declined, dropping in 1891 to 3,753, while at the last census it was only 3,329, of whom 2,388 were Musalmans, principally Banjaras. The place possesses a police station, a post-office, a cattle-pound and an upper primary school. Markets are held here twice a week, and a certain amount of trade from the Tarai passes through the town to Shahi. The lands of Shishgarh are 1,720 acres in extent and are assessed at Rs. 3,710, the owner being Salamat Ali Khan of Rampur.

The inhabited site was brought under the operations of Act XX of 1856 in 1873, and the provisions of the Village Sanitation Act, 1892, have subsequently been extended to the place. In 1908 the number of houses was 801, of which 526 were assessed to taxation, the proceeds being Rs. 893, which gave an incidence of Re. 1-11-2 per assessed house and Re. 0-4-3 per head of population. The total income for that and the two preceding years averaged Rs. 1,229, including the opening balance, while the annual expenditure for the same period was Rs. 1,175, of which Rs. 433 were devoted to the upkeep of the town police force, Rs. 367 to the maintenance of a conservancy staff and Rs. 308 to minor local improvements.

SINDHAULI, *Pargana* AJAON, *Tahsil* MIRGANJ.

This village is the chief place in all that remains of the Ajaon pargana, but is merely a large agricultural settlement.

It is situated in 28°34′N. and 79°14′E., at a distance of two miles north-east from Mirganj. The site, which has been brought under the provisions of the Village Sanitation Act, 1892, contained at the last census 2,354 inhabitants, including 521 Musalmans, many of whom are Julahas and carry on a considerable industry in the manufacture of country cloth. Markets are held here twice a week and an upper primary school is maintained in the village. The lands of Sindhauli lie on either side of the *Bhakra*, which is joined close to the site by a small but useful stream called the Nahil, and are 1,568 acres in extent. They are highly cultivated, some 1,290 acres being under tillage, while the revenue of Rs. 3,400 is paid by a Musalman Kamboh family of Bareilly, who purchased it from the old Shishgarh Rajputs.

SIRSAWA *Pargana, Tahsil* BAHERI.

This small pargana occupies the south-western portion of the Baheri tahsil, lying between Kabar to the east and the Rampur state to the west, while it extends from Chaumahla on the north to Shahi on the south. The total area is 20,532 acres or 32·08 square miles. The country has been described in the tahsil article. It is a fairly level plain, traversed by the Bahgul river, to the east of which irrigation is derived from canals, while to the west channels taken from the river and from the Chaupura dam on the Bhakra in Rampur supply ample water for the fields.

In former days the pargana was very much larger. The village after which it is named was the seat of the Katehria Rajas, who at the early settlements by the British were *taluqdars* of the whole tract. It is now called Mansurpur and is in the Rampur state, being one of the 21 villages ceded to the Nawab in 1860, in return for his services during the rebellion. The Rajas, however, had removed their home to Shishgarh as early as the days of Akbar, though the name of the pargana remained unaltered. They held their ground during the Rohilla domination, but in 1744 the pargana was included in the *jagir* of Faizullah Khan, who severed a number of villages from it to form the new pargana of Chaumahla. It was resumed in 1794 by the Nawab Wazir, who in 1801 handed it over to the British. Before

long the Rajas lost the whole of their property, which was sold or farmed for arrears, and in 1850 the farmers, who in most cases were the village headmen, were confirmed as proprietors.

The population of the pargana fell from 28,499 in 1853 to 22,538 in 1865, in consequence of the loss of territory, and then dropped to 21,986 in 1872. Though it rose to 24,247 in 1881, it was only 21,983 in 1891, and at the next census it was 21,802, of whom 14,432 were Hindus, 7,209 Musalmans and 161 of other religions. The only place of any importance is Shishgarh, but Balli, Jafarpur, Manpur and Sahora have populations exceeding 1,000 and possess small markets.

THIRIA MOHANPUR, *Pargana* KAROR, *Tahsil* BAREILLY.

The two large villages of Thiria and Mohanpur are united for the purposes of the Village Sanitation Act, 1892, but in reality they are quite distinct. The latter stands on the main road to Shahjahanpur, in 28°19′N. and 79°28′E., half a mile beyond the Nakatia bridge, while Thiria is about a mile to the south. Both contain a number of hamlets, and at the last census Mohanpur had a population of 2,070 persons, including 912 Musalmans; while that of Thiria was 2,897, of whom 2,257 were Musalmans. The latter include many Pathans, who are the owners of almost the whole village, which has an area of 989 acres and pays a revenue of Rs. 1,784. Markets are held twice a week in Thiria, while Mohanpur possesses an upper primary school, as well as a provincial road bungalow, though this is usually named after the former place.

TISUA, *Pargana and Tahsil* FARIDPUR.

The village of Tisua once gave its name to a pargana which was formed by the Rohillas and remained separate till its amalgamation with Faridpur about 1825. It is situated in 28°8′N. and 79°37′E., on the east side of the provincial road from Bareilly to Shahjahanpur, at a distance of 20 miles south-east from the former and seven miles from Faridpur. In 1901 it contained 1,264 inhabitants, of whom 482 were Musalmans. The village lands are 1,395 acres in extent, with a revenue

demand of Rs. 1,086, and are owned by Musalmans, Kayasths and Sheo Sahai, a Bania of Fatehganj East. The place contains a post-office, an upper primary school and a bazar in which markets are held twice a week.

Gazetteer of Bareilly.

APPENDIX.

GAZETTEER

OF

BAREILLY.

APPENDIX.

CONTENTS.

Table I.—*Population by Tahsils,* 1901.

Tahsil.	Total.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Faridpur	128,861	69,784	59,077	110,285	59,788	50,497	18,091	9,716	8,375	485	280	205
Bareilly	325,650	176,351	149,299	211,973	115,643	96,330	107,684	56,695	50,989	5,993	4,013	1,980
Aonla	211,836	113,126	98,710	173,100	92,806	80,294	37,637	19,719	17,918	1,099	601	498
Mirganj	103,198	54,432	48,766	83,951	44,340	39,611	18,908	9,921	8,987	339	171	168
Baheri	193,412	103,222	90,190	136,913	73,328	63,585	56,017	29,631	26,386	482	263	219
Nawabganj ...	127,160	68,389	58,771	103,489	55,603	47,886	23,155	12,504	10,651	516	282	234
District Total ...	1,090,117	585,304	504,813	819,711	441,508	378,203	261,492	138,186	123,306	8,914	5,610	3,304

TABLE II.—*Population by Thanas*, 1901.

Thana.	Total.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Kotwali	90,317	49,634	40,683	58,521	32,842	25,679	29,506	15,659	13,847	2,290	1,133	1,157
Qila	63,180	32,536	30,644	36,629	19,156	17,473	26,219	13,200	13,019	332	180	152
Baradari	60,191	31,479	28,712	33,269	17,944	15,325	26,669	13,389	13,280	253	146	107
Cantonment	13,828	9,364	4,464	6,502	3,917	2,585	4,801	3,205	1,596	2,525	2,242	283
Rithaura	17,578	9,791	7,787	13,798	7,620	6,178	3,666	2,107	1,559	114	64	50
Fatehganj West ...	36,991	19,668	17,323	30,147	16,001	14,146	6,477	3,474	3,003	367	193	174
Bhojupura	35,131	19,157	15,974	25,383	13,881	11,502	9,553	5,173	4,380	195	103	92
Faridpur	59,154	31,875	27,279	48,175	26,049	22,126	10,646	5,633	5,013	333	193	140
Bhuta	55,110	29,977	25,133	48,422	26,315	22,107	6,578	3,603	2,975	110	59	51
Fatehganj East ...	31,278	17,030	14,248	27,845	15,151	12,694	3,394	1,856	1,538	39	23	16
Aonla	67,354	35,963	31,391	53,678	28,866	24,812	13,401	6,943	6,458	275	154	121
Sarauli	46,884	24,886	21,998	37,483	19,921	17,562	9,082	4,785	4,297	319	180	839
Bhamora	49,565	26,584	22,981	43,418	23,233	20,185	5,915	3,234	2,681	232	117	115
Gaini	56,651	30,224	26,427	46,478	24,950	21,528	9,901	5,123	4,778	272	151	121
Mirganj	41,517	22,058	19,459	33,157	17,608	15,549	8,319	4,426	3,893	41	24	17
Shahi	49,098	25,808	23,290	39,793	20,991	18,802	9,110	4,717	4,393	195	100	95
Baheri	67,364	36,027	31,337	48,144	25,742	22,402	19,127	10,231	8,896	93	54	39
Richha	47,029	25,252	21,777	33,290	18,005	15,285	13,664	7,210	6,454	75	37	38
Shishgarh	49,603	26,124	23,479	33,122	17,546	15,576	16,271	8,460	7,811	210	118	92
Deoranian	43,157	23,229	19,928	33,046	17,763	15,283	9,964	5,393	4,571	147	73	74
Nawabganj	63,245	33,800	29,445	51,942	27,728	24,214	11,114	5,975	5,139	189	97	92
Hafizganj	45,892	24,838	21,054	37,469	20,279	17,190	8,115	4,390	3,725	308	169	139
Total ...	1,090,117	585,304	504,813	819,711	441,508	378,203	261,492	138,186	123,306	8,914	5,610	3,304

Table III.—*Vital Statistics.*

Year.		Births.				Deaths.			
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate. per 1,000.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate. per 1,000.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1891	...	40,426	21,372	19,054	38·85	25,979	13,871	12,108	24·96
1892	...	44,401	23,123	21,278	42·66	33,785	17,775	16,010	32·46
1893	...	51,134	26,839	24,295	49·13	28,657	15,351	13,306	27·54
1894	...	49,091	25,676	23,415	47·17	43,218	22,910	20,308	41·53
1895	...	50,094	25,898	24,196	48·13	35,468	18,445	17,023	34·08
1896	...	44,678	23,060	21,618	42·93	55,743	28,509	27,234	53·56
1897	...	43,043	22,109	20,934	41·35	58,055	29,012	29,043	55·77
1898	...	45,665	23,408	22,257	43·87	43,190	22,392	20,798	41·49
1899	...	57,105	29,306	27,799	54·86	39,580	20,949	18,631	38·02
1900	...	50,170	25,623	24,517	48·20	41,559	21,157	20,402	39·92*
1901	...	51,101	26,267	24,834	46·87	41,778	21,498	20,280	38·32
1902	...	59,422	30,645	28,777	54·51	39,385	20,408	18,977	36·13
1903	...	57,862	29,956	27,906	53·08	46,933	24,339	22,594	43·05
1904	...	59,850	31,085	28,765	54·90	37,129	18,576	18,553	34·06
1905	...	52,640	27,179	25,461	48·29	43,177	21,716	21,461	39·61
1906	..	57,032	29,338	27,694	52·31	46,350	23,147	23,203	42·52
1907	...	54,259	27,968	26,291	49·77	57,782	29,470	28,312	53·00
1903	...								
909	...								
10	...								
1911	...								
1912	...								
1913	...								
1914	...								
1915	...								
1916	...								
1917	...								
1918	...								
1919	...								
1920	...								

* The rates from 1891 to 1900 are calculated from the returns of the 1891 census.

TABLE IV.—*Deaths according to cause.*

Year.	Total deaths from—					
	All causes.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1891	25,979	...	743	606	21,815	1,522
1892	33,785	...	2,158	454	28,452	1,307
1893	28,657	...	23	655	24,409	1,744
1894	43,218	...	1,428	104	37,202	2,673
1895	35,468	...	141	96	31,032	2,461
1896	55,743	...	4,322	2,493	42,548	2,776
1897	58,055	...	658	2,038	50,648	1,672
1898	43,190	...	5	55	39,152	1,166
1899	39,580	...	112	53	35,385	877
1900	41,559		5,456	15	32,565	821
1901	41,778	...	2,411	7	35,660	574
1902	39,385	...	36	76	34,515	616
1903	46,933	8	1,001	539	36,290	706
1904	37,129	2,193	17	54	30,861	365
1905	43,177	3,844	735	4	34,695	405
1906	46,350	905	600	107	40,121	643
1907	57,782	3,683	4,393	616	41,543	492
1908						
1909						
1910						
1911						
1912						
1913						
1914						
1915						
1916						
1917						
1918						
1919						
1920						

TABLE V.—*Statistics of Cultivation and Irrigation*, 1315 *Fasli.*

Pargana and tahsil.	Total area.	Waste.	Culturable.	Cultivated.						Double-cropped.
				Irrigated.				Dry.	Total.	
				Total.	Canals.	Wells.	Other sources.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Faridpur	158,989	13,553	20,157	34,868	...	29,064	5,804	90,411	125,279	9,852
Tahsil Faridpur ...	158,989	13,553	20,157	34,868	...	29,064	5,804	90.411	125,279	9.852
Bareilly ...	198,285	20,108	24,546	41,336	3,627	27,389	10,320	112,295	153,631	22,794
Tahsil Bareilly ...	198,285	20,108	24,546	41,336	3,627	27,389	10,320	112,295	153,631	22.794
Aonla	82,596	7,011	14,145	19,955	...	11,961	7,994	41,485	61,440	10,460
Ballia	23,443	4,009	1.089	5,171	...	3,999	1,172	13,174	18,345	3,787
Saneha	52,214	4,751	5,965	12,601	...	9,218	3,383	28,897	41,498	8,628
Sarauli South ...	38,060	3,316	2,880	7,138	...	5,114	2,024	24,726	31,864	2,329
Tahsil Aonla	196,313	19,087	24,079	44,865	...	30,292	14,573	108,282	153,147	25,204
Shahi	39,392	3,902	4,265	6,986	1,926	2,759	2,301	24,239	31,225	8,433
Sarauli North ...	42,756	5,768	6,259	6,627	...	2,147	4,480	24,102	30,729	9,663
Ajaon	13,301	1,294	1,880	1,662	129	575	958	8,465	10,127	2,743
Tahsil Mirganj ...	95,449	10,964	12,404	15,275	2,055	5,481	7,739	56,806	72,081	20,839
Sirsawa	20,531	2,334	2,234	6,347	5,139	298	910	9,616	15,963	6,076
Kabar	34,379	4,200	3,114	9,840	8,285	313	1,242	17,225	27,065	9,180
Chaumahla	58,314	6,885	9,464	12,325	11,859	76	390	29,640	41,965	16,911
Richha	107,359	10,440	11,957	21,669	17,197	1,704	2,768	63,293	84,962	19,166
Tahsil Baheri	220,583	23,859	26,769	50,181	42,480	2,391	5,310	119,774	169,955	51,333
Nawabganj	141,454	12,172	13,847	46,570	17,409	19,754	9,407	68,865	115,435	14,932
Tahsil Nawabganj ...	141,454	12,172	13,847	46,570	17,409	19,754	9,407	68,865	115,435	14,932
District Total ...	1,011,073	99,743	121,802	233,095	65,571	114,371	53,153	556,433	789,528	144,954

TABLE VI.—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Faridpur.*

Year.	Rabi.								Kharif.						
	Total.	Wheat alone.	Wheat mixed.	Barley alone.	Barley and gram.	Gram alone.	Masur.	Opium	Total.	Rice.	Juar alone and mixed.	Bajra alone and mixed.	Maize.	Cotton.	Sugar-cane.
Fasli.															
1310 ...	69,573	38,128	2,928	3,169	4,925	14,008	884	1,688	*...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1311 ...	71,790	40,988	3,549	4,049	5,882	9,591	1,535	1,940	74,308	12,829	8,586	39,333	1,197	514	5,135
1312 ...	68,417	40,877	2,594	3,859	4,610	10,086	1,629	1,626	76,120	17,808	7,990	34,342	2,010	850	5,441
1313 ...	61,828	36,324	2,960	3,026	4,120	10,882	467	2,506	78,943	14,212	9,547	36,145	2,155	1,108	6,800
1314 ...	71,430	39,016	3,625	3,837	4,792	13,822	1,559	2,862	77,710	15,731	9,627	33,273	2,072	1,115	6,717
1315 ...	52,348	27,858	4,853	5,356	5,818	2,548	589	3,954	82,045	16,925	7,787	39,690	1,322	1,055	6,085
1316 ...															
1317 ...															
1318 ...															
1319 ...															
1320 ...															
1321 ...															
1322 ...															
1323 ...															
1324 ...															
1325 ...															
1326 ...															
1327 ...															
1328 ...															
1329 ...															
1330 ...															

*No returns available on account of settlement operations.

TABLE VI—(continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Bareilly.*

Year.	Rabi.								Kharif.						
	Total.	Wheat alone.	Wheat mixed.	Barley alone.	Barley and gram.	Gram alone.	Masur.	Opium.	Total.	Rice.	Juar alone and mixed.	Bajra alone and mixed.	Maize.	Cotton.	Sugar-cane.
Fasli.															
1310 ...	83,487	35,706	7,781	3,656	11,534	18,249	2,364	1,071	...*	...	...	...	...	...	...
1311 ...	89,257	40,093	9,327	4,814	12,536	13,566	3,946	1,222	102,331	22,111	12,641	32,606	11,697	1,515	10,585
1312 ...	85,394	39,421	6,999	4,421	11,373	14,407	4,254	740	106,229	31,382	13,391	25,372	11,534	2,120	11,540
1313 ...	79,739	35,336	7,768	3,346	12,352	15,421	2,077	980	106,443	26,160	13,843	27,020	12,446	2,870	12,101
1314 ...	86,730	36,959	9,436	4,081	11,554	17,533	3,540	907	106,077	28,561	13,862	22,979	13,364	2,534	12,716
1315 ...	61,313	21,737	9,033	4,892	15,750	4,490	2,047	1,326	112,905	32,139	12,417	31,557	9,295	2,494	12,174
1316 ...															
1317 ...															
1318 ...															
1319 ...															
1320 ...															
1321 ...															
1322 ...															
1323 ...															
1324 ...															
1325 ...															
1326 ...															
1327 ...															
1328 ...															
1329 ...															
1330 ...															

* No returns available on account of settlement operations.

TABLE VI—(continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Aonla.*

Year.	Rabi. Total.	Wheat alone.	Wheat mixed.	Barley alone.	Barley and gram.	Gram alone.	Masur.	Opium.	Kharif. Total.	Rice.	Juar alone and mixed.	Bajra alone and mixd.	Maize.	Cotton.	Sugar-cane.
Fasli.															
1310	94,276	45,214	5,364	4,291	15,259	9,618	2,340	7,510	*	...	...	...	...	...	...
1311	101,398	50,894	4,619	5,125	14,146	7,425	4,582	9,361	89,007	13,582	17,145	38,817	10,793	2,878	2,007
1312	100,027	47,922	4,376	5,349	13,968	7,415	4,732	8,965	91,797	22,766	16,572	29,915	11,414	4,761	2,145
1313	86,455	37,957	6,051	4,158	13,052	8,869	1,206	10,634	97,211	14,787	21,815	30,932	14,133	8,048	2,709
1314	93,698	40,093	8,319	4,979	13,076	10,747	2,734	10,294	100,645	19,639	20,880	26,223	16,095	10,211	2,238
1315	73,938	26,799	7,495	5,835	15,303	2,568	1,686	11,023	101,307	20,911	15,043	33,932	13,155	11,174	2,059
1316															
1317															
1318															
1319															
1320															
1321															
1322															
1323															
1324															
1325															
1326															
1327															
1328															
1329															
1330															

*No returns available on account of settlement operations.

TABLE VI—(continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Mirganj.*

Year.			Rabi.								Kharif.						
			Total.	Wheat alone.	Wheat mixed.	Barley alone.	Barley and gram.	Gram.	Masur.	Opium.	Total.	Rice.	Juar alone and mixed.	Bajra alone and mixed.	Maize.	Cotton.	Sugar-cane.
Fasli.																	
1310	...	...	48,840	13,727	7,905	947	6,464	14,258	3,760	811	...*	...	...	...	...	...	...
1311	...	...	53,103	17,314	8,302	1,150	7,765	10,506	5,934	986	51,997	11,574	5,360	9,082	18,188	1,954	2,404
1312	...	...	52,529	16,313	6,971	1,032	7,738	12,446	5,570	776	54,601	17.802	7,037	3,674	17,649	2,777	2,663
1313	...	...	43,980	11,432	7,170	596	9,295	10,031	3,122	1,085	56,288	14,726	7,550	5,776	17,729	3,820	3,228
1314	...	...	49,931	13,153	6,929	994	9,462	12,629	4,688	882	57,659	17,020	7,415	3,251	19,780	3,701	3,081
1315	...	...	48,840	6,129	4,808	1,442	11,614	2,059	4,645	1,270	58,992	18,159	6,248	8,613	16,056	3,692	2,888
1316	...	...															
1317	...	...															
1318	...	...															
1319	...	...															
1320	...	...															
1321	...	...															
1322	...	...															
1323	...	...															
1324	...	...															
1325	...	...															
1326	...	...															
1327	...	...															
1828	...	...															
1329	...	...															
1330	...	...															

* No returns available on account of settlement operations.

TABLE VI—(continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Baheri.*

Year.	Rabi.								Kharif.						
	Total.	Wheat alone.	Wheat mixed.	Barley alone.	Barley and gram.	Gram.	Masur.	Opium.	Total.	Rice.	Juar alone and mixed.	Bajra alone and mixed.	Maize.	Cotton.	Sugar-cane.
Fasli.															
1310															
1311	105,694	28,926	15,736	3,423	5,370	33,752	9,697	481	...*	...	...	...	...	..	...
1312	118,050	38,954	17,087	3,437	4,990	34,200	11,209	592	121,141	50,502	9,412	4,566	29,640	3,356	12,097
1313	108,331	35,067	14,430	3,206	4,949	31,132	12,083	68	137,054	69,701	10,652	930	28,416	4,022	13,886
1314	105,553	36,495	16,952	2,565	7,179	28,419	10,219	71	125,816	58,361	10,108	1,939	29,717	4,624	11,571
1315	104,774	31,165	16,493	2,914	5,793	32,973	10,541	74	139,893	65,786	11,723	529	33,212	4,438	13,446
1316	71,693	14,247	11,690	4,291	10,025	14,618	12,833	111	148,988	77,026	11,788	3,420	27,269	4,213	14,094
1317															
1318															
1319															
1320															
1321															
1322															
1323															
1324															
1325															
1326															
1327															
1328															
1329															
1330															

* No returns available on account of settlement operations.

TABLE VI—(concluded).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Nawabganj.*

Year.	Rabi.								Kharif.						
	Total.	Wheat alone.	Wheat mixed.	Barley alone.	Barley and gram.	Gram.	Masur.	Opium.	Total.	Rice.	Juar alone and mixed.	Bajra alone and mixed.	Maize.	Cotton.	Sugar-cane.
Fasli.															
1310	56,252	20,804	4,808	1,815	6,644	16,631	1,787	431	*...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1311	63,326	23,066	5,465	2,711	7,668	16,202	2,111	532	81,639	40,655	3,529	8,991	2,415	762	13,172
1312	57,652	23,232	4,753	2,362	6,238	15,197	1,992	164	85,018	47,483	3,974	5,711	2,224	918	14,490
1313	56,089	21,993	4,476	1,728	7,753	16,848	1,947	160	85,765	46,035	3,644	6,782	2,756	1,062	14,726
1314	57,397	22,402	4,778	1,879	5,975	18,672	1,865	152	86,496	46,618	3,901	5,839	2,709	882	15,469
1315	39,563	16,146	4,512	2,296	9,485	5,427	756	167	90,505	48,851	4,223	8,514	1,693	720	15,391
1316															
1317															
1318															
1319															
1320															
1321															
1322															
1323															
1324															
1325															
1326															
1327															
1328															
1329															
1330															

* No return available on account of settlement operations.

Table VII.—*Criminal Justice.*

Year.	Number of persons convicted or bound over in respect of—												Cases under—	
	Offences against public tranquillity (Chapter VIII).	Offences affecting life.	Grievous hurt.	Rape.	Cattle theft.	Criminal force and assault.	Theft.	Robbery and dakaiti.	Receiving stolen property.	Criminal tresspass.	Bad livelihood.	Keeping the peace.	Opium Act.	Excise Act.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1898														
1899 ...	91	29	70	1	42	83	505	49	73	203	120	32	5	18
1900 ...	135	52	76	8	33	58	395	50	84	189	76	21	9	30
1901 ...	136	38	83	3	37	63	621	53	116	269	119	75	9	25
1902 ...	140	53	80	4	21	71	384	55	127	259	107	81	13	54
1903 ...	93	61	99	2	21	55	383	68	107	225	148	182	9	56
1904 ...	161	40	110	4	44	60	286	59	101	135	172	213	29	34
1905 ...	199	48	120	1	64	56	251	37	74	180	137	265	18	33
1906 ...	94	26	105	2	61	57	212	22	62	170	136	335	18	8
1907 ...	207	46	110	4	94	41	174	21	61	185	176	240	4	25
1908 ...	236	35	156	1	76	29	103	11	62	126	67	116	11	28
1909 ...	222	38	41	5	38	20	237	31	68	215	98	164	...	30
1910 ...														
1911 ...														
1912 ...														
1913 ...														
1914 ...														
1915 ...														
1916 ...														
1917 ...														
1918 ...														
1919 ...														

TABLE VII.—*Criminal Justice.*

Year.	Number of persons convicted or bound over in respect of—													
	Offences against public tranquillity (Chapter VIII).	Offences affecting life.	Grievous hurt.	Rape.	Cattle theft.	Criminal force and assault.	Theft.	Robbery and dakaiti.	Receiving stolen property.	Criminal tresspass.	Bad livelihood.	Keeping the peace.	Cases under— Opium Act.	Cases under— Excise Act.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1898 ...	91	29	70	1	42	83	505	49	73	203	120	32	5	18
1899 ...	135	52	76	8	33	58	395	50	84	189	76	21	9	30
1900 ...	136	38	83	3	37	63	621	53	116	269	119	75	9	25
1901 ...	140	53	80	4	21	71	384	55	127	259	107	81	13	54
1902 ...	93	61	99	2	21	55	383	68	107	225	148	182	9	56
1903 ...	161	40	110	4	44	60	286	59	101	135	172	213	29	34
1904 ...	199	48	120	1	64	56	251	37	74	180	137	265	18	33
1905 ...	94	26	105	2	61	57	212	22	62	170	136	335	18	8
1906 ...	207	46	110	4	94	41	174	21	61	185	176	240	4	25
1907 ...	236	35	156	1	76	29	103	11	62	126	67	116	11	28
1908 ...	222	38	41	5	38	20	237	31	68	215	98	164	...	30
1909 ...														
1910 ...														
1911 ...														
1912 ...														
1913 ...														
1914 ...														
1915 ...														
1916 ...														
1917 ...														
1918 ...														
1919 ...														

TABLE VIII.—*Cognizable crime.*

Year.	Number of cases investigated by police—			Number of persons—		
	Suo motu.	By orders of magistrate.	Sent up for trial.	Tried.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1897	2,324	2	1,628	2,410	528	1,882
1898	2,383	18	1,574	2,258	511	1,747
1899	2,640	9	1,801	2,410	536	1,874
1900	2,183	13	1,706	2,308	443	1,865
1901	3,770	16	1,519	2,123	413	1,710
1902	2,087	Not available.	1,508	2,127	417	1,710
1903	1,975	Ditto.	2,017	2,732	495	2,237
1904	1,795	Ditto.	2,035	2,125	425	1,700
1905	1,923	30	1,555	1,910	475	1,435
1906	1,958	38	1,532	1,971	515	1,456
1907	1,582	67	1,206	1,744	583	1,161
1908	2,468	58	1,637	1,861	319	1,542
1909						
1910						
1911						
1912						
1913						
1914						
1915						
1916						
1917						
1918						
1919						
1920						

NOTE.—Columns 2 and 3 should show cases instituted during the year.

TABLE IX.—*Revenue demand at successive settlements.*

Pargana and tahsil.	Year of settlement.								
	1802-03.	1805-06.	1808-09.	1812-13.	1817-18.	1822-23.	1835-36.	1869-72.	1899-1902.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tahsil Faridpur	72,672	81,488	88,352	1,39,845	1,38,516	1,42,259	1,47,434	1,61,604	1,89,230
Tahsil Bareilly	1,33,348	1,10,173	1,80,579	1,80,392	1,92,608	1,89,239	1,68,393	2,44,942	2,73,960
Aonla	48,765	51,480	59,501	71,722	71,264	68,072	60,554	93,285	1,11,058
Ballia	18,289	14,259	15,738	17,712	19,342	21,157	23,339	33,680	34,869
Saneha	42,446	43,117	47,746	54,212	55,098	56,531	55,087	73,230	81,234
Sarauli South	36,619	40,854	47,423	53,002	52,828	51,964	38,004	45,400	51,660
Tahsil Aonla	1,46,119	1,49,710	1,70,408	1,96,648	1,98,532	1,97,724	1,76,984	2,45,595	2,78,821
Shahi	15,001	18,001	22,251	67,391	60,890	59,870	1,13,687	1,34,890	64,745
Sarauli North	36,760	40,165	52,259	56,765	58,816	59,047			61,985
Ajaon	69,713	80,034	91,861	99,034	1,04,195	1,02,485			23,865
Tahsil Mirganj	1,21,474	1,38,200	1,66,371	2,23,190	2,23,901	2,21,402	1,13,687	1,34,890	1,50,595
Sirsawa	10,173	18,641	51,554	61,925	65,663	64,114	37,429	36,910	40,035
Kabar	9,825	14,124	49,367	56,196	54,092	54,219	45,161	60,910	64,920
Chaumahla	22,548	28,348	52,158	59,784	57,572	55,646	44,531	75,620	78,977
Richha	52,228	51,949	1,08,524	1,73,561	1,71,720	1,68,681	1,43,895	1,66,237	1,81,328
Tahsil Baheri	94,774	1,13,062	2,61,603	3,51,466	3,49,047	3,42,660	2,71,016	3,39,677	3,65,260
Tahsil Nawabganj	1,01,535	1,11,544	1,50,357	2,46,300	2,25,674	2,27,007	1,82,358	2,28,032	2,51,271
Total District ...	6,69,922	7,04,177	10,17,670	13,37,841	13,28,278	13,20,291	10,59,872	13,54,740	15,09,137

TABLE X.—*Present demand for revenue and cesses for the year 1315 Fasli.*

Pargana and tahsil.	Where included in *Ain-i-Akbari.*	Revenue.	Cesses.	Total.	*Incidence per acre—* Cultivated.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Pargana and Tahsil Faridpur ...	Bareli	1,90,325	19,066	2,09,391	1 10 8	1 5 1
Pargana Karor, Tahsil Bareilly ...	Bareli	2,75,847	30,498	3,06,345	1 15 11	1 8 8
Aonla	Aonla	1,11,369	11,222	1,22,591	1 15 11	1 7 9
Ballia	Bareli	34,824	3,587	38,411	2 1 6	1 10 3
Saneha	Saneha	81,134	8,654	89,788	2 2 7	1 11 6
Sarauli South	Barsir	52,661	5,544	58,205	1 13 2	1 8 5
Tahsil Aonla	...	2,79,988	29,007	3,08,995	2 0 3	1 9 2
Shahi	Shahi	64,449	6,944	71,393	2 4 7	1 13 0
Sarauli North	Barsir and Ajaon ...	62,750	6,698	69,448	2 4 2	1 9 11
Ajaon	Ajaon	23,883	2,488	26,371	2 9 7	1 15 8
Tahsil Mirganj	...	1,51,082	16,130	1,67,212	2 0 1	1 12 0
Sirsawa	Sarsawa	40,054	4,005	44,059	2 12 2	2 2 4
Kabar	Kabar	65,284	6,558	71,842	2 10 5	2 1 5
Chaumahla	Hatmana, Kabar and Sarsawa.	78,938	7,894	86,832	2 1 1	1 7 9
Richha	Hatmana and Balai ...	1,80,937	19,760	2,00,697	2 5 10	1 13 10
Tahsil Baheri	...	3,65,213	38,217	4,03,430	2 6 0	1 13 3
Pargana and Tahsil Nawabganj ...	Bareli	2,52,210	26,643	2,78,853	2 6 8	1 15 6
Total District ...		15,14,665	1,59,561	16,74,226	2 1 11	1 10 5

TABLE XI.—*Excise.*

Year.	Receipts from foreign liquors.	Country spirit.		Receipts from *tari* and *sendhi*.	Drugs.			Opium.		Total receipts.	Total charges.	Incidence of receipts per 10,000 of population from—			Number of shops for sale of—		
		Receipts.	Consumption in gallons.		Total receipts.	Consumption in maunds of—		Total receipts.	Consumption.			Liquor, including *tari*.	Drugs.	Opium.	Country spirit.	Drugs.	Opium.
						Ganja.	*Charas*.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Md. s.	Md. s.	Rs.	Md. s.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
1891-92 ...																	
1892-93 ...	1.296	1.07,990	50,083	337	24,360	Not available.		14,471	33 30	1,49,936	1,954	1,053	234	139	120	103	22
1893-94 ...	1,120	1,21,555	49,068	435	27,987	Ditto.		15,385	35 38	1,67,512	3,100	1,183	269	148	113	103	22
1894-95 ...	1,616	1,26,267	53,063	375	23,416	...	286 10	17,046	39 34	1,68,786	3.277	1,232	225	164	114	140	22
1895-96 ...	1,392	1,72,460	60,482	651	28,699	...	331 8	18,841	39 33	2,22,145	2,518	1,482	275	181	117	136	22
1896-97 ...	1,824	1,69,799	59,383	510	31,398	...	220 0	17,208	37 14	2,20,771	2,230	1,400	301	165	105	169	24
1897-98 ...	2,136	1,37,185	46,912	510	24,071	...	184 12	14,436	33 34	1,78,398	2,091	1.185	231	139	108	106	24
1898-99 ...	1,744	1,04,776	37,657	430	38,821	...	157 25	12,668	29 4	1,58,446	1,980	936	373	121	107	105	24
1899-1900 ...	1,600	1,24,793	47,778	592	41,139	...	179 17	13,158	30 24	1,81,327	2,519	1,076	395	126	105	108	24
1900-1 ...	1,488	1,42,083	60,047	550	47,802	...	240 36	13,509	32 6	2,95,414	1,759	1,304	396	130	105	109	24
1901-2 ...	1,472	1,56,338	51,257	775	68,240	...	171 4	13,309	30 16	2,40,179	2,003	1,391	503	128	107	109	24
1902-3 ...	1,529	1,55,329	60,879	435	59,080	...	177 36	13,686	32 4	2,30,069	2,640	1,443	542	125	100	109	24
1903-4 ...	1,648	1,79,616	71,559	600	60,049	...	184 20	14,964	34 11	2,56,898	2,514	1,668	551	137	110	109	25
1904-5 ...	1,459	1,99,118	78,146	700	61,735	..	194 30	15,373	35 36	2,78,440	2,779	1,847	566	141	108	109	25
1905-6 ...	1,642	2,30,929	78,840	700	91,780	...	155 29	15,453	35 2	3,40,545	3,800	2,140	842	142	107	109	25
1906-7 ...	2,214	2,32,849	75,020	700	89,090	...	149 29	15,136	35 1	3,40,039	3,093	2.163	817	139	107	112	25
1907-8 ...	931	2,13,398	63,956	724	92,012	...	156 22	15,146	36 3	3,22,270	3,084	1,973	844	139	107	112	25
1908-9 ...	1,758	1,90,909	59,461	825	83,432	...	108 33	16,653	42 4	2,93,647	9,154	1,775	765	153	111	115	23
1909-10 ...	1,762	2,01,111	56,915	884	57,849	...	84 5	15,568	38 38	2,77,198	4,242	1,869	531	143	112	115	23
1910-11 ...																	
1911-12 ...																	
1912-13 ...																	
1913-14 ...																	
1914-15 ...																	
1915-16 ...																	
1916-17 ...																	
1917-18 ...																	
1918-19 ...																	
1919-20 ...																	

TABLE XII—*Stamps.*

Year.	Receipts from—			Total charges.
	Non-judicial.	Court-fee, including copy stamps.	All sources.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	57,362	1,37,272	1,95,104	5,064
1891-92	57,056	1,43,671	2,01,053	5,372
1892-93	55,381	1,52,474	2,08,143	4,410
1893-94	60,134	1,52,108	2,13,202	5,285
1894-95	63,315	1,67,634	2,31,978	5,213
1895-96	60,533	1,74,119	2,35,028	4,027
1896-97	56,977	1,88,095	2,45,523	4,758
1897-98	55,513	1,80,828	2,37,659	4,718
1898-99	60,033	1,77,185	2,39,806	4,894
1899-1900	57,531	1,83,785	2,43,888	4,211
1900-01	60,070	1,99,744	2,62,605	3,706*
1901-02	56,015	2,27,990	2,86,608	6,907
1902-03	59,889	1,96,595	2,58,862	7,489
1903-04	65,757	1,95,794	2,63,834	6,673
1904-05	62,568	1,91,286	2,55,976	6,690
1905-06	68,807	2,14,536	2,85,770	9,888
1906-07	64,241	2,15,202	2,81,968	7,930
1907-08	65,929	2,32,890	3,01,464	8,805
1908-09				
1909-10				
1910-11				
1911-12				
1912-13				
1913-14				
1914-15				
1915-16				
1916-17				
1917-18				
1918-19				
1919-20				

* Discount only.

Table XIII.—*Income-tax.*

Year.	Total receipts.	Collected by Companies.		Profits of Companies.		Other sources Part IV.				Total charges.	Objections under Part IV.	
						Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.				
		Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.		Number filed.	Wholly or partly successful.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
1890-91												
1891-92	64,233	43	1,711	1	3,931	1,175	20,255	231	29,742	1,027	Not available.	
1892-93	65,468	64	2,543	1	3,932	1,190	20,237	226	29,564	1,065	Ditto.	
1893-94	66,195	62	2,450	1	3,825	1,176	19,809	251	30,400	884	Ditto.	
1894-95	68,467	56	2,181	1	5,370	1,250	20,571	270	30,489	746	521	165
1895-96	74,478	60	2,505	1	4,972	1,208	21,167	304	35,391	286	323	106
1896-97	72,440	60	2,640	1	6,285	1,236	21,166	292	31,685	48	402	90
1897-98	73,781	61	2,581	1	4,535	1,175	20,085	307	35,243	186	525	175
1898-99	64,883	62	2,340	1	4,660	1,173	20,183	247	27,482	235	464	146
1899-1900	68,115	60	2,439	1	4,670	1,139	19,284	274	30,696	86	447	119
1900-01	71,738	63	2,573	1	7,130	1,165	20,540	272	30,159	38	383	84
1901-02	71,008	67	2,745	1	8,787	1,126	20,062	247	27,389	20	387	97
1902-03	85,080	69	2,637	1	10,936	1,180	21,259	327	38,320	73	477	92
1903-04	79,724	75	2,717	1	7,560	1,267	23,123	306	33,843	234	626	158
1904-05	75,547	36	2,402	1	7,525	582	16,090	349	39,443	341	486	126
1905-06	76,959	47	3,667	1	7,465	532	14,920	362	41,299	997	421	114
1906-07	74,045	59	4,951	1	7,719	482	13,447	345	37,569	274	325	115
1907-08	70,875	62	5,367	1	5,971	492	13,692	327	35,076	564	331	109
1908-09	68,628	56	2,724	1	11,453	454	12,713	281	28,684	369	280	80
1909-10												
1910-11												
1911-12												
1912-13												
1913-14												
1914-15												
1915-16												
1916-17												
1917-18												
1918-19												
1919-20												

TABLE XIV—*Income-tax for City and Tahsils (Part IV only).*

Year.	Bareilly city.				Tahsil Faridpur.				Tahsil Bareilly.			
	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.		Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.		Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.	
	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.
1	2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1890-91 ...	451	8,087	121	18,036	109	1,958	22	2,492	91	1,415	17	1,764
1891-92 ...	453	7,846	126	18,522	118	2,143	22	2,647	96	1,503	17	1,700
1892-93 ...	437	7,615	137	17,977	112	2,042	29	3,260	93	1,497	17	1,858
1893-94 ...	479	8,494	142	18,069	113	1,860	31	2,873	106	1,572	18	1,846
1894-95 ...	462	8,545	159	20,864	112	2,022	35	3,815	98	1,692	16	1,622
1895-96 ...	466	8,345	150	18,220	121	2,236	28	2,947	118	1,681	16	1,596
1896-97 ...	436	7,313	156	19,522	115	2,296	34	3,938	107	1,727	25	2,606
1897-98 ...	463	8,184	122	14,829	119	2,343	26	2,861	102	1,585	19	1,849
1898-99 ...	427	7,327	154	18,151	115	2,105	25	2,883	100	1,912	17	1,706
1899-1900	450	8,266	151	17,630	106	1,892	30	3,310	94	1,878	24	2,696
1900-01 ...	431	7,839	132	15,922	119	2,065	32	3,381	97	2,001	23	2,092
1901-02 ...	471	8,413	182	23,539	116	2,029	30	3,391	106	2,116	28	2,793
1902-03* ...	Not available ...				111	1,969	29	3,257	591	11,113	186	22,146
1903-04* ...	Ditto ...				49	1,339	31	3,443	267	7,462	221	26,650
1904-05 ...	Ditto ...				41	1,129	32	3,569	247	7,123	221	27,824
1905-06 ...	188	5,368	184	22,028	41	1,126	32	3,539	20	544	21	1,835
1906-07 ...	185	5,142	177	20,731	41	1,073	30	3,170	31	1,014	15	1,299
1907-08 ...	184	5,129	160	17,071	38	1,034	24	2,393	24	587	14	1,060
1908-09 ...												
1909-10 ...												
1910-11 ...												
1911-12 ...												
1912-13 ...												
1913-14 ...												
1914-15 ...												
1915-16 ...												
1916-17 ...												
1917-18 ...												
1918-19 ...												
1919-20 ...												

* Figures for these years are for the Tahsil and City together.

TABLE XIV—*Income-tax by Tahsils (Part IV) only*—(continued).

Year.	Tahsil Aonla.				Year.	Tahsil Mirganj.			
	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.			Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.	
	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.		Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.
1890-91 ...	168	3,389	31	3,871	1890-91 ...	92	1,404	8	798
1891-92 ...	173	3,249	29	3,430	1891-92 ...	81	1,226	5	756
1892-93 ...	170	3,182	29	3,465	1892-93 ...	87	1,253	5	811
1893-94 ...	167	2,993	33	3,540	1893-94 ...	97	1,295	7	941
1894-95 ...	169	3,024	37	3,605	1894-95 ..	82	1,177	7	910
1895-96 ...	160	2,947	33	3,421	1895-96 ...	82	1,160	7	850
1896-97 ...	160	2,958	35	3,682	1896-97 ...	69	920	7	791
1897-98 ...	156	2,544	31	3,185	1897-98 ...	61	945	3	445
1898-99 ...	160	2,759	29	3,662	1898-99 ...	40	538	4	353
1899-1900 ...	162	2,760	23	2,532	1899-1900 ...	57	798	3	371
1900-01 ..	167	2,948	24	2,714	1900-01 ...	52	664	2	280
1901-02 ...	178	3,176	31	3,406	1901-02 ...	59	967	5	569
1902-03 ...	202	3,787	40	3,820	1902-03 ...	82	1,396	6	637
1903-04 ...	99	2,971	46	4,718	1903-04 ..	35	896	7	818
1904-05 ...	94	2,856	46	4,473	1904-05 ...	35	881	8	836
1905-06 ...	94	2,645	49	4,713	1905-06 ...	29	760	8	843
1906-07 ...	88	2,455	52	5,080	1906-07 ...	28	771	6	739
1907-08 ...	91	2,676	39	4,272	1907-08 ...	25	659	7	812
1908-09 ...					1908-09 ...				
1909-10 ...					1909-10 ...				
1910-11 ...					1910-11 ...				
1911-12 ...					1911-12 ...				
1912-13 ...					1912-13 ...				
1913-14 ...					1913-14 ...				
1914-15 ...					1914-15 ...				
1915-16 ...					1915-16 ...				
1916-17 ...					1916-17 ...				
1917-18 ...					1917-18 ...				
1918-19 ...					1918-19 ...				
1919-20 ...					1919-20 ...				

TABLE XIV—*Income-tax by Tahsils (Part IV only)*—(concluded).

Year.	Tahsil Baheri.				Year.	Tahsil Nawabganj.			
	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs 2,000.			Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.	
	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.		Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.
1890-91 ...	145	2,110	18	1,471	1890-91 ...	119	1,892	17	1,258
1891-92 ...	150	2,158	15	1,465	1891-92 ...	119	2,012	12	944
1892-93 ...	150	2,197	16	1,555	1892-93 ...	127	2,023	18	1,474
1893-94 ...	155	2,205	17	1,537	1893-94 ...	133	2,152	22	1,683
1894-95 ...	157	2,553	22	2,081	1894-95 ...	128	2,154	28	2,494
1895-96 ...	151	2,580	30	2,357	1895-96 ...	138	2,217	28	2,293
1896-97 ...	156	2,741	24	2,023	1896-97 ...	132	2,130	26	2,683
1897-98 ...	138	2,368	20	1,661	1897-98 ...	134	2,214	26	2,652
1898-99 ...	148	2,347	23	1,877	1898-99 ...	149	2,296	22	2,064
1899-1900 ...	152	2,606	20	1,453	1899-1900 ...	144	2,340	21	2,167
1900-01 ...	113	2,363	19	1,435	1900-01 ...	127	2,182	15	1,565
1901-02 ...	123	2,390	30	2,567	1901-02 ...	122	2,168	21	2,056
1902-03 ...	141	2,527	20	1,515	1902-03 ...	140	2,331	25	2,468
1903-04 ...	57	1,618	17	1,347	1903-04 ...	75	1,804	27	2,467
1904-05 ...	49	1,299	22	1,707	1904-05 ...	66	1,632	33	2,890
1905-06 ...	47	1,298	19	1,625	1905-06 ...	63	1,706	32	2,985
1906-07 ...	50	1,297	15	1,143	1906-07 ...	69	1,940	32	2,915
1907-08 ...	40	1,112	15	1,128	1907-08 ...	53	1,526	22	1,947
1908-09 ...					1908-09 ...				
1909-10 ...					1909-10 ...				
1910-11 ...					1910-11 ...				
1911-12 ...					1911-12 ...				
1912-13 ...					1912-13 ...				
1913-14 ...					1913-14 ...				
1914-15 ...					1914-15 ...				
1915-16 ...					1915-16 ...				
1916-17 ...					1916-17 ...				
1917-18 ...					1917-18 ...				
1918-19 ...					1918-19 ...				
1919-20 ...					1919-20 ...				

TABLE XV.—*District Board.*

Year.	Receipts.							Expenditure.									
	Education.	Medical.	Scientific, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Civil works.	Pounds.	Ferries.	Total expenditure.	Contributions to provincial funds.	General administration.	Education.	Medical.	Scientific, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Civil works.	Pounds.	Debt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rf.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ..	9,990	3,400	...	1,751	...	2,303	...	95,973	..	1,518	48,169	10,282	...	2,777	33,227	...	...
1891-92 ..	10,041	2,642	...	1,438	...	2,287	...	97,553	...	1,479	46 805	11,164	..	2,626	35,479	...	...
1892-93 ..	9,876	4,318	...	1,485	...	3,243	...	97,524	...	1,426	47,700	11,778	...	2,690	33,930	...	...
1893-94 ...	10,782	7,372	...	1,387	...	2,525	...	93,885	...	1,417	47,541	12,537	...	2,605	29,785	...	...
1894-95 ..	9,810	4,938	..	1,495	..	3,104	...	96,435	..	1,418	44,682	13,889	216	2,300	33,930	...	...
1895-96 ..	9,050	5,251	....	1,510	2,289	2,073	...	91,285	...	1,031	42,533	14,525	378	305	82,513	..	...
1896-97 ..	9,293	4,280	...	1,142	1,671	1,951	...	94,620	..	1,186	45,977	14,017	342	388	32,710	...	...
1897-98 ..	10,169	6,137	...	5,053	3,246	1,687	...	1,04,145	11,026	1,109	44,477	12,404	491	...	34,548	...	...
1898-99 ..	10,345	4,657	...	5,474	3,343	1,894	...	95,595	...	1,690	45,704	14,465	337	...	32,765	...	634
1899-1900 ..	12,566	5,806	23	5,168	3,347	*5,969	†9,723	1,03,565	..	2,122	46,440	15,134	609	62	36,600	2,483	115
1900-1 ..	17,291	5,667	149	76	1,219	5,470	9,833	1,13,835	4,100	2,449	46,662	14,612	804	95	42,607	2,506	...
1901-2 ..	18,254	7,449	137	8	7,664	7,879	7,672	1,21,221	..	2,566	49,424	16,450	826	110	48,584	2,701	560
1902-3 ..	19,167	6,518	174	251	10,123	9,503	6,627	1,34,055	...	3,283	52,966	17,096	983	130	56,087	2,945	565
1903-4 ..	18,008	10,174	227	368	12,781	9,696	6,875	1,49,632	...	3,038	58,514	19,258	1,065	241	63,244	3,159	1,110
1904-5 ..	17,374	7,564	131	387	13,757	9,898	8,084	1,57,875	...	4,258	60,387	20,258	815	434	67,868	3,295	560
1905-6 ...	18,354	9,513	168	304	10,640	7,787	9,114	1,68,872	...	4,922	68,590	24,704	912	1,611	64,641	2,922	570
1906-7 ..	19,885	9,123	...	198	9,685	8,002	11,648	1,66,187	...	5,618	72,915	25,970	808	352	56,410	3,445	660
1907-8 ..	16,229	6,830	...	264	4,317	9,913	8,126	1,92,433	...	5,472	76,928	27,094	759	359	77,516	3,700	605
1908-9 ..																	
1909-10 ..																	
1910-11 ..																	
1911-12 ..																	
1912-13 ..																	
1913-14 ...																	
1914-15 ...																	
1915-16 ...																	
1916-17 ..																	
1917-18 ..																	
1918-19 ..																	
1919-20 ..																	

* Formerly net receipts only were shown. From this year receipts and also expenditure are given.
† From this year the gross receipts from ferries were for the first time credited to the District Board.

Table XII.—*Municipality of Bareilly*.

Year.	Income.							Expenditure.									
	Octroi.	Tax on houses and lands.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Loans.	Other sources.	Total.	Administration and collection of taxes.	Public safety.	Water supply and drainage. Capital.	Water supply and drainage. Maintenance.	Conservancy.	Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Public works.	Public Instructions.	Other heads.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	74,304	1,752	326	5,898	—	4,170	86,450	10,652	18,790	...	1,080	13,986	3,566	12,841	6,415	20,822	83,152
1891-92 ...	82,052	1,834	5,590	2,736	...	11,225	1,03,437	11,1[illegible]2	19,926	...	...	23,005	2,856	20,825	6,840	18,112	1,02,676
1892-93 ...	81,073	2,072	7,805	2,636	13,500	12,640	1,19,726	11,917	20,565	3,222	3,048	36,594	3,187	13,322	7,152	17,840	1,16,847
1893-94 ...	89,424	1,929	6,250	2.517	...	17,895	1,18,015	13,579	24,890	4,628	3,761	34,074	2,762	14,747	7,411	14,914	1,20,766
1894-95 ...	94,773	1,870	11,600	3,179	...	18,376	1,29,798	12,845	32,017	2,027	3,061	33,750	3,394	20.108	7,458	16,177	1,30,837
1895-96 ...	89,628	2,212	6,010	2,600	...	21,528	1,21,978	13,085	29,982	1,175	1,802	30,626	3,168	15,274	8,554	17,076	1,20,742
1896-97 ...	91,188	1,909	9,660	2,530	...	22 288	1,27,575	13,569	35,436	198	2,728	34,717	3,464	14,116	9,397	16,084	1,29,709
1897-98 ...	79,348	2,359	6,688	2,732	...	28,099	1,19,226	13,034	34,670	559	1,853	30,903	6,849	4,936	8,956	15,155	1,13,915
1898-99 ...	1,08,847	2,347	6,915	3,441	...	24,575	1,46,125	16,309	30,494	263	1,702	32.868	3,936	12,659	9 645	21,929	1,29,796
1899-1900 ...	1,08,568	2,728	9,682	3,238	...	24,955	1,49,171	16,307	31,402	2,232	3,291	32,683	4,003	17,018	8,816	17,434	1,33,186
1900-01 ...	1,15,269	3,461	4,570	3,053	...	25.612	1,51,969	17,365	31.763	1,451	1,643	32,410	5,747	22,613	12,805	11,476	1,37,273
1901-02 ...	1,29,294	2,879	13,269	3,513	...	27,349	1,76,304	16,945	31,706	15,687	3,123	30,671	6,158	34,675	13,882	40,228	1,93,025
1902-03 ...	1,36,103	2,972	7,193	5,492	...	24.746	1,76,506	17,577	31,460	6,982	2.446	33,562	5,647	45,399	15,015	21,519	1,79,607
1903-04 ...	1,47,200	3,260	8,033	5,978	...	48,334	2,12,805	19,394	30,930	22,632	3,666	33,346	5,359	41,874	16,708	45,872	2,19,781
1904-05 ...	1,40,355	3,259	8,579	6,449	40,000	43,460	2,42,102	20,833	33,220	16,645	2,249	43,901	5,326	48,008	17,889	60.582	2,48,154
1905-06 ...	1,69,616	3,557	6,157	5,720	—	38,844	2,23,894	21,634	22,510	12,389	2,412	41,159	5,559	19,813	18,516	62,284	2,09,281
1906-07 ...	1,59.904	3,705	4,662	9,587	...	56,680	2,34,508	23,607	11.252	20,460	3,097	40,880	5,678	24,540	22,531	62,384	2,14,349
1907-08 ...	1,85,117	3,846	6,273	8,965	...	44,128	2,48,329	22,304	10,336	14,600	3,045	43,531	5,503	49,778	26,316	76,845	2,52,258
1908-09 ...																	
1909-10 ...																	
1910-11 ...																	
1911-12 ...																	
1912-13 ...																	
1913-14 ...																	
1914-15 ...																	
1915-16 ...																	
1916-17 ...																	
1917-18 ...																	
1918-19 ...																	
1919-20 ...																	

TABLE XVII.—*Distribution of Police*, 1908.

Thana.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Town Police.	Rural Police.	Road Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kotwali	6	9	123	...	42	4
Qila	3	7	80	...	52	4
Baradari	4	4	75	...	72	6
Cantonment ...	1	2	34	...	38	4
Fatehganj West ...	1	1	11	...	60	4
Bhojupura ...	1	1	5	...	107	6
Faridpur	2	2	16	10	109	4
Bhuta	1	1	12	...	84	...
Fatehganj East ...	1	1	6	3	59	4
Aonla	2	2	23	30	107	4
Sarauli	2	1	11	12	69	...
Bhamora	1	1	13	...	116	2
Gaini	1	1	4	...	70	...
Mirganj	1	2	14	...	97	4
Shahi	1	1	10	2	86	...
Baheri	2	2	16	...	197	6
Shishgarh	1	1	8	4	122	...
Deoranian	1	1	6	4	172	2
Nawabganj	1	3	17	6	137	2
Hafizganj	1	1	11	4	136	4
Civil Reserve ...	13	27	176	...	...	...
Armed Police ...	3	17	154	...	...	...
Total ...	50	88	825	75	1932	60

TABLE XVIII.—*Education.*

Year.	Total.			Secondary education.			Primary education.		
	Schools and Colleges.	Scholars. Males.	Scholars. Females.	Schools.	Scholars. Males.	Scholars. Females.	Schools.	Scholars. Males.	Scholars. Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1896-97 ...	152	6,616	838	12	2,136	212	137	4,265	626
1897-98 ...	149	5,904	993	12	1,793	295	135	4,001	698
1898-99 ...	148	6,049	902	12	1,715	277	134	4,219	625
1899-1900 ...	171	6,839	1,072	13	1,789	276	155	4,906	796
1900-01 ...	170	7,011	1,012	13	1,840	288	153	4,722	724
1901-02 ...	178	8,050	1,047	12	2,009	272	161	5,564	775
1902-03 ...	184	7,643	938	14	2,077	272	167	5,370	666
1903-04 ...	197	8,772	1,040	14	2,277	217	181	6,361	823
1904-05 ...	208	8,153	854	14	1,849	217	193	6,169	637
1905-06 ...	231	9,825	935	15	2,430	180	214	7,281	755
1906-07 ...	244	11,576	853	17	2,824	196	227	8,752	657
1907-08 ...	232	9,785	1,154	16	2,778	238	215	6,857	916
1908-09 ...	232	9,403	1,017	15	3,057	...	216	6,207	1,017
1909-10 ...									
1910-11 ...									
1911-12 ...									
1912-13 ...									
1913-14 ...									
1914-15 ...									
1915-16 ...									
1916-17 ...									
1917-18 ...									
1918-19 ...									
1919-20 ...									

List of Schools, 1908.

School.	Class.	Average attendance.
	A.—City of Bareilly.	
Bareilly College	Aided College	115
District School	High School	416
Inglis Memorial, eastern ...	Municipal primary anglo-vernacular.	159
Inglis Memorial, western ..	Ditto	...
Tahsili School	Middle vernacular ...	353
City Mission School	Anglo-vernacular primary, aided.	113
Victoria Railway School ...	Ditto	48
Public School	Anglo-vernacular primary, private.	51
Ram Agya Pathshala	Ditto	62
Arya Samaj Pathshala	Ditto	100
American Methodist Episcopal Mission Girls' School.	Anglo-vernacular primary, aided.	208
Model Girls' School	Primary, provincial ..	62
Gali Malian	District Board, lower primary, girls'.	22
Kunwarpur	Ditto	19
Gulabnagar	Ditto	17
Alamgiriganj	Ditto	30
Mirchia Tola	Ditto	24
Bahmanpuri...	Ditto	22
Kulharapir	Ditto	19
Manpur	Ditto	14
Bhur	Arya Samaj girls' school ...	34
Sahukara	Municipal, lower primary, girls'.	84
Biharipur	Mission primary, girls', aided	
Garhaya	Ditto	
Bhur	Ditto	
Shahamatganj	Ditto	
Bhat Tola	Ditto	117
Nim-ki-Charai	Ditto	
Katghar	Ditto	
Sita Ram Kucha	Ditto	
Husaina Bagh	Ditto	
Bhur	Salvation Army School ...	27
Do.	Lower primary, municipal...	84
Bankhana	Ditto	69
Bansmandi	Ditto	58
Sarai Kham...	Ditto	46
Jasauli	Ditto	38
Roheli Tola	Ditto	84
Biharipur	Ditto	89
Kalibari	Ditto	43
Katghar	Ditto	25
Nawada Sheikhan	Ditto	21
Malukpur	Ditto	74
Kankar Tola	Ditto	86
Gali Bhatan	Ditto	70
Bagh Ahmad Ali Khan... ...	Ditto	17

List of Schools, 1908--(continued).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of School.	Average attendance.
		B.—DISTRICT.		
Bareilly ...	Karor ...	Fatehganj West	Upper primary...	54
		Kiara ...	Ditto ...	38
		Jogi Nawada ...	Ditto ...	33
		Nawada Sheikhan	Ditto ...	55
		Bihar ...	Ditto ...	33
		Salehnagar ...	Ditto ...	45
		Mohanpur ...	Ditto ...	49
		Tiliapur Bandia...	Ditto ...	35
		Jitaur ...	Ditto ...	26
		Bithri Chainpur...	Ditto ...	74
		Kargahna ...	Ditto ...	37
		Rithaura ...	Ditto ...	34
		Surla ...	Ditto ...	31
		Rajpuri Nawada	Ditto ...	27
		Dhaura ...	Ditto ...	65
		Ikhtiarpur ...	Ditto ...	29
		Ata Jatan ...	Ditto ...	31
		Agras ...	Ditto ...	31
		Raipura ...	Lower primary ...	23
		Ikhtiarpur ...	Ditto ...	22
		Ditto ...	Lower primary, aided, girls'.	16
		Singhai ...	Lower primary, aided.	23
		Dhantia ...	Ditto ...	19
		Simra ...	Ditto ...	24
		Undla ...	Ditto ...	17
		Faridpur ...	Middle vernacular	147
		Ditto ...	Lower primary, girls.	19
Faridpur ...	Faridpur ...	Faridpur, Shib Charan Lal.	Lower primary, private.	...
		Budhauli ...	Upper primary ...	46
		Ditto ...	Lower primary, girls'.	16
		Sheopuri ...	Upper primary ...	35
		Tisua ...	Ditto ...	25
		Fatehganj East...	Ditto ...	45
		Gajnera ...	Ditto ...	23
		Padhera ...	Ditto ...	26
		Raipur Hans ...	Ditto ...	25
		Faiznagar ...	Lower primary ...	30
		Khateli ...	Ditto ...	22
		Bhagwantapur ...	Ditto ...	15
		Dhakni ...	Ditto ...	30
		Lohangpur ...	Ditto ...	19
		Dhanderwa ...	Lower primary, aided.	23
		Para ...	Ditto ...	26
		Nagaria ...	Ditto ...	21
		Sheikhapur ...	Ditto ...	21
		Barwa Husainpur	Ditto ...	26

List of Schools, 1908—(continued).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of School.	Average attendance.
Aonla	Aonla	Aonla	Middle vernacular	194
Aonla	Aonla	Ditto	Lower primary, girls'	26
Aonla	Aonla	Ditto, Ganj	Ditto	20
Aonla	Aonla	Atarchendi	Upper primary	52
Aonla	Aonla	Ditto	Lower primary, girls'.	14
Aonla	Aonla	Mahmudpur	Upper primary	31
Aonla	Aonla	Rajpur	Ditto	41
Aonla	Aonla	Sheopuri	Ditto	37
Aonla	Aonla	Manauna	Ditto	38
Aonla	Aonla	Kasumra	Lower primary	25
Aonla	Aonla	Urla	Ditto	19
Aonla	Aonla	Gurgaon	Ditto	23
Aonla	Aonla	Anrudhpur	Ditto	28
Aonla	Aonla	Khangaon Urla	Lower primary, aided.	23
Aonla	Aonla	Muhammadpur Pathra.	Ditto	15
Aonla	Ballia	Ballia	Middle vernacular	85
Aonla	Ballia	Ditto	Lower primary, girls'.	14
Aonla	Ballia	Badrai	Upper primary	39
Aonla	Ballia	Akha	Lower primary	29
Aonla	Saneha	Gaini	Middle vernacular	81
Aonla	Saneha	Basharatganj	Upper primary	34
Aonla	Saneha	Bhamora	Ditto	36
Aonla	Saneha	Aliganj	Ditto	36
Aonla	Saneha	Ditto	Lower primary, girls'.	15
Aonla	Saneha	Antpur	Lower primary	24
Aonla	Saneha	Sirohi	Ditto	33
Aonla	Saneha	Majnupur	Lower primary, aided.	20
Aonla	Saneha	Khailam	Ditto	30
Aonla	Sarauli South	Sarauli	Upper primary	73
Aonla	Sarauli South	Ditto	Lower primary, girls'.	20
Aonla	Sarauli South	Lilaur	Upper primary	25
Aonla	Sarauli South	Ditto	Lower primary, girl's.	37
Aonla	Sarauli South	Beondhan Khurd,	Lower primary	20
Aonla	Sarauli South	Ramnagar	Ditto	20
Mirganj	Shahi	Shahi	Middle vernacular	91
Mirganj	Shahi	Ditto	Lower primary	40
Mirganj	Shahi	Ditto	Lower primary, girls'.	16
Mirganj	Shahi	Aundh	Upper primary	30
Mirganj	Shahi	Dunka	Ditto	34
Mirganj	Shahi	Mirganj	Ditto	49
Mirganj	Shahi	Muhammadganj	Ditto	33

List of Schools, 1908—(continued).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of School.	Average attendance.
Mirganj—(*concld.*).	Sarauli North	Gora ...	Lower primary ...	20
		Gogai ...	Ditto ...	21
		Gularia ...	Lower primary, aided.	16
		Nagaria Sadat ...	Lower primary, aided girls'.	20
	Ajaon ...	Sindhauli ...	Upper primary ...	37
		Paraura ...	Lower primary ...	33
Baheri ...	Chaumahla ...	Baheri ...	Middle vernacular	112
		Ditto ...	Lower primary, girls'.	15
		Sakras ...	Upper primary ...	30
		Gursauli ...	Lower primary, aided.	25
		Tanda Chhanga ...	Ditto ...	17
	Sirsawa	Shishgarh ...	Upper primary ...	65
		Shergarh ...	Middle vernacular	125
	Kabar ..	Mohiuddinpur ...	Upper primary ...	40
		Bairamnagar ...	Ditto ...	26
		Mawai ...	Ditto ...	33
		Bankauli ...	Lower primary, aided.	20
	Richha ...	Chatia ...	Middle vernacular, aided.	75
		Richha ...	Upper primary ...	47
		Basdharan ...	Ditto ...	38
		Ditto ...	Lower primary, girls'.	15
		Girdharpur ...	Upper primary ...	36
		Faridpur ...	Lower primary ...	30
		Mundia Jagir ...	Ditto ...	29
		Dayabojh ...	Lower primary, aided.	16
		Kundra ...	Ditto ...	19
Nawabganj	Nawabganj ...	Nawabganj ...	Middle vernacular	81
		Ditto ...	Lower primary, aided.	27
		Senthal ...	Middle vernacular	137
		Baraur ...	Upper primary ..	40
		Bhadpura ...	Ditto ...	60
		Hafizganj ...	Ditto ...	30
		Jeonth ...	Ditto ...	32
		Abhairajpur ...	Ditto ...	32
		Bijamau ...	Lower primary ...	16
		Harharpur ...	Ditto ...	19
		Madho Nagla ...	Ditto ...	27
		Chamarwa ...	Ditto ...	27
		Richchaula Aspur,	Lower primary, aided.	20
		Bahar ...	Ditto ...	20

List of Schools, 1908—(concluded).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of School.	Average attendance.
Nawabganj —(*concld.*).	Nawabganj— (*concld.*)	Dalelnagar ...	Lower primary, aided.	31
		Jaganian ...	Ditto ..	20
		Bilasnagar ...	Ditto ...	20
		Biharipur ...	Ditto ...	25

ROADS, 1908.	Length.	
	Miles.	Fur.
A.—Provincial.		
(i) Bareilly to Kathgodam and Naini Tal	35	0
(ii) Bareilly to Moradabad, metalled portion	8	6
(iii) Bareilly to Moradabad unmetalled portion	13	6
(iv) Bareilly to Fatehgarh	24	6
(v) Bareilly to Budaun and Kasganj	18	2
(vi) Bareilly goods-shed to Budaun road	0	2·41
(vii) Bareilly distillery road	0	3·79
(viii) Faridpur railway station road	0	3·39
(ix) Fatehganj railway station road	0	3·85
(x) Maheshpur Ataria railway station road	0	1·4
(xi) Bhitaura railway station road (unmetalled)	0	3·94
(xii) Nagaria Sadat railway station road (unmetalled) ...	0	1·4
(xiii) Bamiana railway station road	1	1·6
(xiv) Bhamora railway station road	0	4·4
Total ...	104	6·18
B.—Local.		
I.—First-class roads, metalled, bridged and drained throughout.		
(i) Bareilly to Pilibhit	25	0·12
(ii) Bareilly city to railway station	0	7·04
(iii) Cutcherry to railway station	0	4·84
(iv) Baqarganj to Idgah	0	3·67
(v) Alakhnath Bagh road	0	0·73
(vi) Aonla to Budaun	7	3
(vii) Aonla to Aonla tahsil	0	3·97
(viii) Nawabganj to Nawabganj railway station	1	6
Total ...	36	5·37
II.—Second-class roads, unmetalled, partially bridged and drained.		
(i) Bareilly to Aonla	15	4
(ii) Richha to Pilibhit	10	0
(iii) Shahi to Baheri	19	0
(iv) Shahi to Shishgarh	13	0
(v) Shahi to Sankha bridge	8	0
(vi) Agras to Bhitaura	1	6
(vii) Faridpur to Bisalpur	14	0
(viii) Hafizganj to Senthal	3	0
(ix) Mendh to Ramnagar	2	0
Total ...	86	2

ROADS, 1908—(*concluded*).	Length.	
	Mile.	Fur.
III.—Third-class roads, banked and surfaced, but not drained.		
(i) Bareilly to Bisalpur	16	4
(ii) Sarauli to Aonla and Bhamora	27	0
(iii) Sarauli to Gurgaon and Aliganj	15	4
(iv) Sarauli to Mirganj	7	4
(v) Baheri to Chachait and Rudarpur	10	0
(vi) Nawabganj to Barkhera	11	0
(vii) Faridpur to Khudaganj	8	0
Total ...	95	4
IV.—Fifth-class roads, cleared, partially bridged and drained.		
(i) Central jail to Pilibhit road	1	0
(ii) Central jail to Delapir	2	0
(iii) Central jail to Pirbahora	3	2
Total ...	6	2
GRAND TOTAL ...	329	1·55

FERRIES, 1908.

River.	Ferry.	Village.	Tahsil.	Management.	Income.
					Rs.
Ramganga ...	Sarauli ...	Sarauli ...	Aonla ...	District Board.	525
Ditto ...	Bajpur ...	Bajpur ...	Mirganj ...	Private ...	...
Ditto ...	Basantpur ...	Basantpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
Ditto ...	Idgah Gaini	Baqarganj ...	Bareilly ...	District Board.	3,400
Ditto ...	Bholapur ...	Bholapur ...	Ditto ...	Private ...	...
Ditto ...	Akha ...	Akha ...	Aonla ...	District Board.	175
Ditto ...	Sardarnagar	Sardarnagar	Ditto ...	Public Works Department.	10,500
Ditto ...	Sirathu ...	Sirathu ...	Ditto ...	District Board.	80
Ditto ...	Kiara ...	Kiara ...	Bareilly ...	Ditto ...	525
Ditto ...	Qadirganj ...	Nagaria ...	Faridpur ...	Ditto ...	1,050
Bahgul (West)	Manpur ...	Manpur ...	Baheri ...	Private ...	...
Ditto ...	Madnapur ...	Madnapur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
Ditto ...	Dunka ...	Dunka ...	Mirganj ...	Ditto ...	...
Ditto ...	Shahi ...	Shahi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
Ditto ...	Faizpur ...	Faizpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
Bhakira ...	Gola ...	Gola ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
Ditto ...	Sindhauli ...	Sindhauli ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
Dhakra ...	Hardi ...	Hardi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
Ditto ...	Meondi ...	Meondi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
Ditto ...	Narkhera ...	Narkhera ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
Kulli ...	Bisalpur ...	Bisalpur ...	Baheri ...	Ditto ...	...
Kichha ...	Burgawan ...	Burgawan ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
Ditto ...	Nagaria ...	Nagaria ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
Ditto ...	Bairamnagar,	Bairamnagar	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
Nihal ...	Nausinha ...	Nausinha ...	Mirganj ...	Ditto ...	...
Dhora ...	Basdharan ...	Basdharan ...	Baheri ...	Ditto ...	...
Ditto ...	Sikha ...	Sikha ...	Mirganj ...	Ditto ...	...
Ditto ...	Delpur ...	Delpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
Dojora ...	Dojora ...	Piparia ...	Ditto ...	Public Works Department.	2,050
Ditto ...	Mankari ...	Mankari ...	Bareilly ...	Private ...	...
Siddha ...	Gaura ...	Gaura Hemrajpur.	Mirganj ...	Ditto ...	...
Ditto ...	Khamaria ...	Khamaria ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
Sankha ...	Madhauli ...	Madhauli ...	Bareilly ...	Ditto ...	...
Ditto ...	Safri ...	Safri ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
Ditto ...	Aima ...	Aima ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
Ditto ...	Thiria ...	Thiria Thakuran.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
Deoranian ...	Damkhoda ...	Damkhoda ...	Baheri ...	Ditto ...	...
Ditto ...	Khanda ...	Khanda Ramnagar.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
Ditto ...	Aliganj ...	Aliganj ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
Ditto ...	Birpura ...	Birpura ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
Ditto ...	Khataula ...	Khataula Ganpat Rai.	Bareilly ...	Ditto ...	...

FERRIES, 1908—*(concluded)*.

River.	Ferry.	Village.	Tahsil.	Management.	Income.
					Rs.
Deoranian ...	Gangora ...	Gangora Gangori.	Bareilly ...	Private ...	...
Ditto ...	Gangapur ...	Majhawa Gangapur.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
Nakatia ...	Harunagla ...	Harunagla ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
Ditto ...	Chandpur ...	Chandpur Bichhpuri.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
Bahgul (East),	Pachpera ...	Pachpera ...	Baheri ...	Ditto ...	...
Ditto ...	Musapur ...	Musapur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
Ditto ...	Choreli ...	Choreli ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
Ditto ...	Gargaiya ...	Gargaiya ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
Ditto ...	Baraur ...	Baraur ...	Nawabganj	Ditto ...	...
Ditto ...	Laikhera ...	Laikhera ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
Ditto ...	Harharpur ...	Harharpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
Ditto ...	Bhadsar ...	Bhadsar ...	Bareilly ...	Ditto ...	...
Ditto ...	Sarwarkhera	Sarwarkhera	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
Ditto ..	Maheshpur ...	Maheshpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
Ditto ...	Bhagwanpur,	Bhaganpur Dhani.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
Ditto ...	Bahgul Bareilly.	Uganpur ...	Ditto ...	District Board.	400
Ditto ...	Faiznagar ...	Faiznagar ...	Faridpur...	Private ...	...
Ditto ...	Kishaura ...	Kishaura ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
Ditto ...	Dhakni ...	Dhakni ...	Ditto ...	District Board.	475
Ditto ...	Saidpur ...	Saidpur ...	Ditto ...	Private ...	...
Ditto ...	Jasinagar ...	Jasinagar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
Ditto ...	Bahgul ...	Fatehganj East.	Ditto ...	Public Works Department.	650
Kailas ...	Bilasnagar ...	Bilasnagar ...	Nawabganj	Private ...	...
Ditto ...	Jeonth ...	Jeonth ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
Ditto ...	Gajnera ...	Gajnera ...	Faridpur...	Ditto ...	...
Ditto ...	Kailas ...	Murarpur ...	Ditto ...	District Board.	265
Ditto ...	Madaura ...	Mandaur ...	Ditto ...	Private ...	...
Ditto ...	Sanhan ...	Sanhan ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
Pangaili ...	Madho Nagla,	Madho Nagala	Nawabganj	Ditto ...	...
Absara ...	Maheshpur...	Maheshpur...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
Nibarsi ...	Jeora ...	Jeora Makrandpur.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...

POST-OFFICES, 1908.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of office.
Bareilly ...	Karor ...	Bareilly	Head office.
		Ditto City ...	Sub-office.
		Ditto Artillery Bazar,	Ditto.
		Ditto Qila ...	Ditto.
		Ditto Inayatganj,	Ditto.
		Ditto Shahamatganj,	Ditto.
		Ditto Central Jail,	Branch office.
		Rithaura	Ditto.
		Fatehganj West ...	Ditto.
		Bhojupura	Ditto.
Faridpur ...	Faridpur ...	Faridpur	Sub-office.
		Bhuta	Branch office.
		Budhauli	Ditto.
		Fatehganj	Ditto.
		Tisua	Ditto.
Aonla ...	Aonla ...	Aonla	Sub-office.
		Ditto Katra ...	Branch office.
		Manauna	Ditto.
		Atarchendi	Ditto.
		Mahmudpur ..	Ditto.
	Ballia ...	Ballia	Ditto.
	Saneha ...	Bhamora	Ditto.
		Basharatganj ...	Ditto.
		Gaini	Ditto.
	Sarauli South ...	Sarauli	Ditto.
Mirganj ...	Shahi ...	Shahi	Ditto.
	Sarauli North ...	Mirganj	Sub-office.
Baheri ...	Sirsawa ...	Shishgarh	Branch office.
	Kabar ...	Shergarh	Ditto.
	Chaumahla ...	Baheri	Sub-office.
	Richha ...	Richha	Branch office.
		Deoranian	Ditto.
		Pachpera	Ditto.
Nawabganj...	Nawabganj ...	Nawabganj ...	Sub-office.
		Hafizganj	Branch office.
		Senthal	Ditto.

MARKETS, 1908.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Market days.
		Bharatpur (Faridpur) ...	Sunday, Wednesday and Friday.
		Faiznagar	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Dhakni	Ditto.
		Sipahia	Ditto.
		Sheopuri	Ditto.
		Pachomi	Ditto.
		Budhauli	Ditto.
		Magrasa	Ditto.
		Lohangpur ...	Ditto.
		Hirdepur	Ditto.
		Malhapur	Sunday and Thursday.
		Khateli	Ditto.
		Mehtarpur Tija Singh ...	Ditto.
		Mehtarpur	Monday and Friday.
		Raipur Lokman ...	Ditto.
Faridpur.	Faridpur ...	Piparthara	Ditto.
		Bhuta	Ditto.
		Dhanderwa	Ditto.
		Shahpur	Thursday.
		Sindhua Naqiganj ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Gajnera	Ditto.
		Bahadurpur ..	Ditto.
		Fatehganj East ...	Tuesday and Friday.
		Kakra Kalan ...	Ditto.
		Jaraul (Anandbahadurganj).	Ditto.
		Khalpur	Monday and Thursday.
		Tisua	Ditto.
		Padhera	Ditto.
		Jaganian	Ditto.
		Sanhan	Ditto.
		Sanaura Murarpur ...	Ditto.
		Chaupuri Shumali ...	Ditto.
		Bahora	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Bharpur Khajuria ...	Ditto.
		Jadonpur	Ditto.
		Khanpur	Ditto.
		Madhauli	Ditto.
		Umarsia	Ditto.
		Padarathpur ...	Ditto.
		Bahjaiya	Ditto.
		Dauli Raghubar Dayal,	Ditto.
Bareilly	Karor ...	Sudaupur	Ditto.
		Bithri Chainpur ...	Ditto.
		Sahora	Ditto.
		Fatehganj West ...	Thursday.
		Bandia	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Harbanspur ...	Ditto.
		Thiria Nijabat Khan ...	Ditto.
		Haraurja	Ditto.
		Dhaura	Sunday, Wednesday and Friday.
		Majhawa Gangapur ...	Monday and Friday.

MARKETS, 1908—(*continued*).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Market days.
Bareilly—(*concluded*).	Karor—(*concluded*).	Manpur Chakalia ...	Monday and Friday.
		Kiara	Ditto.
		Kareli	Ditto.
		Piranpur	Ditto.
		Kesarpur	Sunday and Thursday.
		Agras	Tuesday and Friday.
		Purnapur	Ditto.
		Bhagwanpur Dhimri ...	Ditto.
Aonla.	Aonla ...	Aonla (Maharaj Datt Ram).	Ditto.
		Aonla (Deputy Sahib)...	Monday and Wednesday.
		Gurgaon	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Urla	Ditto.
		Sheopuri	Monday and Friday.
		Digoi	Ditto.
		Bara Sirsa... ...	Ditto.
		Manauna	Sunday and Thursday.
		Angadpur (Lohari) ...	Ditto.
		Bilauri	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Gularia Uprala ...	Tuesday and Friday.
		Mahmudpur ...	Ditto.
		Mau Chandpur ...	Thursday and Saturday.
		Rajpur Kalan ...	Wednesday and Saturday.
	Ballia ...	Sardarnagar ...	Ditto.
		Turkunian	Ditto.
		Banara	Monday.
		Singha	Monday and Thursday.
		Ballia	Tuesday and Friday.
	Saneha ...	Deochara	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Behta Buzurg ...	Ditto.
		Gaini	Ditto.
		Basharatganj ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Khailam	Ditto.
		Bhamora	Ditto.
		Sohasa	Wednesday.
		Aliganj	Monday and Friday.
		Rajupur	Ditto.
		Jaitpur Sharifpur ...	Ditto.
		Kundaria Ikhlaspur ...	Ditto.
		Ainchaur Jhunanagar,	Ditto.
		Madauna (Patparaganj)	Sunday and Thursday.
Mirganj.	Sarauli South ...	Sarauli	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Hardaspur	Ditto.
		Beondhan Khurd ...	Thursday and Saturday.
		Lilaur	Tuesday and Friday.
		Kesarpur	Tuesday and Saturday.
	Shahi ...	Shahi	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Basai	Sunday and Thursday.

MARKETS, 1908—(*continued*).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality	Market days.
Mirganj.—(*concluded*).	Shahi—(*concluded*).	Dunka	Monday and Friday.
		Dhaneta	Ditto.
		Kesarpur	Ditto
		Simrawa	Ditto.
		Thiria Kalyanpur ...	Wednesday.
		Narkhera	Monday and Thursday.
		Aundh	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Sukatia	Wednesday and Saturday.
	Sarauli North ...	Muhammadganj ...	Ditto.
		Kashinathpur ...	Ditto.
		Gora Loknathpur ...	Ditto.
		Mungra	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Mirganj	Monday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.
		Hurhuri	Thursday and Saturday.
		Basantpur	Sunday and Thursday.
		Gahbara	Tuesday and Friday
		Bahrauli	Ditto.
Baheri.	Ajaon ...	Sindhauli	Ditto.
		Haldi Kalan ...	Monday and Friday.
	Sirsawa ...	Shishgarh	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Parewa	Thursday.
		Sahora	Sunday and Thursday.
		Bankauli	Ditto.
	Kabar ...	Shergarh	Monday and Saturday.
		Mawai	Sunday and Wednesday
		Gahliya	Monday and Friday.
		Sakras	Ditto.
	Chaumahla ...	Kalyanpur	Ditto.
		Umi	Ditto.
		Baheri	Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.
		Tanda Chhanga ...	Friday.
		Chabakia	Saturday.
		Chachait	Sunday and Thursday.
		Bera	Ditto.
		Bahrpura	Tuesday.
		Hatmana	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Bojhia	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Phulpura	Ditto.
		Sukatia	Ditto.
		Jawahirpur... ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
	Richha ...	Richha	Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
		Girdharpur ...	Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.
		Jam	Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.
		Basdharan	Sunday and Thursday.

MARKETS, 1908—*(concluded)*.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Market days.
Baheri—*(concld.)*.	Richha—*(concluded)*.	Mundia Jagir ...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Bajhera	Thursday.
		Kundra	Ditto.
		Gawari	Monday.
		Gohna Hattu ...	Monday and Friday.
		Damkhoda ...	Ditto.
		Mundia Nabi Bakhsh ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Faridpur	Ditto.
		Udra	Monday and Wednesday.
		Bichhaura	Sunday and Friday.
		Utarsia Maholia ...	Tuesday and Friday.
		Jeonth	Ditto.
Nawabganj	Nawabganj ...	Samohan	Ditto.
		Bijauria (Nawabganj) ...	Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
		Baraur	Monday, Thursday and Saturday.
		Senthal	Sunday, Wednesday and Friday.
		Tah	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Khatawa	Ditto.
		Kotha Makhan ...	Ditto.
		Pentha	Ditto.
		Barhepur	Ditto.
		Baldeo Nagla ...	Ditto
		Paiga	Monday and Thursday.
		Richchaula Kurmian ...	Ditto.
		Bhawa Nagla ...	Ditto.
		Madho Nagla ...	Ditto.
		Harharpur	Ditto.
		Bhadpura	Ditto.
		Keoluria	Monday and Friday.
		Adhkata Zamani Begam,	Ditto.
		Majhawa	Friday.
		Nakti Narayanpur ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Parasrampur ...	Ditto.
		Ahmadabad ...	Tuesday and Wednesday.
		Gila Tanda ...	Monday and Wednesday.

FAIRS, 1908.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Name of Fair.	Date.	Approximate attendance.
Faridpur.	Faridpur	Faridpur ...	Basi ...	Jamad-ul-awal 8th	4,000
		Ditto ...	Debi ...	Every full moon ...	200
		Ditto ...	Ramlila ...	Kuar Sudi 2nd to 10th.	1,000
		Fatehganj East.	Do. ...	Ditto ...	5,000
		Raipur Lokman.	Ashnan ...	Kartik Sudi 15th ...	15,000
		Ditto ...	Do. ...	Jeth Sudi 10th ...	5,000
		Nagaria Kalan	Do. ...	Ditto ...	1,000
		Ditto ...	Do. ...	Kartik Sudi 15th ...	5,000
		Ditto ...	Jhakia ...	Asarh and Magh Sudi 15th.	500
		Gajnera ...	Debi ...	Every full moon ...	200
Bareilly.	Karor ..	Nekpur ...	Do. ...	Asarh Badi 1st to 15th.	1,000
		Dauli Raghubar Dayal.	Do. ..	Chait Badi 5th ...	500
		Naryawal ..	Do. ..	Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays of Asarh Sudi.	2,000
		Miranpur ...	Ramnaumi ...	Chait and Bhadon Sudi 9th.	500
		Pirbahora ...	Bale Mian ...	1st Sunday in Jeth,	4,000
		Jasauli ...	Ganga Ashnan.	Kartik Sudi 15th and Jeth Sudi 10th.	1,000
		Chaubari ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,000
		Pithupura ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,000
		Rampura Inayatpur.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,000
		Simra Boripur.	Gwalpa Siddh	Sawan Sudi 6th ...	400
		Surkha ...	Ramlila ...	Kuar Sudi 2nd to 10th.	15,000

FAIRS, 1908—*(continued)*.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Name of Fair.	Date.	Approximate attendance.
Aonla.	Aonla ...	Aonla ...	Ramlila ...	Kuar Sudi 2nd to 10th.	200
		Gularia Uprala.	Gauri Shankar.	13th Badi of every month.	2,000
		Bilauri ...	Janamashtmi,'	Bhadon Badi 8th ...	100
		Gurgaon ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	200
		Sheopuri ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	300
		Digoi ...	Sheobart ...	Phagun Badi 13th,	500
		Mahmudpur,	Deochhat ...	Bhadon Badi 6th ...	200
		Do.	Ramnaumi ..	Chait Sudi 9th ...	200
		Behta Jiwan,	Rai Sati ..	Thursdays in Asarh	500
		Tigra Khanpur.	Mahadeo ...	Phagun Badi 13th,	100
	Ballia ..	Langra ...	Ramlila ...	Kuar Sudi 10th ...	200
		Turkunian ...	Gangaji ...	Every Amawas ...	200
		Biharipur ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	200
		Jagatpur ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	200
	Saneha ...	Bamiana ...	Nahan ...	Kartik Sudi 15th ..	100
		Gaini ...	Janamashtmi	Bhadon Badi 8th ...	400
		Gauntia ...	Teras ...	Chait Badi 13th ...	300
	Sarauli South.	Sarauli ...	Ganga Ashnan.	Kartik Sudi 15th ...	200
		Do. ...	Ditto ...	Jeth Sudi 16th ...	200
		Do. ...	Janamashtmi	Bhadon Badi 15th ..	800
		Ramnagar ...	Parasnath ...	Chait Badi 8th ...	1,000
		Boondhan Khurd.	Raja Ram ...	Every Monday ...	100
		Bhimpur ...	Rai Sati ...	Every Thursday ...	100
		Jagannathpur.	Ad Sagar ...	Every Somwati Amawas.	1,000
		Ajmer ...	Ramnaumi ...	Jeth Sudi 6th and Sawan Sudi 9th.	500

FAIRS, 1908—*(concluded).*

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Name of Fair.	Date.	Approximate attendance.
Mirganj.	Shahi ...	Dunka ...	Ramnaumi...	Chait Sudi 9th to 12th.	250
		Simrawa ...	Janamashtmi	Bhadon Badi 8th ...	150
		Shahi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	150
		Do. ...	Rai Sati ...	Every Thursday ...	100
Baheri.	Sirsawa ...	Madnapur ...	Chatan Shah,	Every Thursday in Jeth and Baisakh.	800
	Chaumahla.	Baheri ...	Ramlila ...	Kuar Sudi 1st to 13th.	15,000
		Nisoi ...	Bale Mian ...	1st Sunday in Jeth,	600
		Siatehri ...	Chhhariyan,	Bhadon Badi 9th ...	200
	Richha ...	Richha ...	Bale Mian ...	1st Sunday in Jeth,	2,500
		...	Debi ...	Kuar Sudi 14th ...	1,000
		Basdharan ...	Janamashtmi	Bhadon Badi 8th ...	400
		Semkhera ...	Sheoratri ...	Phagun Badi 13th,	2,000
		Jam ...	Zinda Pir ...	Last day of Baisakh	200
		Chhitaunia...	Rai Sati ...	Every Thursday ...	100
		Bhelaiya ...	Sikandar Shah.	Pus Badi 2nd to 10th.	500
Nawabganj.	Nawabganj.	Nawabganj...	Ramlila ...	Kuar Sudi 10th ...	6,000
		Bahar Jagir,	Ganga Ashnan.	End of Jeth and Kartik.	2,500
		Khata ...	Bale Mian ...	1st Sunday in Jeth,	500
		Situia Kalan,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	300
		Senthal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	500
		Do. ...	Chiragh Ali Shah.	In Ramzan ...	5,000
		Gajraula ...	Sheoji ...	Every Monday in Sawan.	200
		Anandpur Jagir.	Do. ...	Ditto ...	400
		Maheshpur...	Sheoratri ...	Phagun Badi 13th ..	5,000

GAZETTEER OF BAREILLY.

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